CANADA SILVER COBALT WORKS INC.

(Formerly Canada Cobalt Works Inc.)

For the three months ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

Form 51-102F1

INTERIM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

DATE: May 27, 2021

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook of Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. ("Canada Silver Cobalt" or the "Company"), and it has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Canada Silver Cobalt for the period ended March 31, 2021 and the related notes thereto, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The discussion covers the period ended March 31, 2021 and up to the date of filing of this MD&A. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. See "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Aside from factors identified in the annual MD&A, additional important factors, if any, are identified here.

This MD&A includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of Canada Silver Cobalt to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of Canada Silver Cobalt to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of Canada Silver Cobalt, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with

international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by Canada Silver Cobalt. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of Canada Silver Cobalt should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. ("Canada Silver Cobalt" or the "Company") was incorporated on April 29, 2005 pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act under the name Naples Capital Corp. On November 19, 2007, the Company amended its articles to change its name to Takara Resources Inc., on November 28, 2016 the Company amended its name to Castle Silver Resources Inc., on February 23, 2018, the Company changed its name to Canada Cobalt Works Inc., and on May 8, 2020 the Company changed its name to Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. The address of the Company's head office is 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, BC V6B 5X6. Canada Silver Cobalt's principal business activities are the acquisition, evaluation, exploration and development of mineral properties. To date, the Company has not realized any revenues from its properties.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and evaluation activities, and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, noncompliance with regulatory and environmental requirements or aboriginal land claims.

Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. is a junior natural resource company whose business is to seek out exploration opportunities with a focus on the Castle Silver Mine property in Haultain and Nicol Townships, Ontario. Operations are conducted either directly or through consulting agreements with third-parties. The Company finances its properties by way of equity or debt financing or by way of joint ventures. Additional information is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021. This document is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Company also maintains a website at www.canadasilvercobaltworks.com.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol CCW.

The corporate office of the Company is located at 3028 Quadra Court, Coquitlam, BC, V3B 5X6

GOING CONCERN

As at March 31, 2021, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had a working capital balance of $3,134,821 (2020: $439,587). For the period ended March 31, 2021 the Company incurred a net loss of $3,757,659 (2020: $1,468,565), had cash outflow from operations of $2,492,380 (2020: $1,572,038), had accumulated losses of $52,168,569 (2020: $38,923,789) and expects to incur future losses in the development of its business. These items represent material uncertainties which cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company is in the process of exploring its properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain economically recoverable reserves. The continued operations of the Company are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the financing to complete the necessary exploration and development of such property and upon attaining future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the properties. Management is actively pursuing additional sources of financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

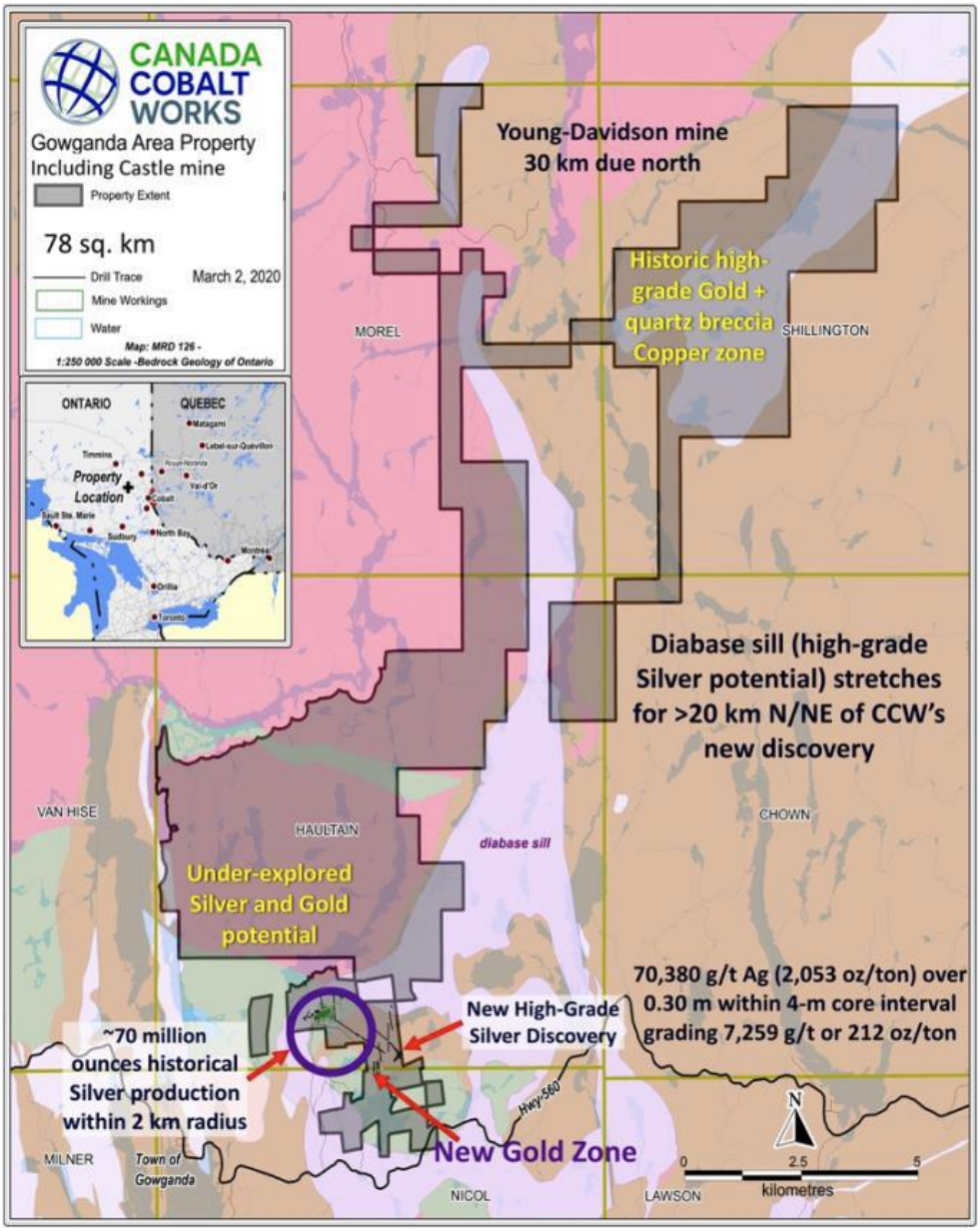
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

Since January 1, 2020, the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, specifically identified as “COVID-19”, has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company, or on its ability to raise capital to fund exploration and operations, in future periods. While the Company has not been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, it is not possible to reliably estimate the ongoing effect on the Company.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES.

Castle Silver Mine Property

Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. retains a 100% interest in Castle Silver Mine Property consisting of 34 Mining Leases and 2 Mining Licenses of Occupation located in the Haultain and Nicol Townships of Ontario covering a total of 564.41 hectares. The Company has an additional 644 cells totaling approximately 12,900 hectares. Approximately 4,200 additional hectares were acquired in a property purchase in May 2019 from a local prospector and another approximately 880 hectares were acquired by staking for contiguity – all within approximately 20km of our core holdings. A further 200 claims were acquired by staking in late 2020 east of Sudbury near the River Valley area. The total land holdings, encompassing cells, mining leases and licenses of occupation, now amounts to 13,445 hectares (or nearly 134 km^2).



Castle East:

Late in 2014, a small trenching program was initiated to follow up on significant results based on a boulder train of rusty, highly altered, angular boulders with 3-5% sulphides and substantial quartz veining originally identified in late 2012 while prospecting. Assay results included grab samples in one trench of up to 0.37 g/t Au and another of 0.26 g/t Au with 1.032% Cu. The area along strike of this mineral occurrence was named Golden Corridor.

Further results from the late 2014 trenching include channel sample assays in trench D3 grading 2.24 g/t Au over 2.20 metres including one sample of 3.77 g/t Au over 1.27 metres. In trench D1, channel sampling grading 0.77 g/t Au over 3.98 metres including a sample of 1.25 g/t over 0.83 metres (Press Release April 2, 2015).

As follow-up, an IP survey was completed at the end of January 2017 covering approximately 15 line-kilometres aimed at identifying IP anomalies typical of gold and silver mineralization. The IP survey tested for chargeability (highs caused by pyrite, coincident with resistivity lows (caused by alteration) which are commonly associated with gold ore. Such mineralization and alteration with gold and copper mineralization were encountered in surface trenching and sampling. The IP tested also for high chargeability-low resistivity anomalies associated

with silver-cobalt vein deposits.

Based on the IP survey and historic documentation, a series of diamond drill holes were planned to test a number of different hypotheses. Historically, in the Gowganda area, most of the historic production came from the upper third of the mafic intrusive body known regionally as the Nipissing Diabase. However, regionally, from Gowganda to South Lorrain, south of Cobalt, an estimated 75% of silver production has come from outside this horizon – including in Huronian and Archean rocks both above and below the Nipissing Diabase. The drill program was planned to test these other horizons.

The 2018 drill program consisted of a total of 3175 metres in 7 holes plus 1 wedge hole. After hole CS-1815 and CS-1816 intersected significant alteration (green carbonate, silica, fuchsite and sericite) and faulting associated with quartz-veining and pyrite mineralization a wedge hole was drilled to intersect the same fault and a further 3 holes drilled parallel to and as step-out holes. This zone is also encouraging as it may represent a zone of weakness that continues to the Archean rocks below the Nipissing diabase which would be a prospective zone for classic silver-cobalt veining. Holes CS-1815, CS-1816 and CS-1816W all intersected wide widths of anomalous nickel-copper mineralization. Hole CS-1919, itself a gold-focused hole, was stepped-out west of CS-1816W which cut three separate intervals of gold mineralization including 5.5 g/t over 0.37 meters, 1.59 g/t over 1.32 meters within 6.15 meters grading 0.56 g/t, and 1.35 g/t over 1.27 meters within 2.12 meters grading 0.92 g/t (core lengths). CS-1919 intersected a 12.5 metre length of 1.5 g/t gold including a 4.0 metre length of 4.3 g/t gold within an overall length of 30-metre mineralized zone grading 0.70 g/t gold at a vertical depth of approximately 240 metres. Within this zone was a 1-metre interval grading 15.2 g/t gold. The above intervals are all core lengths values as true widths are, as yet, unknown. Further drilling and trenching will be required to show the connection between these zones intersected at depth and the surface exposures identified above with the 2015 trenching program.

Based on recent drilling and prospecting, gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins at Castle East are now known to extend for several hundred metres East-West and 200 metres North-South and from surface to depths of over 250 metres.

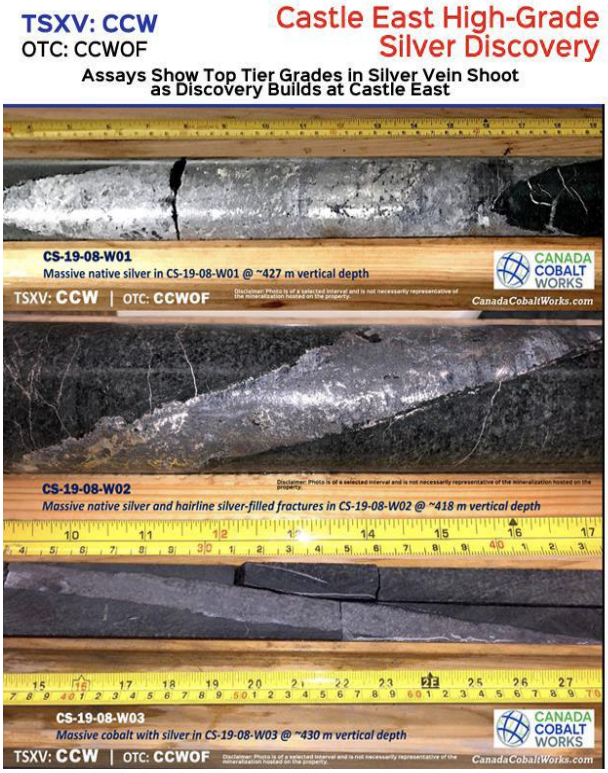
In 2011, the Company drilled 12 holes totaling 6842 metres. Hole CA-1108 intersected high-grade silver grading 6,476 grams/ton (189 ounces per ton) silver over 3.09 metres at 563.54 metres down hole including 40,944 grams/tonne (1,194 ounces/ton) silver over 0.45 metres at 564.34 metres down hole (Gold Bullion Development Corp. news release August 25, 2011). True width of vein estimated at approximately 7 cm.

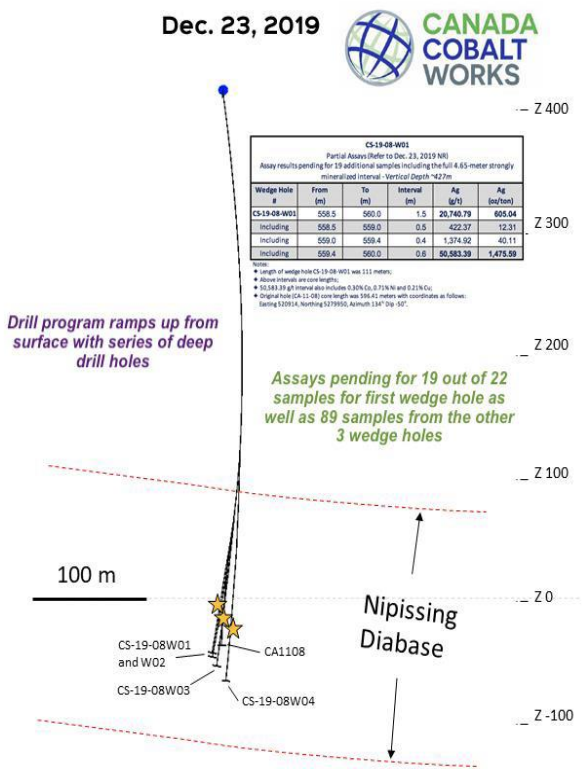
Follow-up on the newly named Robinson Zone in 2019 began with employing a downhole camera to determine the orientation of the high-grade silver vein in hole CA-1108 at an approximate vertical depth of 420 metres. The team was successfully able to view, identify and film the hole in the vicinity of the vein. This work allowed more accurate plotting of 4 wedge holes for additional pierce points on the vein.

CS-19-08W1 not only confirmed the discovery of a classic Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District-style vein shoot in this heavily under-explored part of the Nipissing diabase, but this first wedge hole has cut into an even richer and much wider part of the vein 10 meters above and west of the original discovery intercept (CA-11-08). Grades returned **50,583.29** g/t silver (**1,476** oz/ton), 0.30% cobalt, 0.71% nickel and 0.21% copper over 0.60 meters representing a 20 cm true width - almost 3 times wider than the original intersection of the apparently same vein in CA-1108 just 10 metres away (Canada Silver Cobalt Works news release December 23, 2019). With the assays contiguous to the vein sample, an overall grade of 20,741 g/t (605 oz/ton) over 1.5 metres of core length. These grades are within the norm of high-grade silver veins mined historically in the Gowganda Camp.

CA-1908W2 returned **70,380** g/t silver (**2,053 oz/ton**) over 0.30 metres within a broader zone of 1.4 metres grading **20,136** g/t (**587 oz/ton**) and 4 metres (core length) of **7,259 g/t** (**212 oz/ton**). The very high-grade intersection in CA-19-08-02 is approximately 8 metres west of the mineralized zone intersected by the first wedge hole (430 metres vertical depth) and 17

metres west of the original discovery intercept in hole CA-11-08 (Canada Silver Cobalt Works press release January 10, 2020). These are truly exceptional grades from the first two holes and it must be noted that they represent vein intersections that typically do not occur in isolation in this kind of geological setting.





As drilling continued from surface to, ideally, intersect the known silver vein at a high angle, native silver was observed in drill core at shallower depths, near the upper contact of the Nipissing Diabase with Archean volcanics as much as 100 metres vertically above and northwest of the high-grade intersections. Significantly, a second silver vein was intersected in hole CS-1922 at a vertical distance of 95m below the and northeast of the previously defined vein. This provides a significant 200-metre minimum envelope of vertical potential for silver mineralization (Canada Silver Cobalt Works press release of January 27, 2020). Assays have not yet been released for this latest vein intersection.

Based on reliable historical reports and internal data, management believes Castle East may represent the most significant new grassroots, high-grade silver discovery in the Gowganda Camp - and the broader Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District - in at least 40 years, since Agnico Eagle put the Castle mine back into production in 1979 for a decade – financed, primarily, through a new vein discovery at what is currently Shaft #3 owned 100% by Canada Silver Cobalt.

In May, (Company press release, May 28, 2020) the Company released the first-ever resource estimate from the Cobalt Camp. Given the nature of the veins in the Camp, companies historically went underground once significant silver grades were identified from surface and then drifted on the veins to identify minable ore shoots. Exploration drilling was used to identify structures and veins. Ore was defined from drifting on those veins which generally led to the discovery of additional veins.

The mineral resource estimate used the four wedge holes and the four holes drilled from surface (CS-19-08W1 to W4; CS-19-20, CS-19-21; CS-20-22 and CS-20-23) and one historical drill hole (CA1108).

This resource estimate was independently prepared by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. in

accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and is dated May 28, 2020.

Notably, Zones 1A and 1B have an average silver grade of 8,582 g/t (250.2 oz/ton) in a combined 27,400 tonnes of material for a total of 7,560,200 Inferred ounces using a cut-off grade of 258 g/t AgEq (mineral resources which are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability).

Mineral Resource Estimate at Castle East Using a Cut-Off Grade of 258 AgEq g/t

Inferred Mineral Resources	Ag g/t	Co g/t	Cu g/t	Ni g/t	Pb g/t	Zn g/t	AgEq g/t	Tonnes	Ag Oz.	AgEq Oz.
Zone 1A	7,960	946	349	790	16	12	8,042	8,100	2,073,000	2,094,200
Zone 1B	8,843	2,308	325	336	30	52	8,998	19,300	5,487,200	5,583,200
Zone 2A	38	5,673	2,101	453	118	108	426	5,500	6,800	75,300
Total Inferred Mineral Resources	**7,149**	**2,537**	**628**	**467**	**41**	**52**	**7,325**	**32,900**	**7,567,000**	**7,752,700**

Notes:

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, market or other relevant issues. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred resources are uncertain in nature and there has not been sufficient work to define these Inferred resources as Indicated or Measured resources;
2. The database used for this mineral estimate includes drill results obtained from historical (2011 one hole) to the recent 2019 drill program and wedges from the 2011 diamond drill hole;
3. Mineral resources are reported with mineable shape cut-off grade equivalent to $125 USD (258 g/t AgEq) including mining, shipping and smelting cost with recovery of 95%. The high-grade value of the mineral resources may potentially allow for direct shipping. The assay results are not capped as they are not considered as outliers at this stage and results are reproducible;
4. The geological interpretation of the mineralized zones is based on lithology and the mineralized intervals intersected by drill holes. The use of the borehole inspection camera provided a valuable geometric characterization of the mineralized intervals;
5. The mineral resource presented here was estimated with a block size of 1mE x 1mN x 1mZ;
6. The blocks were interpolated from equal length composites of 0.5m calculated from the mineralized intervals;
7. The minimum horizontal width of the mineralized envelopes includes dilution and is 1.3m;
8. The mineral estimation was completed using the inverse distance to the square methodology utilizing two passes. For each pass, search ellipsoids followed the geological interpretation trends were used;
9. The mineral resources have been classified under the guidelines of the *CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and* Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions in 2019 and adopted by CIM Council (2020), and procedures for classifying the reported mineral resources were undertaken within the context of the Canadian Securities Administrators NI 43-101;

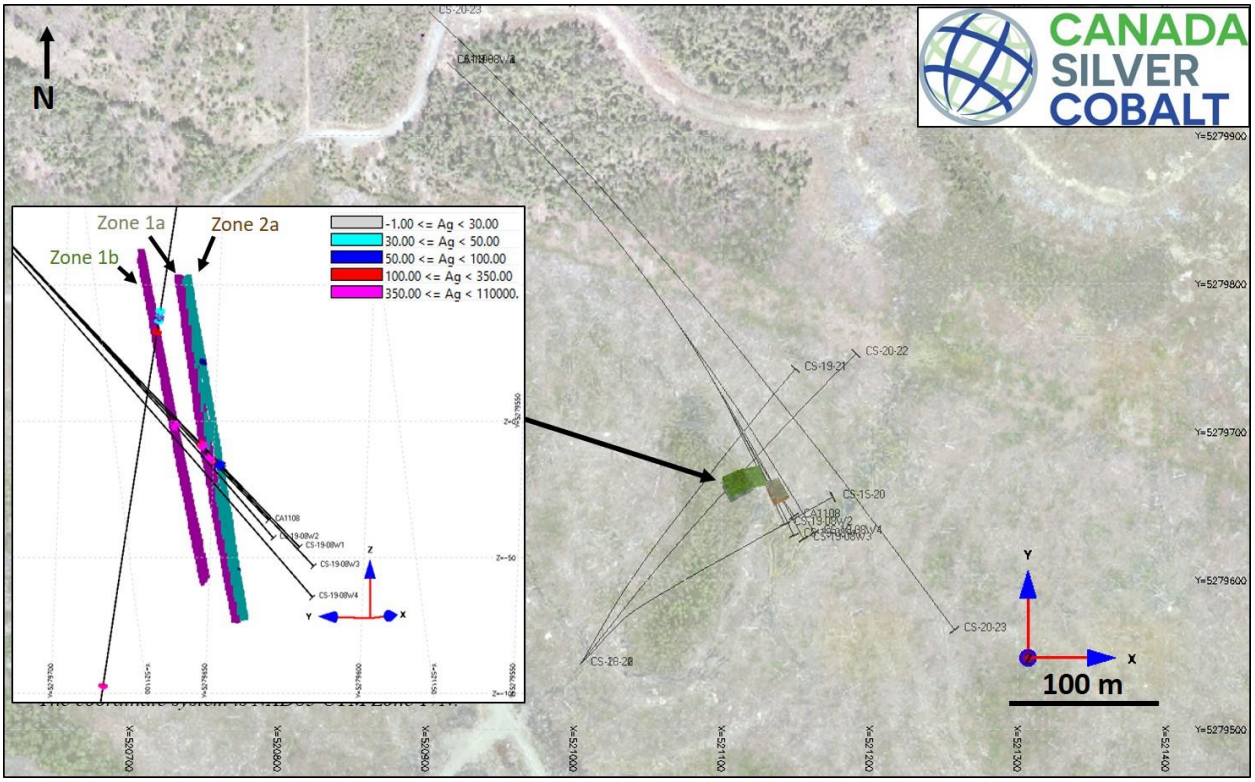
10. To convert volume to tonnage a specific gravity of 3.4 tonnes per cubic metre was used. Results are presented in-situ without mining dilution;

11. This mineral resource estimate is dated May 28, 2020. Tonnages and AgEq oz in the table above are rounded to nearest hundred. Numbers may not total due to rounding;

12. The table below shows the commodity prices and the formula for AgEq calculation:

$$\text{AgEq} = \frac{\left(\frac{\text{Ag}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 15\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{oz}}}{31.103\frac{\text{g}}{\text{oz}}} + \text{Co}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 0.03\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{g}} + \text{Cu}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 0.00515\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{g}} + \text{Ni}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 0.012\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{g}} + \text{Pb}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 0.016\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{g}} + \text{Zn}\,\frac{\text{g}}{\text{t}} \times 0.00192\frac{\text{USD}}{\text{g}}\right)}{\frac{15\text{USD}}{31.103\text{g}}}$$

13. Additional details will be provided in the Technical Report.



As part of the resource estimation process, the company and GoldMinds compiled, verified and modelled all technical information available from the Castle East Project. The 3D geological models were built for sub-vertical structures. The mineralized envelopes were created using the last diamond drill holes (CS-19-08W1 to W4; CS-19-20, CS-19-21; CS-20-22 and CS-20-23) and the historical hole CA1108. A total of four mineralized envelopes were created by connecting the defined mineralized prisms on the sections with a minimum horizontal width of 1.3m. A fixed density of 3.4 t/m^3 was used. This density reflects the typical mineralized interval composed mainly of diabase. The geological and mineralization wireframes were constructed using Genesis©, a modelling and mineral estimation software.

The maximum depth of the mineralized envelopes is around Z = -73 m (around 490 metres from the surface). The envelopes are extended from around 350m to 490m from the surface. A total of four block models were created. The block size (1mE × 1mN × 1mZ) has been defined to respect the geometry of the envelopes.

Search ellipsoids were used for the grade estimation and follow the geological interpretation trends. Block grades were interpolated from the composites (0.5m length) within the envelopes in two passes using the inverse distance to the square methodology and the assays results are not capped.
For the first pass, the number of composites was limited to twelve (12) with a minimum of three

(3) with a maximum of two (2) composites from the same hole. For the second pass, the number of composites was limited to twelve (12) with a minimum of two (2).

A cut-off grade of $125 USD (258 g/t AgEq) was applied for these underground mineral resources.

Significant Robinson Zone Drill Results – Silver/Cobalt Values

CCW Castle East Robinson Zone Significant Drill Intercepts (Core Intervals)						
Hole #	**From [m]**	**To [m]**	**Length [m]**	**Ag [g/t]**	**Ag [oz/ton]**	**Co [%]**
CA1108	563.54	566.63	3.09	6,476.29	188.92	0.13
Including	564.34	564.79	0.45	40,944.00	1,194.40	0.91
CS-19-08W1	558.00	560.50	2.50	12,738.55	371.60	0.09
Including	559.40	560.00	0.60	50,583.39	1,475.59	0.30
CS-19-08W2	545.00	549.00	4.00	7,259.50	211.77	0.20
Including	547.20	547.50	0.30	70,380.15	2,053.10	2.61
CS-19-08W3	568.00	569.00	1.00	56.40	1.65	1.35
CS-20-22	563.90	564.50	0.60	4,971.39	145.02	0.39
Including	564.15	564.50	0.35	8,338.41	243.24	0.66
CS-20-22	407.00	419.00	12.00	29.05	0.85	0.00
Including	409.45	409.85	0.40	368.70	10.76	0.01

Notes: 1. True widths are estimated to be 50% to 70% of the reported downhole intercepts;

2. CS-20-22 interval at 563.90 m to 564.50 m was not used in the Inferred resource calculation.

The price used for the calculation of AgEq

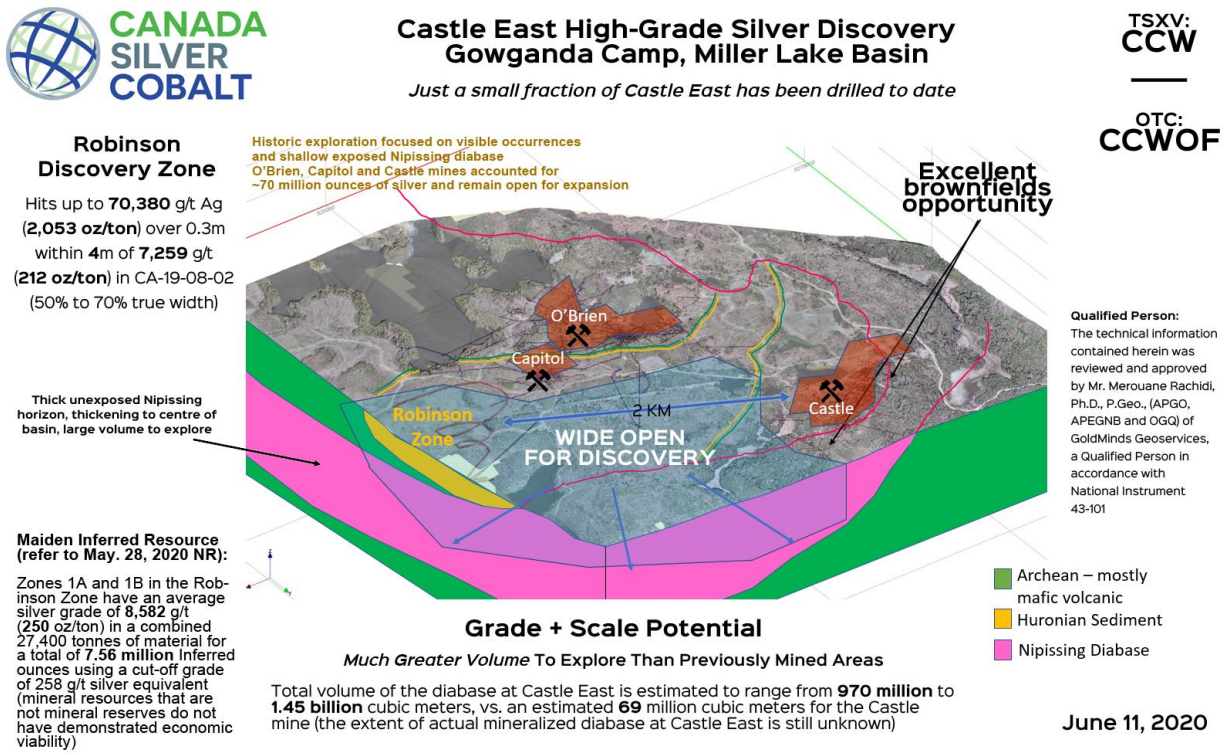
Element	**Ag [oz]**	**Co [ton]**	**Cu [ton]**	**Ni [ton]**	**Pb [ton]**	**Zn [ton]**
USD	$15	$30,000	$5,150	$12,327	$1,650	$1,925

Drill Hole Coordinates Table

Hole Name	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Start Depth	End Depth	Length
CS-19-08W1	520914	5279950	415	134	-50	495.03	611.00	115.97
CS-19-08W2	520914	5279950	415	134	-50	444.30	602.00	157.70
CS-19-08W3	520914	5279950	415	134	-50	425.00	620.00	195.00
CS-19-08W4	520914	5279950	415	134	-50	371.40	629.00	257.60
CS-19-20	521004	5279544	415	43	-70	0.00	701.00	701.00
CS-19-21	521004	5279544	415	30	-70	0.00	755.00	755.00
CS-20-22	521004	5279544	415	36.8	-67	0.00	695.00	695.00
CS-20-23	520902	5279983.93	415	133.1	-51.3	0.00	884.00	884.00

Following the release of the maiden Resource Estimate, the company announced it will be continuing the drill program of 50,000 metres and has launched the permitting process under Ontario's Advanced Exploration Permit structure. The process includes environmental baseline studies for air and water permits in addition to a closure plan for the Castle East project. The Company is following the example of earlier, successful exploration in the district by ramping down to access these pods of extremely high-grade material while simultaneously creating underground exploration platforms to more efficiently follow vein structures. This will also provide the ability to continue to explore and evaluate the gold mineralization identified with our 2018 drill program only a few hundred metres to the west. The company is continually re-assessing and trying new tools to find the most effective package at identifying concentrations of high-grade silver mineralization.

The deposit model and history of the Gowganda Camp, and the broader Northern Ontario Silver-Cobalt District which officially produced nearly half a billion ounces of silver last century, show that unusually rich, narrow vein shoots (generally half an inch to six inches in true width and, in rare cases, up to approximately 12 inches in true width) can extend for tens or even hundreds of meters (pinching and swelling, moving in and out of very high-grade mineralization).



In September, the Company reported (Company news release September 30, 2020) that, with additional drilling, the Robinson Zone had been expanded by 500% and had intersected a new high-grade vein. Hole CS20-28 intersected 3,452 g/t silver over 0.4 metres (true width unknown) approximately 75 metres vertically above the original Robinson Vein intersection. This intersection is an all-new vein. At least 4 new mineralized veins have been identified in only the first 9000 metres of the 50,000-metre drill program. These discoveries have expanded the targeted exploration area up to 135 metres East-West and up to 100 metres North-South as well as up to 265 metres vertically.

The uppermost mineralized vein intercept in hole CS-20-31 (assays pending) occurs less than 10 metres below the upper contact, at a vertical depth of 336 metres and the original high-grade vein intersection in hole CA-1108 grading 40,944 g/t silver (1,194 oz/ton) over a core length of 0.45 metres with a true width of approximately 7cm (refer to August 25, 2011, Gold Bullion Development news release) at a vertical depth of approximately 430 metres. Another deep mineralized vein was intersected in CS-20-22W3 (assays pending), the deepest one to date, at 592 metres vertical depth.With these recent new mineralized vein discoveries, the vertical extent of significant silver mineralization has now reached 256 metres.

Notably, vein intersections at Castle East exist in both the upper and lower parts of the Nipissing diabase sill, near the contact with the Archean volcanics, greatly enhancing the deposit potential of the area with implications for the broader Camp where historic production was predominantly within the upper half of the diabase sill. CCW now has a greater opportunity to expand the Robinson Zone since the potential mineralized horizon is much larger than originally believed.

High-grade silver mineralization over 5 – 7 cm true width in hole CS-20-39 with a spectacular 89,853 g/t Ag (2,621 oz/Ton) over 0.3m from 557.46 – 557.76m; comparable to the average thickness of veins that produced over 70 million ounces from the 3 major past-producers within 2 km of the Robinson Zone.

With the number of high-grade intersections and the modelling showing at least 5 distinct veins to date, the Company has engaged both environmental and mining engineering consultants to begin a gap analysis and a scope of work to develop a baseline study and design for ramp development. Plans will include regularly spaced drill stations to further exploration drilling from underground decreasing the amount of drilling required to define resources.

Significant and unprecedented gold values have been identified in this recent drill program. While gold has been identified both east and west of the Miller Lake Basin, gold values within the Basin are infrequent. Canada Silver noted visible gold in hole CS-20-31 with a grade of 24.95g/t gold over 0.3m at a shallow depth of only 49.7m. Additional significant values of 3.83 g/t gold over 2.86m including 6.11 g/t gold over 1.66m were intersected at a downhole depth of 451m.

Castle Underground at Shaft No. 3:

Canada Silver Cobalt Works is employing a century-old approach to resource development and mining whereby it drills for structure and mines for grade. The nature of the vein structures in the northern Ontario Cobalt Camp is that multiple high-grade zones can exist within a single structure. Historically, structures were identified by drilling and were then followed by drifting along mineralized areas to develop ore zones.

As stated in 2017, the Company has accessed the first level via a portal at 21m (70 feet) below the shaft collar of its underground mine to sample and begin evaluation of the underground cobalt and silver potential. The first level, the first of eleven levels in all, extends approximately 365 meters (1,200 feet) east-west and 360 meters north- south. An extensive network of structures and tunnels, developed through a substantial financial investment by various operators in the 1900's, remains in excellent condition and only minor rehabilitation is necessary.

Visible cobalt in veins that pinch and swell and continue intermittently for many tens of metres on the first level has been noted which is consistent with comments in a large amount of invaluable historical Agnico Eagle data acquired by the Company. Agnico Eagle ceased operations at Castle around 1990 due to plunging silver prices.

In 2018, Canada Silver Cobalt Works began an underground program of rehabilitation, underground sampling and diamond drilling. By year-end, the accessible workings as far as the shaft had been rehabilitated and a total of 672 metres were drilled in 57 holes from 6 drill stations.

Initial results reported November 2, 2018 highlighted the first three holes which targeted a vein structure near the adit entrance and attempted to follow the vein from a series of inclinations from approximately the same drill set-up downwards towards Level 2. Drilling in these holes exited the vein at depths of 7 meters, 6 meters and 9.25 meters, respectively, reaching a maximum hole length of 30 meters, underscoring the potential to identify additional high-grade mineralization at significantly deeper levels through additional drilling in this area and elsewhere.

Highlights from the first three drill holes are as follows:

- 2.28% cobalt, 261 g/t silver and 1.65% nickel over 7.00 meters in hole CA18-001
- 1.87% cobalt, 4,763 g/t silver, 1.29% nickel and 1.19 g/t gold over 2.54 m in CA18-002
- 3.16% cobalt and 10,741 g/t silver (345 ounces per tonne) over 0.60 meter in hole CA18-003

Additional results were reported February 19, 2019. Although the drilling in 2018 was focused on cobalt mineralization, a number of very significant silver intersections were identified. Drill results also revealed areas overlooked by historical explorers that show potential to host very high-grade "shoots" of silver and cobalt-silver mineralization, mixed with occasional nickel and gold. Reported highlights are as follows:

- New discovery of very high-grade silver vein structures approximately 55 metres southwest of the #3 Shaft where a silver discovery in 1979 put the Castle mine back into production for a decade - CA-18-54 cut 3,213 g/t (93.7 ounces per ton) silver over one metre including 9,816 g/t (286.3 ounces per ton) silver over 0.33 metres starting just 9.71 metres downhole, with the hole drilled across the structure at 25o to core axis and then bottoming in high-grade mineralization from 18.84 metres to 20.50 metres;

- 13,208 g/t (385.2 ounces per ton) silver, 0.67% cobalt and 3.77 g/t gold over half a metre within a broader 5.51-metre zone that also included 1.87% cobalt over 2.54 metres and 2,620 g/t (76.4 ounces per ton) silver over a core length of 5.51 metres starting at just 1.46 metres (CA-18-02, collared near the adit entrance, was drilled perpendicular to the strike of the targeted vein structure, sub-parallel to the dip of the vein);

• All 47 assayed shallow underground test holes intersected cobalt mineralization with an impressive one-quarter of those holes returning high-grade intercepts of 1.05% to 3.7% cobalt over an average core length of 1.77 meters (true widths unknown at this time);
In 2019, a follow-up underground drill program continued with 47 shallow holes totaling 229 metres. These holes were drilled both upwards and downwards from the first level where unexpectedly high-grade gold was identified in addition to high-grade silver, cobalt and nickel values. Highlights reported by the company in a January 3, 2020 press release are as follows:
• 22.7 g/t Au and 1.03% Co in drill hole C-U-19-016 from 3.3m to 3.6m within a broader 2.4-metre core interval grading 5.8 g/t Au and 0.78% Co (2.4m to 4.8m, drilled upward toward the surface);

• 10.8 g/t Au and 3.4% Co in drill hole C-U-19-005 over 0.33m from 0.67m to 1m within a 1.33 metre interval (0.67m to 2.0m) grading 3.7 g/t Au and 1.3% Co (drilled down into the floor, collared approximately 4 m west and 4.3 m south of C-U-19-016);

• three distinct intervals in C-U-19-006: 4,970 g/t Ag (144.9 oz/ton) and 0.40% Co over 0.6 metres (1.2m to 1.8m); then 1.6% Co and 1.1% Ni over 0.6m (1.8m to 2.4m); and 2.9% Co, 3.7% Ni and 0.89 g/t Au over 0.6m (4.8 m to 5.4 m), all in drill hole C-U-19-006 (drilled down into the floor from the same set-up as C-U-19-005 but intersecting a different part of the vein);

• 3.2% Co, 102 g/t Ag and 3.0% Ni over 0.3m (0.9m to 1.2m) in drill hole C-U-19-002 within 1.5m (0.0m to 1.5m) grading 1.7% Co and 1.6% Ni (drilled down into the floor from the same set-up as holes #5 and #6 but at a different angle);

• Cobalt mineralization was intersected in 13 out of the 16 holes included in this release with 7 of those short test holes returning intervals >1% cobalt. Cobalt grades reported from the first level of the Castle mine, previously only exploited for its native silver, are considered very high in a global context.

Re-2OX process:

In May 2017, the Company commenced a program to create a suite of value-added, client-specific cobalt product test samples sourced from material to be extracted during upcoming underground sampling and drilling at its 100%-owned, past-producing, high-grade Castle silver mine at Gowganda, Ontario. (Press Release May 1, 2017). Battery manufacturers will be the target market for the planned test samples which will be cobalt salts (powder) with a range of purities. Canada Silver Cobalt Works' has the exclusive rights to the unique hydrometallurgical process, now known as Re-2OX, owned by a director of the Company in conjunction with the National Research Council during the Castle mine's last production cycle and which has been optimized since then. Re-2OX is extremely adaptable as it's designed for high recovery of multiple metals and elements from all feeds with varying chemistries. In addition, CSR (now CCW) is carrying out advanced-stage testing through SGS Lakefield to evaluate the amenability of the process for efficient recycling of spent Lithium-ion batteries.

The Company announced (August 15, 2018 press release) that, through its proprietary Re-2OX process at SGS Lakefield, the Company has produced the first-ever premium-grade cobalt sulphate from its 100%-owned Castle mine while also moving toward the creation of nickel-manganese-cobalt battery grade formulations. Pilot plant production of cobalt-nickel-rich gravity concentrates at the Castle mine, now underway, will allow for a scaling-up of the Re-2OX process.

• Canada Silver Cobalt's vertically integrated, environmentally green Re-2OX process at SGS has produced a technical-grade cobalt sulphate hexahydrate at 22.6%, directly from cobalt-rich gravity concentrates produced from the first level of the Castle mine in the prolific Northern Ontario Cobalt Camp (bypassing the smelting process);

• The 22.6% grade exceeds the technical specifications of cathode producers in Asia who are in discussions with the company's marketing representative in that region to evaluate Canada Silver Cobalt's sample product for potential battery sector use (Re-2OX will meet client specific purities);

• The very adaptable Re-2OX process will now create a Canada Silver Cobalt suite of nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC) battery-grade formulations using an additive approach where necessary.

Through the expertise of Dr. Ron Molnar and the team at SGS in Peterborough, Canada Silver Cobalt has broken new ground as a technology leader in Canada's most prolific Cobalt district. We've now demonstrated that from concentrate produced from the Castle mine, we can create a premium grade end product (cobalt sulphate) without a smelting process. This is a testament to the efficiency and effectiveness of Re-2OX - a process that's very amenable to scaling up. Cobalt, nickel and manganese recoveries from the concentrate using Re-2OX were 99%, 81% and 84%, respectively, while 99% of the arsenic was removed (refer to May 31, 2018, news release).

The Company provided an update on April 30, 2019 stating that they had made important breakthroughs in its proprietary and environmentally green Re-2OX process for the recovery of cobalt, precious metals and base metals and offered the following highlights:

• Further optimization of Re-2OX has enabled SGS Lakefield in Peterborough, Ontario, to recover silver and copper for the first time while also increasing recovery rates for cobalt and nickel (refer to May 31, 2018, news release);

• In refining the Re-2OX process through a one-step leach extraction, overseen by Canada Silver Cobalt adviser Dr. Ron Molnar, SGS has recovered >99% cobalt, >99% silver, 99% nickel and 99% copper while removing 99% of arsenic from a composite of gravity concentrates;

• The gravity concentrates were from Castle mine waste material and graded 10.2% cobalt, 11,000 g/t silver, 0.26% copper, 1.49% nickel and 45.1% arsenic.
Canada Silver Cobalt Works is encouraged by the fact that SGS has demonstrated that the Re02OX process can, very efficiently, recover a broad set of metals from arsenic-rich material, ranging from low-grade to high-grade thus further de-risking the Castle Mine project and expanding opportunities to build shareholder value. Additionally, the Re-2OX optimization will recovery gold.

On May 7, 2019, the company announced having entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Global Energy Metals (TSXV: GEMC) that allows for cobalt-nickel-copper-bearing mineralized material from the GEMC's Lovelock mine and Treasure Box Property to be put through the Re-2OX Process in order to confirm efficient battery metal extraction and create a battery grade test product. Canada Silver Cobalt is to supervise the program, protecting its intellectual property, and will be paid a $200,000 upfront first-stage Re-2OX fee, with costs related to sampling and lab work to be borne by GEMC (maximum $100,000). The companies may broaden their relationship.

Metallurgical test work:

The Company received encouraging assay test results in November 2016 for tailings grab samples collected at Castle and Beaver. Highlights of the assay results include: 134.78 g/t silver and 1.124 g/t gold at the Beaver Silver Mine; and 91.36 g/t silver at the Castle Silver Mine. Details of the assay results were reported in the November 29, 2016 news release. The samples of these metallurgical tests may not be representative of the mineralization hosted in the waste and tailings and further work will be undertaken.

The Company announced, on January 31, 2017, preliminary results from bench-scale metallurgical flotation and gravity test work carried out at SGS Canada laboratories in Quebec City, Canada using about 100 kilograms of tailings and mineralized rock samples.

The test program was aimed at evaluating the potential recovery of silver and cobalt from mineralized-material surface rock samples and tailings collected at the historic past-producing Beaver Mine in Cobalt, Ontario and tailings from Castle Mine in Gowganda, Ontario. Tailings samples from Castle and Beaver were tested using a gravity separation process. Beaver mineralized material samples were tested using a flotation process. The Company plans to undertake additional metallurgical testing for the optimization of grind and reagents.

Silver and cobalt recoveries, of 98.5% and 70.5% respectively, produced an extremely high concentrate grade of 11,876 grams per tonne silver and 10.5% cobalt using a simple flotation process. The initial mineralized-material surface rock sample - a composite collected from the Beaver Mine waste pile - assayed 2,064 grams per tonne silver and 5.62% cobalt. Silver and cobalt concentrate grades produced from the Beaver and Castle Mines tailings were 1,379 grams per tonne Ag and 0.04% Co and 308 grams per tonne Ag and 0.08% Co respectively, using a simple gravity process. Head assays were 108 grams per tonne Ag with 0.02% Co and 123 grams per tonne Ag with 0.01% Co respectively.

CCW reported on May 31, 2018 on the ongoing test work at SGS Lakefield in Peterborough, Ontario, where the environmentally green Re-2OX process was used to recover 99% of cobalt and 81% of nickel from a composite of gravity concentrates while also removing 99% of the arsenic - a long-time issue in this cobalt-rich district. Testing and optimization continue.

The gravity concentrates graded 9.25% cobalt, 5.65% nickel, 9,250 g/t silver and 49.9% arsenic. Further updates were provided in a press release on August 15th, 2018 announcing that the company, through its proprietary Re-2OX process at SGS Lakefield, has produced the first-ever premium-grade cobalt sulphate from its 100%-owned Castle mine. The Company has now demonstrated that, from concentrate produced from the Castle mine, it can create a premium grade end-product (cobalt sulphate) without a smelting process. This is a testament to the efficiency and effectiveness of Re-2OX, a process that's very amenable to scaling up. Highlights from August 15, 2018 include:

• Canada Silver Cobalt's vertically integrated, environmentally green Re-2OX process at SGS has produced a technical grade cobalt sulphate hexahydrate at 22.6%, directly from cobalt-rich gravity concentrates produced from the first level of the Castle mine in the prolific Northern Ontario Cobalt Camp (bypassing the smelting process);

• The 22.6% grade exceeds the technical specifications of cathode producers in Asia who are in discussions with the company's marketing representative in that region to evaluate Canada Silver Cobalt sample product for potential battery sector use (Re-2OX will meet client specific purities);

• The very adaptable Re-2OX process will now create a Canada Silver Cobalt suite of nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC) battery grade formulations using an additive approach where necessary.

The Company considers the tailings very prospective for high-grade silver and other metals, including gold and cobalt, based on historical records and recent results from SGS Lakefield which has produced a gravity concentrate from the tailings grading 389 g/t silver, 0.63 g/t gold and 0.20% cobalt (Canada Silver Cobalt Works press release March 1, 2019). The Company feels that the tailings "problem" in Northern Ontario's historic silver-cobalt mining district should be seen as a tailings "opportunity" and the Company's intention is to capture that opportunity for its shareholders. This undertaking forms part of the Advanced Exploration permit ongoing amendment process.
The updated tailings program will initially target silver and gold and will be optimized through the Re-2OX process to recover other metals including cobalt, nickel and copper. It will also be used as a template by the Company for similar potential initiatives in Gowganda and elsewhere in the broader region where innovative approaches to decades-old tailings issues can deliver important environmental solutions as well as potential business growth opportunities. Highlights from the March 2019 press release include:

• Canada Silver Cobalt has acquired gravity separation spiral concentrators, made by Mineral Technologies of Australia, for test work which is being undertaken to complete a flow sheet for a pilot plant that can treat a minimum of 600 tonnes of tailings per day;

• Mineral Technologies' spiral concentrators are designed to be highly efficient and easy to install, featuring minimal maintenance requirements and high recoveries;

• The stamp mill coarse tailings from early 20th century mining at Castle will be processed underground at the Castle mine near the #3 Shaft in a wide-open area on the first level;

• The stopes on the first level will be fully cleaned out and back-filled (cemented) with the tailings waste from the high-grade concentrate created underground.

On May 24, 2019, the Company reported the results of SGS Lakefield's metallurgical test work which has demonstrated that historic stamp mill tailings at Canada Silver Cobalt's Castle mine are amenable to flotation and leaching, enhancing potential recoveries and creating an opportunity for a direct shipping precious metal concentrate in addition to a Re-2OX cobalt sulphate.

• SGS has produced a high-purity flotation silver concentrate grading 18,486 grams per tonne (539.17 ounces per ton) from a gravity concentrate of a 120-kilogram sample from the Castle mine's historic tailings pond with a calculated head assay of 459 g/t silver
• Optimization is expected to increase the 70% recovery rate
The aim of the proposed tailings program is to produce a high-purity, direct-shipping precious metal concentrate (silver and gold), while Canada Silver Cobalt's proprietary Re-2OX Process would be used to convert a cobalt concentrate into a cobalt sulphate.

Temiskaming Testing Laboratories (TTL):

The Company announced on October 10, 2019 that it had signed a binding Letter of Intent (LOI) to acquire the assets of PolyMet Resources Inc., owner of PolyMet Labs – an ISO-certified laboratory – being the only permitted and operating mineral and precious metal processing facility in Northern Ontario's Silver-Cobalt camp. The transaction is believed to offer multiple immediate and long-term advantages including a bullion furnace to pour payable silver and gold dore bars, and a 23,400 sq. foot facility with district leading sampling and analytical capabilities that can also host the Company's proprietary and environmentally friendly Re-2OX Process.

• The lab and mineral processing facility will become the new headquarters of Canada Silver Cobalt Works and is located in the town of Cobalt, immediately adjacent to a rail line and just a short distance from the Company's Castle mine and Beaver Property;

• This well-established sampling and analytical facility, specializing in high-grade mineralization, provides commercial assaying, crushing, screening, grinding, bulk sampling, upgrading and smelting services all in one location, driving multiple revenue streams at a time when gold prices in Canadian dollars have hit new record highs.

This deal builds dramatically on Canada Silver Cobalt's current competitive advantages and opportunities - technological, on the ground and underground - in a rejuvenated silver-cobalt district recognized as the birthplace of Canadian hard rock mining. With such a unique and fully operational facility in the town of Cobalt, so close to the Castle mine and other properties, Canada Silver Cobalt achieves a key goal of becoming a vertically integrated leader in Canada's silver-cobalt heartland while it also exploits a powerful new cycle in precious metals.

Bullion pouring, bulk sampling, and commercial assaying are PolyMet's three key immediate profit centers that merge with Canada Silver Cobalt, creating powerful new synergies. Hosting Re-2OX and accelerating the development of such a unique and environmentally friendly process at this facility is a major coup for the town of Cobalt and the broader district.

On January 10, 2020 the Company announced that it has closed its deal to acquire the PolyMet facility and the transaction was reported completed on July 31, 2020.

In payment for the assets, Canada Silver Cobalt issued 690,409 shares and 690,409 common share purchase warrants to Polymet Resources. Each warrant entitles Polymet Resources to acquire one additional common share of Canada Silver Cobalt at a price of $0.50 for a period of two years. Canada Silver Cobalt also assumed outstanding liabilities of Polymet Resources in an amount of $346,304. The total value of the shares and common share purchase warrants issued to Polymet Resources was $407,341, and $212,370, respectively. In addition the Company incurred transaction costs of $98,192 in relation to the asset acquisition.

Total consideration paid:

Accounts Payable	$346,304
Common Shares	$407,341
Warrants	$212,370
Transaction costs	$98,182
Total	**$1,064,197**

The purchase price has been allocated to the value of the land, and the plant (machinery and equipment) acquired as follows:

Land	$210,312
Machinery and Equipment	$853,885
Total	**$1,064,197**

Beaver and Violet Properties, Ontario, Canada

Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc. owns a 100% interest to an area of approximately 20 acres (Beaver Property) and 39.07 acres (Violet Property) in Coleman Township, Ontario. The property is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty, and the Company may purchase each 1% of the NSR royalty for $1.5 million. The Company has met all the obligations of the Option and has had the ownership of the Patents transferred to Canada Silver Cobalt.

The Company has released results of a high-definition mineralogy study and some scoping level flotation and gravity separation tests done by SGS Lakefield on samples from its Beaver Silver Property, located 15 kilometres east of the historic silver camp in Cobalt, Ontario. See Gold Bullion Development Corp.'s Press Release dated February 14, 2013 on the Company's website.

The test work above was based on a 20-kilogram sample from 400 kilograms of cobalt-nickel sulfide material hand-cobbed from the historic waste pile at the Beaver Silver Mine. The sample used in this test program, has an average calculated assay of 7.98 percent Cobalt, 3.98 percent Nickel and 1246 grams per tonne silver. Combined gravity-flotation recoveries from the limited test program yielded 64.2 percent for cobalt, 61.2 percent for nickel and 92.0 percent for silver.

The Company announced, on January 31, 2017, preliminary results from bench-scale metallurgical flotation and gravity test work carried out at SGS Canada laboratories in Quebec City, Canada. The test program was aimed at evaluating the potential recovery of silver and cobalt from mineralized-material surface rock samples and tailings collected at the former historic producing Beaver Mine in Cobalt, Ontario and tailings from Castle Mine in Gowganda, Ontario.

Silver and cobalt recoveries, of 98.5 percent and 70.5 percent respectively, produced an extremely high concentrate grade of 11,876 grams per tonne silver and 10.5 percent cobalt

using a simple flotation process. The mineralized-material surface rock sample was a composite collected from the waste pile assaying 2,064 grams per tonne silver and 5.62 percent cobalt at the Beaver Mine. Silver and cobalt concentrate grades produced from the Beaver and Castle Mines tailings were 1,379 grams per tonne Ag and 0.04 percent Co and 308 grams per tonne Ag and 0.08 percent Co respectively, using a simple gravity process. Head assays were 108 grams per tonne Ag with 0.02 percent Co and 123 grams per tonne Ag with 0.01 percent Co, respectively. The metallurgical tests were conducted at SGS Canada Inc. laboratories in Quebec City using about 100 kilograms of tailings and mineralized rock samples. Tailings samples from Castle and Beaver were tested using a gravity separation process. Beaver mineralized material samples were tested using a flotation process.

A sonic drill program was completed on the historic Beaver Tailings late in the year with a total of 127 holes completed with 354 metres drilled and 378 samples sent for analysis. Results were reported in a press release February 5, 2021. The samples ranged from 13.7 – 314 g/t silver; 24 – 639 ppm Cobalt; 78 – 754 ppm Copper and 34 - 25 ppm Nickel. Economic considerations are being evaluated in conjunction with permitting requirements.

Developments in mobile phone use and renewable energy, including solar and electric car batteries, are strongly supportive of demand and pricing for cobalt and silver. This opens up an opportunity to re-evaluate former silver-cobalt producing mine sites with positive results.

Mining at Beaver and Castle took place in the early 1900s and at Castle again in the 1980s when extraction processes were not as advanced as they are today. It may now be economically viable to extract silver and cobalt from what was left behind, including old mine tailings and waste and other rock piles on the surface, as a first phase of production at the properties. These latest test results support previous test findings at the Castle and Beaver mine sites. In 2013, a hand-cobbed 20 kg geological test sample from the historic waste pile at the Beaver Silver Mine had an average calculated assay of 7.98% cobalt, 3.98% nickel and 1,246 grams (g/t) silver. Details were reported when Granada Gold Mine Inc. (formerly Gold Bullion Development Corp.) owned the property in a news release February 14, 2013.

Henry Lake Property

Late in the year, the Company staked a total of 200 single-unit claims approximately 50km east of Sudbury. The block covers a large Bouguer anomaly with the potential to host significant copper and nickel mineralization. Airborne surveys are planned for 2021.

B2 Nickel-Copper Discovery property Option, Quebec

Canada Silver Cobalt announced in October 2020 that it has signed an Option agreement with Frederic Bergeron to acquire a new high-grade nickel-copper discovery. The property consists of 12 claims totaling 670 hectares. The Company can earn a 100% interest based on a payment plan and work commitment and is subject to a 2% NSR.

Highlights to date consist of:

The NNW-SSE mineralized zone is traceable along strike over 1 kilometer and is open in all directions. A stripped zone exposed a length of 35m of massive sulphides 8-10m wide.

- A total of 6 grab samples were sent to ALS Laboratory in Val-d'Or for analysis of a package of multielements. Assay results returned massive Ni-Cu-Co mineralization (see Figure):
    - 1.05 % Ni, 0.13 % Cu, 0.10 % Co
    - 0.96 % Ni, 0.10 % Cu, 0.09 % Co
    - 0.69 % Ni, 0.62 % Cu, 0.19 % Co
- for the epithermal veinlets associated with quartz injections:
    - 9.28 % Cu, 18.2 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au
    - 2.97 % Cu, 5.7 g/t Ag, 0.29 g/t Au, 0.10 % Ni

- Anomalous values in Ti (1.1 %), P (0.45 %) and Mn (0.12 %) in mylonitic ferro-gabbro with 0.14% Cu associated with mineralization in pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite stringers (5-10 %)

The B2 Ni Cu property is located in NTS 22E11 of the Saguenay Lac-St-Jean region of Quebec.

Qualified Person Statement

"Project Overview" and "Subsequent Event" sections of this MD&A have been reviewed and approved for technical content by Matthew Halliday, P. Geo., (APGO), geologist and a Qualified Person under the provisions of NI 43-101.

FINANCINGS

On June 15, 2020, the Company closed a flow-through private placement with strategic investors, raising gross proceeds of $1,200,000 by issuing 2,000,000 units at $0.60 per flow-through unit. Each FT unit comprises one flow-through common share of the Company and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.70 per share, for a period of two years from closing. In connection with the FT private placement the Company paid finder fees in the amount of $94,000 and issued 156,665 finder warrants. The finder's warrants are on the same terms as the financing warrants and have been recorded at an estimated value of $40,031, based on the Black Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: share price of $0.50, an exercise price of $0.70, risk free interest rate of 0.29%, expected life of warrants of 2 years, expected volatility rate of 93% and expected dividend rate of 0%.

Between August 14 and September 2, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing, raising gross proceeds of $6,743,730 by the issue of 12,261,327 units at $0.55 per unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.65 per share, for a period of three years from closing. Finder' fees in the amount of $123,148 and the issuance of 223,904 finder warrants were paid in connection with the private placement. The finder's warrants are on the same terms as the financing warrants and have been recorded at an estimated value of $40,453, based on the Black Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: share price of $0.37, an exercise price of $0.65, risk free interest rate of 0.28%, expected life of warrants of 3 years, expected volatility rate of 98% and expected dividend rate of 0%.

On November 25, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered FT private placement by way of issuing 4,288,778 FT units at a price of $0.63 per FT unit raising gross proceeds of $2,701,930. The Company also issued 3,308,824 Quebec FT units at a price of $0.68 per Quebec FT Unit raising gross proceeds $2,250,000. The Company raised a total of $4,951,930. Each FT and Quebec FT unit is comprised of one flow-through common share of the Company and one half of a share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.80 per share, for a period of two years from closing. Finder fees in the amount of $129,304 and the issuance of 198,533 finder warrants were paid in connection with the FT and Quebec FT private placement. The finder's warrants are on the same terms as the financing warrants and have been recorded at an estimated value of $37,141, based on a proportional method based on the Black Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions: share price of $0.53, an exercise price of $0.80, risk free interest rate of 0.27%, expected life of warrants of 2 years, expected volatility rate of 87% and expected dividend rate of 0%.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following schedule provides the details of the Company's expenditures on its exploration and evaluation projects for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

	2021	2020
	$	$
Acquisition costs	**35,422**	-
Assay and testing	**19,191**	77,729
Depreciation	**69,202**	18,333
Drilling	**1,053,941**	205,335
Facility expenses	**151,890**	161,907
Consulting and professional fees	**152,704**	258,533
Geology, geophysics and surveys	**327,185**	97,526
Labour	**203,805**	105,658
Environmental	**43,948**	-
Taxes, permits and licensing	**1,019**	8,816
	2,058,307	933,837

The following schedule provides the details of the Company's corporate operating expenditures for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

	2020	2019
	$	$
Administrative and general expenses	**32,898**	17,420
Advertising and promotion	**273,130**	18,631
Professional fees	**208,251**	344,587
Filing and shareholders' information	**61,121**	81,880
Travel	**5,394**	19,503
	580,794	482,021

Period ended March 31, 2021 compared to the period ended March 31, 2020:

Comprehensive loss for the period ended March 31, 2021 was $3,757,659 as compared to $1,468,565 for the period ended March 31, 2020. The increase in comprehensive loss of $2,289,094 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

Increase of $35,422 in acquisition costs, to $35,422 in 2021, from $nil in 2020.

Decrease of $58,538 in assay and testing expenses, to $19,191 in 2021, from $77,729 in 2020.

Increase of $50,869 in depreciation expense, to $69,202 in 2021, from $18,333 in 2020.

Increase of $848,606 in drilling expense, to $1,053,941 in 2021, from $205,335 in 2020.

Decrease of $10,017 in facility expenses, to $151,890 in 2021 from $161,907 in 2020.

Decrease of $105,829 in consulting and professional fees, to $152,704 in 2021 from $258,533 in 2020.

Increase of $229,659 in geology, geophysics and survey expenses, to $327,185 in 2021 from $97,526 in 2020.

Increase of $98,147 in labour expense, to $203,805 in 2021 from $105,658 in 2020.

Increase of $43,948 in environmental expenses, to $43,948 in 2021 from $nil in 2020.

Decrease of $7,797 in taxes, permits and licensing expenses, to $1,019 in 2021 from $8,816 in 2020.

Increase of $15,478 in administrative and general expenses, to $32,898 in 2021, from $17,420 in 2020.

Increase of $254,499 in advertising and promotion expenses, to $273,130 in 2021 from $18,631 in 2020.

Decrease of $136,336 in professional fees, to $208,251 in 2021 from $344,587 in 2020.

Decrease of $20,759 in filing costs and shareholders' information expenses, to $61,121 in 2021 from $81,880 in 2020.

Decrease of $14,109 in travel expenses, to $5,394 in 2021 from $19,503 in 2020.

Increase of $410,359 in other expenses, to $189,871 in 2021 from other income of $220,488 in 2020.

Decrease of $160,000 in premium on FT shares, to $nil in 2021 from $160,000 in 2020.

Increase of $221,533 in Temiskaming testing laboratory expenses, to $221,533 in 2021 from $nil in 2020.

Increase of $618,250 in unrealized loss on marketable securities, to $618,250 in 2021 from $nil in 2020.

Decrease of $344,291 in stock-based compensation, to $88,904 in 2021 from $433,195 in 2020.

LIQUIDITY

The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares and the exercise of warrants and stock options. The Company will continue to seek capital through various means including the issuance of capital stock.

The Company is in the exploration stage. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the continued support from its directors, the ability to continue to raise the necessary financing to meet its obligations, and to achieve profitable operations in the future. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its mineral projects are at an early stage. Therefore, it is subject to many risks common to comparable junior venture resource companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources as well as a lack of revenues.

Cash totaled $1,547,608 as at March 31, 2021, compared to $6,421,345 as at December 31, 2020. Working capital at March 31, 2021 was $3,134,821 compared to $6,822,481 as at December 31, 2020. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company, existing shareholders ownership may be diluted. As an exploration stage Company without a revenue stream, the Company budgets and plans exploration and administrative expenses, and closely monitors its monthly expenditures, investments and cash position.

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may be different from those estimates.

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited interim financial statements of the Company. The figures have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	Mar 31, 2021 $	Dec 31, 2020 $	Sep 30, 2020 $	Jun 30, 2020 $	Mar 31, 2020 $	Dec 31, 2019 $	Sept 30, 2019 $	Jun 30, 2019 $
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	3,757,659	4,432,299	4,167,853	886,969	1,468,565	2,825,830	760,352	457,587
Loss per share	0.031	0.044	0.041	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized capital is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at the date of this report there were 123,921,340 shares issued and outstanding, and the Company had 27,754,048 share purchase warrants outstanding. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.50 - $0.80 per share at varying dates up until April 7, 2023. Stock options outstanding total 7,033,000 and are exercisable for common shares at a price of $0.18 - $0.52 per share at varying dates up until March 11, 2026.

Share Purchase Warrant Outstanding as at March 31, 2021

Exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted-average exercise price
$0.50	2,876,493	0.67	$0.50
$0.55	6,657,071	2.24	$0.55

$0.65	12,485,231	2.40	$0.65
$0.70	1,156,665	1.21	$0.70
$0.80	3,997,333	1.65	$0.80
Total	**27,172,793**	**2.02**	**$0.634**

During the period ended March 31, 2021, the Company issued a no additional share purchase warrants.

Options Outstanding as at March 31, 2021

Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted-average exercise price
Options				
$0.050 - $0.200	**510,000**	**510,000**	1.21	0.152
$0.210 - $0.300	**4,250,000**	**4,250,000**	2.09	0.286
$0.310 - $0.400	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	3.31	0.333
$0.410 - $0.700	**2,463,000**	**2,463,000**	3.94	0.513
Total	**8,723,000**	**8,723,000**	**2.77**	**0.351**

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the period ended March 31, 2021 was estimated at $0.356 per option (full-year 2020: $0.286) at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average assumptions used for the calculation were:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Risk free interest rate	**0.92%**	0.54%
Expected life	**5 years**	3.5 years
Expected volatility	**115.45%**	102.77%
Expected dividend per share	-	-

Expected volatility was calculated using historical daily closing share prices for the Company's common shares using the same time period as the life of the option.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has entered into agreements with officers of the Company and private companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company for management consulting, geological consulting and other services required by the Company.

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

The remuneration of officers and directors of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2021 was $156,552 (2020 - $135,514) and share based payments valued at $nil (2020 - $196,950).

There were no Directors' fees paid to members of the Board of Directors for the periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

During the period ended March 31, 2021 the Company received repayment of $700,000 advanced to Granada, a related party with which there are four common directors and three common officers.

As at March 31, 2021, there was $8,927 of amounts payable to Granada (2020 - $nil).

During the period ended March 31, 2021 the Company acquired 10,500,000 shares of Granada. 500,000 shares were acquired on secondary markets between February 5 and February 9, 2021 at prices between $0.18 and $0.20 per share. 5,000,000 units were acquired through a private placement on February 23, 2021 at $0.20 per unit. Each unit comprising one common share of the Granada and one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitling the Company to purchase one additional common share of Granada at an exercise price of $0.22 per share for a period of three years from closing. 5,000,000 shares were acquired through the exercise of 5,000,000 common share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.22 per warrant.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2021.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was assessed as of the date of this MD&A.

Based on this assessment, it was determined that certain weaknesses existed in internal controls over financial reporting. As indicative of many small companies, the lack of segregation of duties and effective risk assessment were identified as areas where weaknesses existed. The existence of these weaknesses is to be compensated for by senior management monitoring, which exists. The officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue would also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the budgets and work load will enable the action. The Company has attempted to mitigate these weaknesses, through a combination of extensive and detailed review by the CFO of the financial reports.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), Canada Silver Cobalt utilizes the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate do not make any representations relating to establishment and maintenance of:

- controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded,

processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

- a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP ("IFRS").

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of Canada Silver Cobalt's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided securities legislation.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, other receivables, trade payables and other payables.

1. Risk management and hedging activities

   In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to various financial risks. Management's close involvement in the operations allows for the identification of risks and variances from expectations. The Company does not meaningfully participate in the use of financial instruments to control these risks. The Company has no designated hedging transactions. The financial risks and management's risk management objectives and policies are as follows:

   a. Currency risk – As the Company transacts business in Canadian dollars, there is minimal foreign currency risk at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

   b. Price risk - The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. As the Company is not a producing entity, this risk does not currently affect earnings, however, the risk could affect the completion of future equity transactions. The Company monitors commodity prices of precious metals and the stock market to determine the timing, nature and extent of equity transactions.

   c. Credit risk - Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash. The Company has deposited its cash with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss is minimized. As at December 31, 2020 cash was held with major Canadian financial institutions.

   d. Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. Management monitors the Company's liquidity by assessing forecast and actual cash flows and by maintaining adequate cash on hand.

   e. Interest rate risk - The Company is not exposed to any meaningful interest rate risk due to the short-term nature and immateriality of its interest generating asset.

   f. Fair values, carrying amounts and changes in fair value. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. Fair value amounts represent point-in-time estimates and may not reflect fair value in the future. The measurements are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are a matter of judgment.

The methods and assumptions used to develop fair value measurements, for those financial instruments where fair value is recognized in the balance sheet, have been prioritized into three levels as per the fair value hierarchy in Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Level 1 includes quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 includes inputs that are observable other than quoted prices included in

Level 3 includes inputs that are not based on observable market data.

g. Collateral - The carrying value of financial assets the Company has pledged as collateral as at March 31, 2021 is $Nil (2020 - $Nil).

2. Risk and Uncertainties

The mineral industry involves significant risks. In addition to the risk factors described elsewhere in this MD&A, the risk factors that should be taken into account in considering Canada Silver Cobalt's business include, but are not limited to, those set out below. Any one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the future prospects of the Company and the value of its securities.

Current Global Financial Condition

Current global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility and turmoil. These factors may affect Canada Silver Cobalt's ability to obtain equity financing in the future or, if obtained, to do so on terms favourable to the Company. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations as well as the trading price of its common shares could be adversely affected.

Industry and Mineral Exploration Risk

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration efforts will be successful. At present, Canada Silver Cobalt's projects do not contain any proven or probable reserves. Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of the project itself. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves or resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that planned exploration programs will result in the establishment of mineral resources or reserves.

The Company may be subject to risks that could not reasonably be predicted in advance. Events such as labour disputes, environmental issues, natural disasters or estimation errors are prime examples of industry related risks. Canada Silver Cobalt attempts to balance these risks through insurance programs where required and ongoing risk assessments conducted by its technical team.

Commodity Prices

Canada Silver Cobalt is in the business of exploring for base and precious metals, the market prices of which can fluctuate widely. Metal prices ultimately depend on demand in the end markets for which metals are used. Demand is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including the overall state of the economy, general level of industrial production, interest rates, the rate of inflation, and the stability of exchange rates, any of which can cause significant fluctuations in metals prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of metals has fluctuated widely in recent years and there are no assurances as to what will be the future prices of base and precious metals. In the course of its current operations, the Company does not enter into price hedging programs.

Environmental

Exploration projects and operations are subject to the environmental laws and applicable regulations of the jurisdiction in which Canada Silver Cobalt operates. Environmental standards continue to evolve and the trend is to a longer, more complete and rigid process. The Company reviews environmental matters on an ongoing basis. If and when appropriate, the Company will make appropriate provisions in its financial statements for any potential environmental liability.

Reliance upon Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon a number of key management and operational personnel, including the services of certain key employees. Its ability to manage activities, and hence its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. During times when metals prices are strong, the Company faces intense competition for qualified personnel, and there can be no assurance that Canada Silver Cobalt will be able to attract and retain such personnel at any time. Canada Silver Cobalt does not maintain "key person" life insurance. Accordingly, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Insurance

Canada Silver Cobalt's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. In addition, although certain risks are insurable, it might be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration is not generally available to Canada Silver Cobalt or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards that may not be insured against or that it may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Requirements to Obtain Government Permits

Government approvals and permits are currently required in connection with Canada Silver Cobalt's exploration activities, and further approvals and permits may be required in the future. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain permits are contingent upon many variables outside of its control. Obtaining government permits may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature

of the activity to be permitted and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the permitting authority. There can be no assurance that all necessary permits will be obtained and if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed Canada Silver Cobalt's estimates or that it will be able to maintain such permits. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained or maintained, the Company may be prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Joint Ventures

From time-to-time Canada Silver Cobalt may enter into one or more joint ventures. Any failure of a joint venture partner to meet its obligations could have a material adverse effect on such joint ventures. In addition, the Company might be unable to exert influence over strategic decisions made in connection with properties that are involved in such joint ventures.

Exploration Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulation, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Even if the Company identifies and acquires an economically viable ore body, several years may elapse from the initial stages of development until production. As a result, it cannot be assured that Canada Silver Cobalt's exploration or development efforts will yield new mineral reserves or will result in any new commercial mining operations.

Mineral Property Title Risk

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of the properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of Canada Silver Cobalt's interests, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including aboriginal land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects or unforeseen changes to the boundaries of Canada Silver Cobalt's properties by governmental authorities. As a result, the Company may be constrained in its ability to operate its properties or unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. An impairment to or defect in the title to the Company's properties could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, such claims, whether or not valid, would involve additional cost and expense to defend or settle.

Potential for Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers may also serve as directors or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development or other businesses and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Canada Silver Cobalt expects that any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving Canada Silver Cobalt will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations

to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Canada Silver Cobalt and its shareholders, but there can be no assurance in this regard. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matters in which such director may have a conflict of interest or which are governed by the procedures set forth in applicable law.

Subsequent Events

Since April 1, 2021, the Company has issued 90,000 common shares for the exercise of 90,000 stock options for total proceeds of $4,500.

On April 1, 2021, the Company announced that Mr. Ryan Webster has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, replacing the Company's interim CFO, Mr. Robert Guanzon.

On April 7, 2021, the Company has closed a non-brokered private placement by way of issuing 2,021,276 FT units at a price of $0.47 per FT unit raising gross proceeds of $950,000. Each FT unit is comprised of one flow-through common share of the Company and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.58 per share, for a period of two years from closing, subject to TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") approval.

The Company has paid finder fees in the amount of $66,500 and issued 141,490 finder warrants in connection with the FT private placement. The finder warrants are on the same terms as the financing warrants. The finder fees are subject to Exchange approval.

All securities issued in connection with the private placement will be subject to a four month and a day hold period expiring on August 8, 2021 in accordance with applicable Canadian Securities Laws.