



ATLAS SALT INC.
(Previously Red Moon Resources Inc.)

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed “forward-looking statements”. All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, that address exploration, drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that Atlas Salt Inc. (the “Company”) expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include market prices, exploration and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and those actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

GENERAL BUSINESS

The Company was a subsidiary of Vulcan Minerals Inc. (“Vulcan”) as of December 31, 2020 (63.03% ownership), however, during 2021 Vulcan’s share ownership in the Company was diluted and as of October 31, 2021, Vulcan’s ownership was determined not to “control” Atlas Salt but retained a significant influence. The Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on August 17, 2012 as a result of a corporate reorganization of Vulcan, whereby Vulcan transferred its 100% working interest in its Bay St. George mineral assets to the Company. The Company is engaged in mineral exploration and development on industrial mineral properties in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Company is currently producing gypsum from its Ace Gypsum mine and is undergoing a feasibility analysis of its Great Atlantic Salt Deposit..

The Management Discussion and Analysis (“MDA”) should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and accompanying notes.

On August 24, 2021 the Company announced that it changed its name from Red Moon Resources Inc. to Atlas Salt Inc. The Company’s common shares commenced trading under the new stock symbol “SALT” on September 1, 2021.

The date of this MDA is May 2, 2022.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company reflected a loss of \$2,171,990 for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2020 - \$185,408). The net loss consists mainly of marketing and communications expenses of \$651,855 and investor relations expenses of \$83,413 with no similar amount in the year ended December 31, 2020. In addition, share-based compensation of \$986,461 for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$66,344 for the same period in 2020. This was related to five stock option grants in 2021.

The following table outlines the significant components of general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

General & Administrative Expenses include:	Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Management and subcontract fees	196,916	22,625
Marketing and communications	651,855	-
Investor relations	83,413	-
Directors' fees	25,000	-
Transfer agent, regulatory and professional fees	93,818	43,225
Office and other	207,544	45,204
Conferences and travel	22	7,485
Total	1,258,568	118,539

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Mineral Properties – Background

Great Atlantic Salt

The Company acquired a 100% working interest in mineral licences covering a portion of the northern Bay St. George Basin in western Newfoundland in August 2012, as a result of a corporate re-organization of Vulcan. The licences include the mineral rights to lands that have potential for salt, gypsum, potash, and other mineral deposits. The Company pursued the exploration for salt and potash since 2013 and has delineated a significant salt resource.

In January 2016 Apex Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton, Alberta completed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Assessment report on the halite (rock salt) deposit located at the Captain Cook (now known as the Great Atlantic Salt) project in western Newfoundland. The report is based primarily on the Company's drilling results from 2013 and 2014, related geophysical data and historical information. This is the first mineral resource assessment of the Great Atlantic Salt deposit. Highlights of the resource report are as follows:

Great Atlantic Salt – Salt Resource Estimate Highlights

- Using a 95.0% lower base cut-off for sodium chloride, the Great Atlantic Halite Resource Estimate is classified as "Inferred" and demonstrates that there is 908 million tonnes of high purity halite (96.9% salt) for 880 million in-situ tonnes of salt (Table below);
- Additional analytical work was conducted as part of the estimation, the results of which help to define a thick section of high purity halite. For example, the best halite intersection, from drill hole CC-4, contains 96.8% NaCl over 335.3m, which includes two large segments of high purity halite of 98.0% NaCl over 125.3m and 97.5% NaCl over 177.3m;
- The Technical Report summarizes: positive physical and chemical characteristics; salt composition and quality; market applicability; and infrastructure/transportation readiness, all of which support the conclusion that the Great Atlantic salt deposit is a deposit of merit and

warrants further delineation/evaluation work;

- The Great Atlantic Salt project area has access to important infrastructure including: two nearby deep-water ports; airports at Stephenville and Deer Lake; the Trans-Canada Highway; high voltage power grid; and an extensive road network including a well-maintained, all-weather gravel road connecting the deposit with the Turf Point Port, approximately 5.5 km from the deposit.

NaCl lower cut-off (%)	Volume (m ³)	Tonnes (million)	Density (g/cm ³)	NaCl (%)	Tonnes in-situ (million)
88	682,000,000	1,473	2.16	95.3	1,405
89	677,000,000	1,462	2.16	95.4	1,395
90	672,000,000	1,451	2.16	95.4	1,385
91	653,000,000	1,410	2.16	95.6	1,348
92	602,000,000	1,301	2.16	95.9	1,248
93	557,000,000	1,203	2.16	96.2	1,157
94	499,000,000	1,078	2.16	96.5	1,040
95	420,000,000	908	2.16	96.9	880
96	304,000,000	657	2.16	97.4	640
97	190,000,000	410	2.16	97.9	401
98	71,000,000	154	2.16	98.6	152
99	17,000,000	37	2.16	99.3	37

Note 1: Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no guarantee that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into a mineral reserve.

Note 2: The quantity of reported inferred resource in these estimations are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured resource category.

Note 3: The quantity of reported inferred resource in these estimations are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured resource category.

Note 4: Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 (numbers may not add up due to rounding).

To demonstrate that the halite has reasonable prospects of economic extraction, the mineral resource is reported at a lower base case cut-off of 95.0% NaCl. This is the general standard used in the purchase of road salt and follows the specification outlined in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Designation D632-12 (2012), which is applicable for sodium chloride intended for use as a de-icer and for road construction or maintenance purposes. Accordingly, with respect to reporting a resource estimate that abides by the General Guidelines of NI 43-101, the Atlas Salt halite test work results show that the Great Atlantic salt deposit has good prospects of economic viability for an industrial mineral deposit.

During 2021, the Company raised funds through equity financings to initiate and complete a

feasibility study on the Great Atlantic salt deposit project. A request for proposals to carry out the feasibility study was released on April 23, 2021 to qualified engineering/geological firms. SLR Consulting was selected in July 2021 to undertake the feasibility analysis and that process has commenced with the objective of producing a bankable feasibility study.

Gypsum – Ace Deposit

The Company evaluated the gypsum potential of its mineral licences in the dormant Flat Bay gypsum mines approximately 3km southwest of the Great Atlantic salt deposit. Gypsum was mined by open pit quarry in this area since the 1950's with reported historical production estimated at approximately 15,000,000 tonnes. Production ceased in 1990 but extensive gypsum resources are known to remain as the deposits were not exhausted.

Historical production occurred in three main pits over an area covering approximately 3 square kilometers. The company has obtained a mining lease from the government of Newfoundland and Labrador to reinstate mine at the Ace Deposit covering a starter area of 12 hectares. The project was registered pursuant to the provincial environmental review process on December 13, 2017 and released from further review on February 21, 2018. The company retained an external engineering firm to prepare a mine development plan which was submitted to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on April 6, 2018. On July 19, 2018, the mine development plan was approved by DNR. The Company initiated operations on July 20, 2018. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company had sales of 94,702 tonnes amounting to net proceeds of \$272,289. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had sales of 160,620 tonnes amounting to net proceeds of \$446,098.

The Company has also advanced its proposal to recover gypsum from historic waste piles by way of a physical screening process. The project was registered with the Department of Environment and Climate Change on February 25, 2021 and released from full environmental review on May 10, 2021. The Company is now preparing a Development and Rehabilitation Plan for submission to the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology for final permitting. Various operational delays, partly a result of Covid-19 impacts on the regulatory process, has delayed projected field activities.

Nepheline Syenite Property

In July 2016, the Company acquired, by staking, the Black Bay nepheline property in southern Labrador. The property consists of a surface occurrence of nepheline syenite along the southern Labrador highway. The project is located approximately 6 kilometers from tide water. The Blanc Sablon, QC airport is a 90-minute drive from the property.

Nepheline occurs in an alkali feldspar syenite unit up to 200m wide and in excess of 2,000m in length based on field work carried out by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Natural Resources and field mapping by the Company. Previous work on the property included the analysis of grab samples, which indicated that the chemistry of the syenite unit has the potential to meet the specifications for industrial uses. Nepheline is an industrial mineral and a source of aluminum (Al₂O₃), sodium (Na₂O) and potassium (K₂O) used primarily in the manufacture of glass, ceramics, extenders and fillers. Commercial nepheline deposits are rare with only one mine in production in North America at Blue Mountain in Ontario which produces about 1,000,000 tonnes per year. Though feldspar is used as a substitute for nepheline because of nepheline's limited supply, nepheline is generally a preferred material over feldspar due to its higher concentration of potassium and sodium resulting in significant energy savings in industrial uses.

The world feldspar market is approximately 20,000,000 tonnes per year. In 2016 the Company carried out a mapping and sampling program at the nepheline occurrence to outline the mineralogical variation within the deposit to better evaluate its chemistry. Results from the sampling indicate that the alumina and alkali content of the rock is comparable to other commercial nepheline deposits and that beneficiation results meet industrial specifications. In 2017 the Company obtained, through surface channel sampling, in excess of 3 tonnes of material to scale up the geochemical and beneficiation analysis. Preliminary geochemical analysis is similar to the initial 2016 sampling which is encouraging. Beneficiation work on the composite bulk sample has confirmed encouraging results comparable to the 2016 analysis. Further work is being designed to fully quantify the material's mineralogical characteristics and evaluate the potential tonnage through drilling.

Fischell's Brook Salt Dome

In 2019, the Company reported that pursuant to a "Request for proposals on the Fischell's Brook Salt Property Exempt Mineral Land" issued by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Company was the successful bidder and was awarded the mineral rights to the Fischell's Brook Salt property in western Newfoundland. The property is situated 15 kilometers south of the Company's Great Atlantic Salt Project. The Fischell's deposit was discovered in 1968 when a geophysical anomaly was drilled for potash. Follow up work has established that it is a substantial salt dome. Subsequent investigations evaluated the deposit as a source of rock salt and a potential cavern storage facility for natural gas. The Company is carrying out a detailed compilation of all previous work and data in respect to this salt dome. The prospects for the salt dome, subject to government approvals, as a potential storage facility are being pursued in light of the growing demand for storage in conjunction with alternative energy applications. The Company is planning to transfer the potential storage assets into a new corporation. The corporate structure of which is currently being formulated.

In October/November 2021, the Company completed a ground gravity survey on the property. This survey is helpful in modelling the geometry and boundaries of the salt dome. This is the first digital database for the deposit and will assist in further geotechnical evaluations.

Plans 2022/2023

In 2021 the Company closed four financings for a total of \$8,449,988. The proceeds of the financings are being used to complete a Feasibility Study for Atlas Salt's Great Atlantic Salt Project, for mineral exploration and development activities in Newfoundland and Labrador, and for general working capital purposes.

As well, the Company has been evaluating further mine development opportunities in the historic Flat Bay mines to complement the Ace Mine. This includes the reclamation of gypsum tailings left over from historic operations as previously reported. The Company is also evaluating the resource endowment of gypsum and anhydrite that remains at the Flat Bay mines.

The technical evaluation of the Fischell's Brook Salt Dome will continue with the finalization and interpretation of the recently acquired gravity data as well as the completion of a full compilation and resource assessment report. Given the encouraging analytical results from the Black Bay Nepheline deposit the Company has applied to the regulator for drill permits to evaluate its tonnage potential and acquire additional samples at depth for chemical analysis to integrate with the existing surficial sampling.

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The major components of mineral exploration and evaluation assets on December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Acquisition costs – licenses	1,068,518
Mineral licenses and license renewals	82,406
Asset retirement obligation	140,665
Drilling, geological, geophysical and related costs	1,811,749
Share-based compensation	65,272
Feasibility Study	379,321
Gypsum sales	(1,133,035)
Government grants	(228,714)
Balance	2,186,182

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarter	Total Income	Net Loss	Net Loss Per Share
	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2021	63,018	(422,375)	(0.005)
September 30, 2021	7,736	(394,790)	(0.005)
June 30, 2021	3,338	(1,122,745)	(0.019)
March 31, 2021	349	(232,080)	(0.003)
December 31, 2020	Nil	(104,758)	(0.004)
September 30, 2020	Nil	(21,352)	(0.004)
June 30, 2020	Nil	(24,341)	(0.001)
March 31, 2020	Nil	(34,957)	(0.001)
December 31, 2019	Nil	(123,532)	(0.003)
September 30, 2019	Nil	(24,185)	(0.005)
June 30, 2019	Nil	(27,924)	(0.001)
March 31, 2019	Nil	(38,257)	(0.001)

Revenue for each quarter is represented by interest income, except for December 31, 2021 which is made up of flow-through share income and interest income. The loss for each quarter is represented primarily by administrative expenses. The loss for June 30, 2021, September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2021 is mainly due to marketing and communications and investor relations expenses as well as share-based compensation. Income from the Ace gypsum mine is considered pre-production income and therefore \$1,133,035 total to December 31, 2021 is netted against the exploration and evaluation assets until such time that the mine is technically feasible and commercially viable.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, AND GOING CONCERN

The Company had current assets of \$9,059,247 on December 31, 2021 including cash of \$8,804,146 and Accounts Receivable of \$236,788. The Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$203,882 and a flow-through premium liability of \$79,410 resulting in positive working capital of \$8,775,955. Included in accounts payable balance is \$86,790 payable to Vulcan Minerals Inc. a related company and \$5,750 payable to a corporation which is controlled by the CEO of the Company.

The Company has no long-term debt and as such is not sensitive to interest rate fluctuation on debt instruments. The Company has no contingent liabilities that could materially affect its financial position.

The Company carries out exploration on mineral licences in Newfoundland and Labrador. These tenure instruments require work obligations to maintain ownership. Failure to fulfill work obligations would result in loss of ownership interest. The Company originally held 13 mineral licences represented by 36,375 hectares. From 2013 to 2019, in addition to the acquisition of additional mineral licences, the Company regrouped several of its original mineral licences, resulting in the Company holding 30 mineral licences at December 31, 2021, representing approximately 21,725 hectares in the Bay St. George region of Western Newfoundland and in Black Bay, Labrador. The Company's current mineral licences are in good standing in respect of ongoing work obligations.

The Company's only immediate revenue stream is expected from the production of gypsum, the magnitude of which is uncertain at this time, given the startup stage of the mining operation and the effect of Covid-19 on operations and markets.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company incurred expenditures of \$257,349 for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2020 – \$64,485) in transactions with Vulcan Minerals. Vulcan provided project management, technical services, and field operation services to the Company. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Company incurred premises rent in the amount of \$12,000 for the year ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 – \$12,000) to a private company owned and controlled by the President and CEO of the Company.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$86,790 owing to Vulcan Minerals Inc., a related party, at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 – \$65,585) and \$5,750 payable to a corporation which is controlled by the CEO of the Company (December 31, 2020 – \$nil).

STOCK OPTIONS

The Company granted stock options in the year ended December 31, 2021 as follows:

- April 9, 2021, the Company issued 1,700,000 stock options to Directors exercisable at \$0.50 for a period of five years. 50% of the stock options vested immediately and 50% vest on July 1, 2022.

- April 19, 2021 the Company issued 200,000 stock options to consultants. These options have a vesting period as follows: 25% on July 19, 2021, 25% on October 19, 2021, 25% on January 19, 2022 and 25% on April 19, 2022. These options are exercisable at \$0.60.
- June 15, 2021 the Company issued 200,000 stock options to consultants. These options have a vesting period as follows: 25% on September 15, 2021, 25% on December 15, 2021, 25% on March 15, 2022 and 25% on June 15, 2022. These options are exercisable at \$0.80.
- November 16, 2021 the Company issued 100,000 stock options to an advisory committee member exercisable at \$1.30 for a period of five years. 50% of the stock options vested immediately and 50% vest on November 1, 2022.
- December 15, 2021 the Company issued 200,000 stock options to consultants. These options have a vesting period as follows: 25% on March 15, 2022, 25% on June 15, 2022, 25% on September 15, 2022 and 25% on December 15, 2022.

At the date of this MDA 6,800,000 stock options are outstanding of which 5,700,000 are exercisable.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of each approximates the carrying value due to their short-term nature. The Corporation is exposed to various risks resulting from its operations. The Corporation's main risk exposure and its risk management policies are as follows:

Business Risks

The Company is a junior exploration company principally involved in mineral exploration which is an inherently high-risk activity. The business of exploring for, developing, acquiring, producing minerals is subject to many risks and uncertainties, several of which are beyond the control of the Company. These risks are operational, financial, legal, and regulatory in nature.

Operational risks include unsuccessful exploration and development drilling activity, safety and environmental concerns, consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, access to cost effective contract services, escalating industry costs for contracted services and equipment, product marketing and hiring and retaining qualified employees.

The Company is subject to financial risk as exploration is capital intensive. The Company has potential sources of funding including equity financing and joint venture financing arrangements. Recently established production at its Ace gypsum mine also provides cash flow to mitigate some of these risks. Only the skills of management and staff in mineral exploration and exploration financing serve to mitigate these risks.

The Company is subject to a variety of regulatory risks that it does not control. Government and Securities regulations are monitored to ensure the Company continues to comply.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The source of risk exposure and how each is managed is outlined below:

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash and accounts receivable. Cash is maintained on deposit with a major Canadian chartered bank. The Company believes its credit risk with respect to cash and accounts receivable is not significant.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. As of December 31, 2021 the Company had a cash balance of \$8.8 million and a positive working capital of \$8.8 million.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices will affect the Company's net loss or the value of its financial instruments.

Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's mineral exploration and evaluation assets is partially related to the market price of metals and industrial minerals. The Company does not hedge this exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices. The Company's ability to continue with its exploration program is also indirectly subject to commodity prices.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Company has issued and outstanding common shares of 79,517,871 as at May 2, 2022. The Company's share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting common shares, and an unlimited number of preferred shares of which there are none outstanding.

The Company has 6,800,000 stock options outstanding as at May 2, 2022. As outlined below, there were 5,700,000 options exercisable as at May 2, 2022. The Company has 8,480,492 warrants outstanding at May 2, 2022.

Date Issued	Number	Exercise Price	Details	Expiry Date
Stock Options Exercisable		\$		
December 15, 2021	50,000	1.65	Consultant Option	December 15, 2023
November 16, 2021	50,000	1.30	Advisory Board	November 16, 2026
June 15, 2021	150,000	0.80	Consultant Options	June 15, 2023
April 19, 2021	200,000	0.60	Consultant Options	April 19, 2023
April 9, 2021	850,000	0.50	Directors' Options	April 9, 2026
December 16, 2020	1,100,000	0.10	Directors' Options	December 16, 2025
December 30, 2019	600,000	0.10	Directors' Options	December 30, 2024
May 6, 2019	100,000	0.10	Directors' Options	May 6, 2024
April 27, 2018	1,600,000	0.10	Directors' Options	April 27, 2023
March 16, 2016	1,000,000	0.10	Directors' Options	March 16, 2026
Warrants				
June 29, 2021	1,267,138	1.05	Share Purchase Warrants	June 29, 2023
May 28, 2021	1,459,357	0.90	Share Purchase Warrants	May 28, 2023
March 24, 2021	1,779,644	0.55	Share Purchase Warrants	March 24, 2023
March 10, 2021	1,074,353	0.55	Share Purchase Warrants	March 10, 2023
February 8, 2021	1,925,000	0.17	Share Purchase Warrants	February 8, 2023
April 9, 2019	975,000	0.25	Share Purchase Warrants	April 9, 2024

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All corporate disclosure documents are filed on www.sedar.com. Additional information regarding the Company's projects and activities are available at www.atlassalt.com.