ADVENTUS MINING CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Adventus Mining Corporation ("Adventus" or the "Corporation") has been prepared as of August 26, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and related notes, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as well as the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements ("Interim Financial Statements") of the Corporation for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, prepared in accordance with *International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting"* ("IAS34"), and the Annual Information Form ("AIF") in respect of the financial year ended December 31, 2019.

This MD&A supplements, but not form part of, the Interim Financial Statements and includes financial and operational information from the Corporation's subsidiaries. This MD&A covers the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the subsequent period up to the date of this MD&A. All dollar amounts referred to in this MD&A are expressed in United States dollars except where indicated otherwise. Tabular amounts are presented in thousands of United States dollars with the exception of per share amounts. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain statements and information that are "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this document constitute forward-looking information, including but not limited to statements regarding the Corporation's plans, prospects and business strategies; the Corporation's guidance on the timing, progress, and results of future exploration, project development, and operations; expected costs; permitting requirements and timelines; timing and possible outcome of legal processes; the results of any technical reports and estimates as defined by any preliminary economic assessment, feasibility study, or Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve calculations, life of mine estimates, and mine and mine closure plans; anticipated market prices of metals, currency exchange rates, and interest rates; the Corporation's ability to comply with contractual and permitting or other regulatory requirements; and the Corporation's integration of partnerships and corporate transactions and any anticipated benefits thereof. Words such as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "goal", "aim", "intend", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "can", "could", "should", "schedule" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon various estimates and assumptions including, without limitation, the expectations and beliefs of management, including that the Corporation can access financing, appropriate equipment and sufficient labour; assumed and future price of copper, gold, silver, zinc, and other metals; anticipated costs; ability to achieve goals; the prompt and effective integration of partnerships and corporate transactions; that the political environments in which the Corporation operates will continue to support the exploration, development and operation of mining projects; and assumptions related to the factors set forth below. While these factors and assumptions are considered reasonable by Adventus as at the date of this document in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, these statements are inherently subject to significant business, economic, socio-political, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include, but are not limited to: risks inherent in and/or associated with operating in different countries; uncertain political and economic environments; community activism, shareholder activism and risks related to negative publicity with respect to the Corporation or the mining industry in general; changes in laws, regulations or policies including but not limited to those related to permitting and approvals, environmental and tailings management, labour, trade relations, and transportation; delays or the inability to obtain necessary governmental approvals and/or permits; regulatory investigations, enforcement, sanctions and/or related or other litigation; risks associated with business arrangements and partners over which the Corporation does not have full control; risks associated with corporate transactions and related integration efforts, including the ability to achieve anticipated benefits, unanticipated difficulties or expenditures relating to extraordinary situations, such as epidemics or natural disasters; competition; exploration, project development or operation results not being consistent with the Corporation's expectations; estimates of future production and operations; operating, cash and all-in sustaining cost estimates; allocation of resources and capital; litigation; uninsurable risks; volatility and fluctuations in metal and commodity prices; the estimation of asset carrying values; funding requirements and availability of financing; indebtedness; foreign currency fluctuations; interest rate volatility; changes in the Corporation's share price, and equity markets, in general; changing taxation regimes; counterparty and credit risks; health and safety risks; risks related to the environmental impact of the Corporation's activities and management thereof; unavailable or inaccessible infrastructure and risks related to ageing infrastructure; risks inherent in mineral exploration and mining including but not limited to risks to the environment, industrial accidents, catastrophic equipment failures, unusual or unexpected geological formations or unstable ground conditions; risks relating to attracting and retaining of highly skilled employees; ability to retain key personnel; the potential for and effects of labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or shortages of labour or interruptions in work activities; the price and availability of energy and key operating supplies or services; the inherent uncertainty of exploration and development, and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses including, without limitation, risks associated with the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves and the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits including but not limited to models relating thereto; future actual ore mined and/or metal recoveries varying from Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates; mine plans, and life of mine estimates; the possibility that future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with expectations; natural phenomena such as earthquakes, flooding, and unusually severe weather; potential for the allegation of fraud and corruption involving the Corporation, its customers, suppliers or employees, or the allegation of improper or discriminatory employment practices, or human rights violations; security at the Corporation's projects and operations; breach or compromise of key information technology systems; materially increased or unanticipated reclamation obligations; risks related to mine closure activities; risks related to closed and historical sites; title risk and the potential of undetected encumbrances; risks associated with the structural stability of waste rock dumps or tailings storage facilities; risks related to political and economic instability in Ecuador, including unexpected changes to mining code, royalties and taxes; risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic and other natural disasters, terrorist acts, health crises and other disruptions; and other risks and uncertainties, All of the forward-looking statements made in this document are qualified by these cautionary statements. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, forecast or intended and readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate and forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance. Readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein speaks only as of the date of this document. The Corporation disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise forward-looking information or to explain any material difference between such and subsequent actual events, except as required by applicable law.

Any financial outlook or future-oriented financial information in this MD&A, as defined by applicable securities legislation, has been approved by management of the Corporation as of the date of this MD&A. Such financial outlook or future-oriented financial information is included for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such outlook or information should not be used for purposes other than for which it is disclosed in this MD&A.

The Corporation disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Additional information regarding the Corporation, including the Corporation's continuous disclosure materials, is available on the Corporation's website at www.adventusmining.com or through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The Corporation is a mineral exploration and development company that is based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol ADZN and trades on the OTCQX under the symbol ADVZF.

The Corporation was formed on October 24, 2016 as a strategic initiative to acquire and focus efforts on zinc-related base metal properties, specifically with the goal of acquiring significant zinc-related exploration and development projects held by major mining companies. After an extensive search globally, the Corporation identified a unique opportunity and decided it was in its best interests to focus on copper-gold exploration and development in Ecuador. The Corporation has since become one of the leading companies in Ecuador focused on the discovery and definition of economic copper and gold deposits. To better reflect the change in focus, the Corporation changed its name to Adventus Mining Corporation following shareholders' approval on June 12, 2019. The Corporation has not earned any revenue to date and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The Corporation's main project and area of focus is the Curipamba property in Ecuador ("Curipamba") where it has an earn-in option agreement ("Salazar Option Agreement") with Salazar Resources Ltd. ("Salazar") for a 75% interest. The Corporation also formed an exploration alliance (the "Exploration Alliance") with Salazar and executed an exploration alliance agreement (the "Alliance Agreement") with Salazar to explore for additional mineral projects in Ecuador. To date, two projects have been established in the Exploration Alliance by the Pijilí Agreement and the Santiago Agreement respectively (collectively the "Pijilí and Santiago Agreements"): the Pijilí and the Santiago projects, with Adventus owning an 80% interest in the Exploration Alliance Projects and Salazar owning the remaining 20% interest. Adventus continues to evaluate new properties and projects in Ecuador.

With the focus on Ecuador, the original portfolio of properties in Ireland ("Irish Properties") and in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada ("Newfoundland Properties") which the Corporation acquired in 2016 from Altius Resources Inc. ("Altius") became non-core holdings and strategic partners were sought for further exploration and development. This has resulted in the Newfoundland Properties being consolidated with Canstar Resources Inc. ("Canstar"); part of the Irish Properties divested to BMEx Limited ("BMEx"); and the remainder of the Irish Properties now subject to an earn-in agreement ("South32 Agreement") with South32 Limited ("South32").

CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

During the quarter ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation

- Closed a bought-deal prospectus financing for total gross proceeds of approximately C$38,000,000. (See "Bought-deal prospectus financing" below for more details);
- Announced that a second drill rig was added to the planned 5,000-metre exploration drill program at the Pijilí project and the recommencement of a manual trenching program there to evaluate possible extensions to channel and chip sampling;
- Continued to progress on the El Domo feasibility work by starting various trade-off studies and metallurgical testwork; and
- Continuation of drone-based LIDAR surveys for topography data collection of the infrastructure locations.

Subsequent to the quarter ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation

- Announced preliminary assay results from scout drilling at the porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum system at Pijilí. Drilling is ongoing and further announcements on assay results are expected before the end of the year after passing quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols;
- Announced the restart of drilling activities at Curipamba to support the El Domo Feasibility Study: deployment of three geotechnical drill rigs to establish groundwater monitoring wells for the Environment and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and project permitting as well as completion of geotechnical drilling for the proposed tailings area, waste rock pads and process plant site;
- Announced a 5,000-metre infill drill program with two drill rigs at El Domo to provide additional material for metallurgical studies and for additional data to facilitate the planned upgrade of mineral resource categories;
- Announced a 1,200-metre geomechanical drill program to provide additional data to further study rock mechanics of the proposed open pit;
- Announced one drill rig will be mobilized to commence a 3,000 metre regional exploration drilling program at the La Vaquera and Sesmo Sur targets; and
- Filed a final base shelf prospectus which will enable the Corporation to make offerings from time to time by filing an accompanying prospectus supplement during the 25-month period that the Prospectus remains effective.

Bought-Deal Prospectus Financing

On August 14, 2020, the Corporation closed a previously announced bought-deal prospectus financing ("Offering"), pursuant to which Raymond James Ltd ("Raymond James"), Haywood Securities Inc. and National Bank Financial Inc. (collectively with Raymond James, the "Co-Lead Underwriters") and Cormark Securities Inc., BMO Capital Markets Inc., Eight Capital and Laurentian Securities Inc. (collectively with the Co-Lead Underwriters, the "Underwriters"), agreed to purchase from the Corporation 27,559,100 common shares in the Corporation at a price of C$1.27 per share ("Offering Price") for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately C$35,000,000. On September 3, 2020, the Underwriters exercised an overallotment option to subscribe for an additional 2,337,911 common shares at the Offering Price, for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately C$2,969,000. The Underwriters received a cash commission equal to 5.5% of the gross proceeds from the sale of the Shares pursuant to the Offering, which commission was reduced to 2.75% or 1.0% in respect of certain president's list purchasers. An amount of $1,756,000 has been recorded as share issuance costs against the carrying value of the common shares.

EXPLORATION OUTLOOK IN ECUADOR

The Corporation's strategy is to conduct exploration, development, and project generation activities. All properties that are capitalized meet the criteria associated with exploration and evaluation assets in which licenses are held. Properties that yield potential are staked or acquired and initial exploration work is performed. The Corporation then determines whether the initial exploration results are favourable enough to warrant further exploration work with a goal of eventual mine development. In the event the property has unfavourable results and no further work is warranted, the property is divested or abandoned and written down.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, a global pandemic. This has impacted the global economy with numerous countries imposing restrictions on travel and mobility to help control the spread of new infections. This includes countries in which the Corporation operates. The Corporation is committed to providing safe and healthy work environments for its employees, contractors and the communities in which it operates. On March 18, 2020, the Corporation announced that it has temporarily suspended all its site activities at the Curipamba, Pijilí and Santiago projects in Ecuador, while the offices in Ecuador and Canada work remotely where possible. Adventus and Salazar agreed that the Feasibility Study earn-in requirement of October 5, 2021 on the El Domo deposit will be delayed by the number of days that site activities are suspended commencing March 17, 2020. In June, the Corporation developed a comprehensive mobilization protocol for its projects in Ecuador for the resumption of field activities and restarted limited exploration field work at Pijilí and Santiago, with the commencement of a drill program at Pijilí. In October, work at Curipamba resumed. It is not certain if activities may be further disrupted by COVID-19 nor it possible to fully estimate the financial impacts of COVID-19.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and impacts in Ecuador, the Corporation, supported by contributions from Salazar, Altius and the Nobis Group, committed up to C$300,000 in humanitarian aid support, which will be distributed via community initiatives over 2020 and into 2021. As at the date of this MD&A, a total of approximately $136,000 has been spent to provide critical supplies for health centres in Bolivar, Loja and Azuay provinces, special assistance to vulnerable groups in the project communities as identified by Ecuador's Ministry of Social Inclusion, public health awareness campaign materials, and in response to government requests, contributions of food and accommodations to additional military and police representatives temporarily stationed in the project communities. The Corporation continued to work with Salazar and the local community leaders and government officials to identify additional initiatives and methods for providing aid in the Curipamba, Pijilí and Santiago project communities.

The Corporation's main exploration focus in 2020 remains focused on the Curipamba project, where the Corporation has a commitment to spend $25 million over five years for a 75% interest, and to complete a feasibility study within four years by October 2021. This was to be extended by the amount of time field work is suspended because of COVID-19 concerns. On October 13, 2020, the Corporation announced that drilling activities had been restarted at Curipamba after approximately six and a half months of suspension of work. As a result, the requirement to complete the feasibility study as part of the earn-in agreement has been moved to April 2022 by mutual agreement with Salazar. All COVID-19 biosecurity protocols were implemented on restart, observing sanitation, physical distancing and use of masks, to ensure that employees, contractors and the community are adequately protected. These protocols leveraged off the experience with ongoing drilling and exploration activities at the Pijilí project which restarted in June.

Within the Exploration Alliance, drilling activities continued in Pijilí and prospecting work in Santiago. The Corporation may divest or joint venture its properties and may consider other attractive project-level financing offers for its material projects as well.

In addition to exploration and development work at Curipamba and the Exploration Alliance properties, the Corporation continues to evaluate opportunities within Ecuador to add to its portfolio. Ecuador is located in the same Andean region as Peru and Colombia, and shares much of the same geology as these resource-rich mining districts. Ecuador is rich in natural resources but has been under-explored for minerals. As Ecuador recognizes modern mining as a pillar of long-term economic growth, it continues to introduce measures to improve the mining investment environment. Ecuador's private and public sectors continue to make significant investments in its infrastructure, and the country continues to benefit from one of the lowest energy costs in the Americas. Its proximity to the Panama Canal, and access to modern port and highway logistics provide significant global and regional advantages.

Similar to what other mineral-rich neighbours in the Andean region like Peru and Chile have experienced in the past decades, as Ecuador starts to develop its vast mineral resources with two large-scale mines commencing production in 2019, conflicts with special interest groups is expected to become more common. The Ecuador government remains committed to developing the mining sector to diversify its economy from the declining oil and gas industry. Over the past two years, attempts by various groups to introduce referendums to stop mining activities in certain geographic areas of Ecuador have been ruled as unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court of Ecuador (the "Constitutional Court") and were not allowed to proceed. In September 2020, the Constitutional Court approved a request to hold referendum for large-scale and medium scale mining projects in the city of Cuenca within the five water sources of the city. The decision of the Constitutional Court sets the precedent that if any further future referendum requests which meet the criteria previously set by the Constitutional Court are allowed to proceed, it is expected that the potential impact will only be related to future mineral rights not yet granted and may not be retroactively applied to previously granted concessions based on legally valid laws, rules and regulations. Ecuador is entering a presidential election year in 2021 and more challenges to carrying out referendums are expected in the runup to the elections. As a responsible explorer and potential miner, the Corporation is committed to respecting the communities and the environment in which it works and has undertaken a wide range of programs focused on their environmental and social well-being.

At Curipamba, local community, exploration, and project development activities are carried out by an all in-country Ecuadorian team. Local social programs are undertaken to encourage education and capacity building, environmental protection, economic development and diversification and improved opportunities for employment. Some of the initiatives undertaken at Curipamba include partnership with the Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral ("ESPOL"), a public university in Guayaquil, Ecuador, with the objective of strengthening research and development programs in mathematics, science and in particular geology, in conjunction with the development of modern mining sector in Ecuador. It also includes entrepreneurship co-operative for agricultural products, community native plant nursery and greenhouse facility, local arts and sports training, and work with the Fundación Nobis (the Nobis Foundation) to explore new regional economic development and education opportunities in connection with the Curipamba project.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The following is a financial summary of exploration and evaluation assets owned or under the management of the Corporation, as well as options to acquire mineral interests, as at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.

Project	As at Dec 31, 2019	Additions	Abandoned or impaired	Effect of foreign currency exch movements	Disposed	As at Sep 30, 2020
Ireland						
Rathkeale Limerick	$ 1,456	$ -	$ -	$ 64	$ -	$ 1,520
Kingscourt	113	-	-	5	-	118
Fermoy	22	-	-	1	-	23
Ecuador						
Pijilí	5,634	1,444	-	-	-	7,078
Santiago	2,103	323	-	-	-	2,426
Total exploration and evaluation assets	$ 9,328	$ 1,767	$ -	$ 70	$ -	$ 11,165
Curipamba	$ 19,260	$ 6,071	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,331
Total options to acquire mineral interests	$ 19,260	$ 6,071	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,331

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.

Project	As at Dec 31, 2018	Additions	Abandoned or impaired	Effect of foreign currency exch. movements	Disposed	As at Dec 31, 2019
Ireland						
Rathkeale Limerick	$ 1,468	$ 16	$ -	$ (28)	$ -	$ 1,456
Kingscourt	105	10	-	(2)	-	113
Lismore Waterford	420	-	(257)	(7)	(156)	-
Fermoy	22	-	-	-	-	22
Charleville	16	-	(10)	-	(6)	-
Millstreet	20	-	(12)	-	(8)	-
Ecuador				-		
Pijilí	-	5,634	-	-	-	5,634
Santiago	-	2,103	-	-	-	2,103
Total exploration and evaluation assets	$ 2,051	$ 7,763	$ (279)	$ (37)	$ (170)	$ 9,328
Curipamba	$ 10,074	$ 9,186	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19,260
Pijilí	2,933	1,370	-	43	(4,346)	-
Santiago	991	563	-	31	(1,585)	-
Total options to acquire mineral interests	$ 13,998	$ 11,119	$ -	$ 74	$ (5,931)	$ 19,260

The Corporation continued to advance the Curipamba project and incurred an amount of $6,071,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 in the option to acquire interest in the Curipamba project. The amount used was mainly for access land acquisition, drilling as well as various studies including environmental audit, permitting, drill spacing, road route, power route and metallurgy. As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation has funded a cumulative amount of $24,970,000 of the $25,000,000 Qualifying Project Expenditures required over five years, into the option in Curipamba. Work was temporarily suspended from the middle of March 2020 due to COVID-19 measures to protect the employees, contractors and communities where the Curipamba project is. Over the summer, various engineering studies were started while preparations were being made to re-start fieldwork. In October, geo-technical, infill and feasibility studies drilling as well as environmental baseline work have re-started. Fieldwork in Ireland also restarted in October following the Government of Ireland's guidelines for COVID-19 protocols for biosecurity.

The following is a breakdown of the Curipamba Project option cost as of the periods indicated below:

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.	Nine months ended	Year ended	
	September 30, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of period	19,260	10,074	2,484
Concession related costs and land acquisition	1,379	2,148	432
Drilling and geological interpretation	829	1,647	3,690
Engineering studies	467	354	150
Camp, environment and community relations	2,673	3,878	2,303
General and administrative	723	1,159	1,015
Balance, end of period	25,331	19,260	10,074

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation invested $1,444,000 and $323,000 respectively into Pijilí and Santiago. The carrying values of Pijilí and Santiago at September 30, 2020 are $7,078,000 and $2,426,000 respectively.

On January 13, 2020, the Corporation entered into the South32 Agreement with South32 Base Metals Ireland Limited ("South32 Ireland"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of South32, to advance the South32 Earn-In Projects of Rathkeale, Fermoy and Kingscourt in the Limerick Basin in the Republic of Ireland. These projects are 100%-owned by Adventus through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Adventus Zinc Ireland Limited ("Adventus Ireland"). The South32 Agreement grants South32 Ireland the right to acquire a 70% interest in the South32 Earn-In Projects by sole funding €3,500,000 in exploration on these projects over a four-year period. Adventus Ireland will operate the exploration activities during the earn-in period. On March 24, 2020, Adventus Ireland received approval for the earn-in agreement and funding arrangement from the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment ("DCCAE") in the Republic of Ireland. As at September 30, 2020, South32 has funded €611,000 of the South32 Earn-In Projects.

As of September 30, 2020, the Corporation has included in its accounts payable an amount of $8,000 attributable to exploration and evaluation asset expenditures (December 31, 2019: $35,000; January 1, 2019: $158,000) as well as an amount of $198,000 attributable to expenditures on the option to acquire mineral interest (December 31, 2019: $175,000; January 1, 2019: $78,000).

The table on the following page shows a breakdown of material components of the exploration and evaluation assets as at September 30, 2020:

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.

As at September 30, 2020	Irish Properties			Ecuadorian Properties		Total Exploration and Evaluation Assets
	Rathkeale	Kingscourt	Fermoy	Pijilí	Santiago	
Accommodations	3	1	-	176	80	260
Acquisitions	151	104	6	3,160	982	4,403
Analytical charges	175	-	-	246	9	430
Drilling	-	-	-	537	-	537
Field costs	53	-	12	979	194	1,238
Field supplies	2	-	-	244	26	272
Geophysics	68	-	-	1,069	554	1,691
Hotels and Meals	9	-	-	-	-	9
Technical and Professional	1,005	12	5	475	353	1,850
Travel	54	1	-	31	9	95
Patents and Permitting	-	-	-	129	218	347
Others	-	-	-	32	1	33
Total	1,520	118	23	7,078	2,426	11,165

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.

As at December 31, 2019	Irish Properties			Ecuadorian Properties		Total Exploration and Evaluation Assets
	Rathkeale	Kingscourt	Fermoy	Pijilí	Santiago	
Accommodations	3	1	-	134	61	199
Acquisitions	144	100	6	3,160	982	4,392
Analytical charges	168	-	-	147	6	321
Field costs	51	-	11	564	60	686
Field supplies	2	-	-	149	6	157
Geophysics	65	-	-	1,069	551	1,685
Hotels and Meals	8	-	-	-		8
Technical and Professional	963	12	5	311	238	1,529
Travel	52	-	-	8	-	60
Patents and Permitting	-	-	-	80	199	279
Others	-	-	-	12	-	12
Total	1,456	113	22	5,634	2,103	9,328

Curipamba

The following is a summary of the Mineral Resource estimate as contained in the June 14, 2019 National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report on the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for the Curipamba project – El Domo deposit, Central Ecuador, which was prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") and may be found under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR as well as the Corporation's website at www.adventusmining.com.

Total Mineral Resource for El Domo

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Measured	1.4	1.92	0.37	3.52	3.75	58	27.8	5.3	50.9	174	2,704
Indicated	7.5	2.02	0.26	2.81	2.33	49	150.9	19.7	210.3	559	11,884
M+I	8.9	2.00	0.28	2.93	2.56	51	178.7	25.0	261.3	733	14,588
Inferred	1.3	1.52	0.20	2.25	1.83	42	20.1	2.7	29.7	78	1,783

Pit Constrained Mineral Resource for El Domo

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Measured	1.4	1.92	0.37	3.52	3.75	58	27.8	5.3	50.9	174	2,704
Indicated	5.7	1.74	0.28	2.60	2.47	51	99.0	16.1	147.8	452	9,417
M+I	7.1	1.78	0.30	2.78	2.73	53	126.8	21.4	198.7	627	12,121
Inferred	0.7	0.67	0.21	1.72	1.60	46	4.6	1.5	11.9	36	1,032

Underground Mineral Resource for El Domo

Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)
Indicated	1.8	2.91	0.20	3.51	1.85	43	51.9	3.6	62.5	106	2,467
Inferred	0.6	2.46	0.19	2.82	2.09	37	15.5	1.2	17.8	42	751

Notes for the above Mineral Resource Tables:

1. *Mineral Resources in these tables are effective as of as of May 2, 2019*
2. *CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources*
3. *A nominal minimum thickness of two metres was applied to the Mineral Resource wireframes*
4. *Bulk density assigned on a block per block basis using the correlation between measured density values and base metal grade*
5. *Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off net smelter return ("NSR") value of US$25 per tonne for potential open-pit Mineral Resources and US$100 per tonne for potential underground Mineral Resources*
6. *NSR value is based on estimated metallurgical recoveries, assumed metal prices and smelter terms; which include payable factors treatment charges, penalties, and refining charges*
7. *Metal price assumptions were: US$3.15/lb Cu, US$1.00/lb Pb, US$1.15/lb Zn, US$1,350/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag*
8. *Metallurgical recoveries assumptions were based on three mineral types defined by the metal ratio Cu/(Pb+Zn):*
   - *Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)<0.33): 84% Cu, 84% Pb, 95% Zn, 51% Au and 71% Ag*
   - *Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤Cu/(Pb+Zn)≤3.0): 88% Cu, 85% Pb, 96% Zn, 66% Au and 69% Ag*
   - *Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)>3.0): 88% Cu, 69% Pb, 73% Zn, 27% Au and 50% Ag*
9. *NSR factors were also based on the metal ratio Cu/(Zn+Pb):*
   - *Zinc Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)<0.33): 29.94 US$/% Cu, 9.17 US$/% Pb, 11.52 US$/% Zn, 14.17 US$/g Au and 0.27 US$/g Ag*
   - *Mixed Cu/Zn Mineral (0.33≤Cu/(Pb+Zn)≤3.0): 44.20 US$/% Cu, 11.34 US$/% Zn, 22.90 US$/g Au and 0.27 US$/g Ag*
   - *Copper Mineral (Cu/(Pb+Zn)>3.0): 46.27 US$/% Cu, 6.86 US$/g Au and 0.19 US$/g Ag*

Numbers may not add due to rounding

In February 2020, the Corporation provided an update to the ongoing metallurgical test work and reported the following highlights. Further details of the metallurgical update are in the February 20, 2020 news release which may be found under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR as well as the Corporation's website at www.adventusmining.com.

Improved quality and marketability of copper concentrates – all three composite (copper, zinc and mixed) samples show improved copper concentrate quality and marketability from the base case Locked Cycle Tests ("LCT") presented in the PEA using cyanide as a reagent.

- Mixed Composite LCT results:
  - In the copper concentrate, a copper grade of 26.7% was achieved at 81% recovery;
  - Lead and zinc content of the copper concentrate was reduced to 0.7% and 6.8% respectively – a great improvement from the PEA results; and
  - In the zinc concentrate, a zinc grade of 55.9% was achieved at 81.3% recovery.

- Copper Composite LCT results:
  - In the copper concentrate, a copper grade of 28.7% was achieved at 80% recovery; and
  - Lead and zinc contents in the copper concentrate were reduced to 0.3% and 2.3% respectively from the PEA results.
- Zinc Composite LCT results:
  - In the copper concentrate, a copper grade of 23% was achieved at 74% recovery;
  - Lead and zinc contents in the copper concentrate were significantly improved and reduced to 1.4% and 12.7% respectively from the PEA results; and
  - In the zinc concentrate, a zinc grade of 56.6% was achieved at 81.5% recovery.

Potential to significantly increase precious metal recovery – leach test work of the cleaner tailings streams of all three composites using cyanide indicated that gold and silver recovery could be significantly increased and may be a candidate for the sulphidization-acidification-recycling-thickening ("SART") process that would also recover additional copper while significantly reducing reagent consumption.

Reduction in acid-generating waste – geochemical characterization studies on potential waste rock from the open pit identified that three key strata in the hanging wall rocks are non-acid generating which could have positive implications for waste management. All waste rock was previously assumed to be acid generating in the PEA.

Lead concentrate is possible – production of a lead concentrate from both the mixed and zinc composites was shown to be possible, which could improve the quality of the copper and zinc concentrates, reduce waste, and potentially offer a saleable lead concentrate by-product.

Since the completion of the MobileMT geophysical survey in 2019, the Corporation has made significant progress generating targets through the processing and integration of all geoscience data collected from surficial geochemistry, geological mapping, prospecting, drilling, and ground geophysical surveys. The various data sets have been compiled in order to produce a matrix that will drive exploration logistics and planning through 2020 on priority ranked targets. Targets have been classified as either volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS")-related, such as the El Domo deposit, or porphyry-related.

In total, 15 targets have been defined during the TGI process, which are being refined by technical field staff for further priority ranking and drilling logistics. Of notable importance is that most of these targets are in new areas within the 21,500 hectares that have not undergone systematic exploration or drilling. For additional reference, a basic map outlining the 15 new regional targets at the Curipamba project has been posted on www.adventusmining.com.

The Corporation has secured surface rights at El Domo that cover 100% of the land overlaying the Mineral Resources and proposed open pit and underground mines as outlined in the 2019 Preliminary Economic Assessment and has developed a surface rights acquisition plan for the remaining project layout subject to the completion of geotechnical work required to support the milling, tailings and waste rock facilities, such acquisition expected to be acquired by the end of 2021.

Both target generation and delineation will continue over 2020, as will surficial geochemical surveys and geological mapping in order to advance the understanding of the geological controls on mineralization and to further delineate highly prospective areas. The results are expected to aid in further developing a pipeline of drill ready locations in the favourable strata that hosts the El Domo deposit. A minimum drilling budget of 10,000 metres and financial budget of approximately $5 million has been approved for the evaluation of these new priority targets areas and the continuing advancement of Curipamba-El Domo related studies.

On June 22, 2020, the Corporation announced the commencement of the Feasibility Study for the El Domo copper-gold VMS deposit of Curipamba, with completion expected by the end of 2021 based on a restart of field activities by October 2020. The Feasibility Study will advance El Domo's mining, mineral processing and infrastructure related engineering designs from the 2019 PEA, and further integrate the extensive geotechnical and metallurgical test work programs that have been completed since 2019. Upon completion, the Feasibility Study will provide the necessary engineering and economic support to allow the Corporation to finalize permitting and financing activities as part of a future construction decision. DRA Americas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of DRA Global Ltd. ("DRA") was selected to lead the independent Feasibility Study, with contributions from other globally recognized independent consultants, many of whom will continue their ongoing work on the El Domo project. The Corporation will also bolster its owner's project team across various technical disciplines with advisory support from various groups.

Preparation is also under way for additional drilling-related studies that are expected to provide information for future engineering and environmental baseline studies over the next year. Study topics include but are not limited to geotechnical assessment of the waste management areas, geomechanical characterization of the open pit, hydrogeological modeling of the project area, and condemnation drilling of key infrastructure sites. These studies are expected to confirm the PEA findings and support both the commencement of the El Domo feasibility study in 2020 and the submission of a draft environmental impact assessment to Ecuadorian authorities in 2021.

On October 13, 2020, the Corporation provided an update on the restart of site activities at Curipamba. A&O Consultores Asociados CIA. LTDA. ("AOC") of Quito, Ecuador, restarted drilling to establish the groundwater monitoring wells for the ESIA and project permitting process for the El Domo deposit, and to complete a geotechnical engineering drilling program for the proposed tailings impoundment area, waste rock pads, and mill site location. AOC has restarted two geotechnical drill rigs that remained onsite through the COVID-19 shutdown period and mobilized a third drill rig to accelerate the work program. AOC has also commenced an engineering study to examine five potential routes for the permanent site access road with a focus on safe, reliable access that minimizes impact on the project communities and the environment.

Perforaciones Andesdrill S.A. of Quito, Ecuador, a wholly owned subsidiary of Salazar, has been contracted to conduct the 2020 drill program at Curipamba project. Drilling which commenced briefly in March is now restarted in October 2020 after the COVID-19 shutdown. Two diamond drill rigs will be employed at El Domo to complete approximately 5,000 metres of definition drilling. In addition, 1,200 metres of geomechanical drilling is planned to supplement historical data and further study the proposed open pit design outlined in the 2019 PEA. The definition drilling is focused on the collection of representative material from the mineral resource for the ongoing metallurgical testing programs and to maximize mineral resource conversion from the Indicated into the Measured category. The program is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2021.

Planning is underway for regional drilling to begin in the last quarter of 2020 at the La Vaquera and Sesmo Sur targets. Seven initial targets have been located and a total of 3,000 metres has been allocated to these prospective areas.

Technical Information Quality Control & Quality Assurance

The Curipamba project work program is being managed and reviewed by Vice President Exploration, Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo., a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101. Salazar staff collect and process samples that are securely sealed and shipped to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Quito for sample preparation that includes crushing and milling to prepare pulps that are then split for shipment to their facility in Lima, Peru for analysis. All assay data have undergone internal validation of QAQC; noting there is an established sampling control program with blind insertion of assay blanks, certified industry standards and sample duplicates for the Curipamba project. A QAQC program is also in place at BV and includes insertion of blanks, standards and duplicate reanalysis of selected samples. BV's quality system complies with the requirements for the International Standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025: 1999. At BV, gold is analyzed by classical fire assay techniques with an ICP-AES finish, and both silver and base metals are analyzed by a 44-element aqua regia ICP-AES technique. Overlimit protocols are in place for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

Exploration Alliance – Pijilí project

The Pijilí project consists of three concessions totaling 3,246 hectares that is subject to a US$5 million spending commitment over 4 years. Pijilí is located in the province of Azuay, approximately 150 km from the major port city of Guayaquil. The Pijilí project possesses untested orogenic gold-silver targets, and larger scale porphyry target present.

The 2020 program has been delayed due to COVID-19 public health measures set out by the Government of Ecuador. In June 2020, with a detailed COVID-19 health and safety protocols having been established to safeguard employees, contractors and the local communities, the Corporation announced the commencement of a drill program on Mercy, the most advanced of the three concessions at the Pijilí project. The 2020 exploration program at Pijilí focuses on drilling the high-priority targets developed from integrating geology, geochemistry, and geophysical data, and will be for a minimum 5,000 metre diamond drill program, expected to run to the end of 2020.

On October 26, 2020, the Corporation provided an update of the diamond drilling activities at the Pijilí project.

MERC-001 intersected numerous breccia units at the top of the drill hole (1.40 to 19.85 metres; 34.40 to 40.2 metres; 65.75 to 67.25 metres; and 112.20 to 131.25 metres) within a variably altered quartz diorite intrusion over its 915-metre length. The breccia units at the top of the drill hole were predominantly biotite and chlorite altered and contained visible sulphide mineralization (chalcopyrite, pyrite, ± bornite, and ± molybdenite). The orientation and potential structural control of the hydrothermal breccia units will require additional drilling at this early stage to be determined. The analytical results from MERC-001 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Analytical Results MERC-001

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
MERC-001	1.40	66.00	64.60	0.11	0.20	0.03	4.1	0.44	(1)
	1.40	22.00	20.60	0.18	0.59	0.09	11.5	1.13	(1)
including	1.40	2.65	1.25	0.76	1.00	0.09	20.0	2.15	(1)
including	13.00	22.00	9.00	0.15	1.15	0.20	21.1	2.04	(1)
	560.00	562.00	2.00	0.23	0.03	0.01	1.9	0.30	(1)

Notes:

(1) Due to the early stages of the project and limited geological information, it is impossible to accurately interpret an approximate true thickness
(2) Copper Equivalency ("CuEq") uses LME long-term metal pricing: Cu (US$3.04/lb), Au (US$1,908/oz), Mo (US$8.90/lb), and Ag (US$24.22/oz)

A current interpretation review of the porphyry system geological framework, hydrothermal alteration, veining and mineralization in MERC-001 to the target generation initiative results suggests the drill hole skirted the northern edge of the hydrothermal breccia system observed in the large surface footprint mapped and exploited by the former artisanal mine within the concession. The technical team is reviewing options for a follow-up drill hole to better evaluate this large known occurrence of mineralized hydrothermal breccia.

MERC-002, drilled 685 metres from MERC-001, successfully intersected mineralized hydrothermal breccia in two intervals from 14.00 metres to 110.70 metres and 113.95 metres to 149.10 metres. These two intervals contain variable concentrations of sulphide mineralization (chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite) and display both biotite and chlorite alteration. Below the hydrothermal breccia intervals in MERC-002, weaker intensity sulphide mineralization continues to be noted in both feldspar phyric and hornblende phyric diorite intrusive phases. The analytical results from MERC-002 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Analytical Results MERC-002

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
MERC-002	13.85	159.07	145.22	0.22	0.04	0.01	1.0	0.30	(1)
including	61.60	110.70	49.10	0.27	0.05	0.01	1.1	0.36	(1)
including	136.16	151.07	14.91	0.48	0.12	0.02	1.9	0.68	(1)
	188.80	203.25	14.45	0.33	0.15	0.01	2.6	0.54	(1)

Notes:
(1) Due to the early stages of the project and limited geological information, it is impossible to accurately interpret an approximate true thickness
(2) Copper Equivalency ("CuEq") uses LME long-term metal pricing: Cu (US$3.04/lb), Au (US$1,908/oz), Mo (US$8.90/lb), and Ag (US$24.22/oz)

The third drill hole, MERC-003, drilled 167 metres to the east-northeast of MERC-002, was designed to evaluate the porphyry-style veining mapped on surface and to determine if hydrothermal breccia units mapped at the Zambohuaycu showing extend to the northeast. Drilling intersected widespread, low-grade porphyry-style mineralization hosted in the veining, within a predominantly hornblende phyric intrusion, however, no hydrothermal breccia was intersected in MERC-003. The analytical results from MERC-003 are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Analytical Results for MERC-003

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
MERC-003	6.00	124.10	118.10	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.3	0.12	(1)
including	84.25	85.90	1.65	0.04	0.03	0.05	3.0	0.26	(1)
	168.05	178.10	10.05	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.5	0.13	(1)
	206.32	218.67	12.35	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.6	0.23	(1)
including	214.32	218.67	4.35	0.23	0.12	0.02	0.8	0.39	(1)
	354.85	358.85	4.00	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.8	0.18	(1)

MERC-004 was designed to further evaluate the hydrothermal breccias of the Zambohuaycu showing and those intersected in MERC-002. It was oriented to undercut MERC-002. Two zones of hydrothermal breccia were intersected from 22.20 to 66.70 metres and from 72.40 to 79.08 metres. Both intervals contain variable concentrations of sulphide mineralization (chalcopyrite, pyrite, ± bornite, and ± molybdenite) and display biotite, chlorite, and sericite alteration. As seen in MERC-002, sporadic sulphide mineralization is present in both the feldspar porphyritic and hornblende porphyritic phases of the diorite intrusion below the upper hydrothermal breccia intervals.

MERC-005 was drilled to the northwest from the MERC-003 platform under the area northeast of the Zambohuaycu showing. It has intersected three phases of the diorite intrusion, a hornblende phyric phase from 10.50 to 416.55 metres, a feldspar phyric phase from 422.30 to 456.63 metres, and a quartz-rich phase from 463.04 to end of drill hole at 686.40 metres. Hydrothermal breccia was present from 167.15 to 179.75 metres. This drill hole displays generally stronger hydrothermal alteration and higher aggregate quartz dominant vein content (A-, B-, and AB-type) signatures relative to the prior holes located to the south.

The sixth drill hole, MERC-006, is currently in progress at 670 metres and is being drilled 133 metres to the northeast of MERC-003 and MERC-005. It was designed to evaluate the porphyry-style veining mapped on surface and to determine if hydrothermal breccia units mapped at the Zambohuaycu showing, 300 metres to the southwest. The drill hole has remained in the hornblende phyric diorite intrusion except for one narrow interval of hydrothermal breccia (30.21 to 32.40 metres) and two magmatic breccia intervals (55.20 to 77.60 and 161.46 to 162.77 metres). Sulphide mineral content is variable, but the drill hole does contain both chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization associated with the porphyry veining.

MERC-007 is currently in progress and was collared 412 metres to the north of MERC-002, and it was designed to evaluate the porphyry-style veining and hydrothermal breccia mapped on surface. It is currently at 371 metres with drilling having started in the feldspar porphyritic diorite intrusion and then transitioned at 168.45 metres to quartz diorite. The drill hole has sulphide mineralization logged over its entire length with the feldspar porphyritic diorite possessing predominantly chalcopyrite, however, upon the transition to quartz diorite, pyrite appears, and its content increases downhole as chalcopyrite decreases.

Samples from MERC-004 are currently in the laboratory queue while technical staff are still sampling MERC-005. The technical staff are also actively core logging both MERC-006 and MERC-007 while drilling continues. Assay results from these drill holes will be released after they are received from the laboratory and passed internal quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols during the fourth quarter of 2020.

Table 4: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	ELEV (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	PLANNED DEPTH (m)	EOH (m)
MERC-001	678454	9670625	3236	225	-80	900	915.0
MERC-002	677819	9670884	2826	330	-70	600	630.7
MERC-003	677977	9670939	2952	180	-50	500	369.5
MERC-004	677819	9670884	2826	330	-85	600	465.1
MERC-005	677978	9670933	2966	330	-50	700	686.4
MERC-006	678081	9671017	2966	030	-60	600	In progress
MERC-007	677812	9671296	3009	295	-75	800	In progress

Notes:

(1) UTM Datum (Provisional South American 1956, Zone 17)

Zambohuaycu Norte – Manual Test Pit Reconnaissance Program

The manual test pits program for Zambohuaycu Norte was designed to evaluate possible extensions of porphyry copper-gold molybdenum mineralization both north and northwest of the Zambohuaycu showing that coincides with location of the core of the MDRU Porphyry Index and airborne geophysical MobileMT CET Porphyry Analysis targets (see June 8, 2020 news release). Technical staff commenced work in early September using a 40 metre by 40 metre spacing and currently, a total of 24 locations have been sampled over approximately 800 to 900 square metres. Field crews continue to work on this high priority target area. Of the 12 samples returned from the laboratory, results for copper ranged from 280 ppm to 5,706 ppm, with five samples greater than 1,100 ppm. The highest two samples from the manual test pit program are from new locations of hydrothermal breccia yielding 4,439 ppm copper and 5,706 ppm, respectively.

Exploration Alliance – Santiago project

The Santiago Project consists of a single concession that encompasses 2,350 hectares and is currently 100%-owned by Salazar. It is considered prospective for epithermal gold and silver and porphyry copper gold deposits. It features three large, surficial geochemistry anomalies for gold, copper, and zinc. Numerous vein occurrences have been identified on the property thus far, which have yielded good chip sampling results for both gold and silver.

In 2019, an airborne geophysical survey (MobileMT) was flown in a systematic grid pattern to ensure full coverage and depth penetration and field crews successfully completed 94.2% line-kilometres at Santiago Project. Drilling will be considered once a target generation evaluation is completed. A summary of all exploration work to date is being compiled in anticipation of the resumption of field activities after the COVID-19 suspension.

In June 2020, the Corporation announced that preparations and planning were under way for the commencement of work at the Santiago project. The 2020 exploration program at Santiago will consist of field work for the validation of historical results and in conjunction with results from the airborne MobileMT geophysical results, to finalize target generation for drilling, and having identified targets, then to undertake drilling to both confirm historical drilling results and to test the possible depth extent of this intrusion-related system. Due primarily to complications resulting from COVID-19, a minimum 3,000-metre drill program is now being planned to start in mid-2021.

IRISH PROJECTS

The Corporation currently holds thirty-five (35) exploration prospecting licenses in the Republic of Ireland, comprising three separate blocks across the principal prospective areas of the North Midlands and South West Ireland. The licenses are issued by the Exploration and Mining Division (EMD) of the DCCAE of the Republic of Ireland and the Corporation has been granted the right to explore for base metals, barytes (barite), silver and gold across the licensed areas.

The Corporation's exploration activity from its acquisition of these properties have been focused on the Rathkeale blocks, in particular the interpretation of the seismic survey. Subsequent to the signing of the South32 Agreement, exploration activity is expected to commence in 2020 and include further geochemical studies and drilling of high priority targets. The Irish Projects are highly prospective for zinc-lead-silver mineralization.

The 2020 work program includes detailed data compilation on the South32 Earn-In Projects in order to enhance existing target generation results ahead of planned field work in Ireland during the second half of 2020 subject to COVID-19 public health measures. A drill program at Rathkeale is planned for 2021.

Rathkeale

The Rathkeale project comprises eight (8) prospecting licences covering 256 km^2 of prospective ground for carbonate-hosted Irish Type zinc-lead-silver mineralization within the targeted Waulsortian limestone. Historical drilling at Rathkeale has intersected significant alteration as well as mineralization. In 2017, Adventus completed a detailed structural-stratigraphic interpretation, under-pinned by 2D high-resolution seismic surveying, and supported by advanced geochemical techniques on historical records as an initial foundation to define areas of elevated mineral potential. This program resulted in six exploration target areas being identified for further work and drill testing.

Kingscourt

The Kingscourt project comprises thirteen (13) prospecting licences covering 422 km^2 of ground considered prospective for Irish-type zinc-lead-silver deposits within the Pale Beds and Waulsortian limestone-hosted spectrums. Located in Counties Meath, Louth and Monaghan, exploration is primarily targeting footwall, Pale Beds-hosted zinc-lead-silver mineralization in the Moynalty Basin and is located approximately 10 km north of the Navan mine.

Fermoy

The Fermoy project in north County Cork consists of twelve (12) prospecting licences covering 477 km^2 and is located in the southern sector of the Irish zinc-lead-silver orefield. Based on historic data and maps, the Corporation identified the area as poorly resolved geologically, with some key unrecognized structural characteristics yet to be interpreted by modern exploration models.

QUALIFIED PERSON

The technical information contained in this exploration update for the Corporation's properties at Ecuador and the Republic of Ireland has been reviewed and approved by Vice President, Exploration, Jason Dunning, M. Sc., P.Geo., as a Qualified Person in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Canstar Resources Inc.

The Corporation owns approximately 32.43% of common shares in Canstar as a result of its divestment of its Newfoundland Properties in 2018. It accounts for its investment in Canstar using the equity method and the Corporation's share of loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 is $42,000. In August 2020, Canstar announced that it entered into an option agreement in the Golden Baie Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, appointed a Chief Executive Officer, and that it will be entering into a C$2 million private placement. The first tranche of the private placement closed in September 2020 for aggregate gross proceeds of C$500,002, and the second tranche closed in October 2020 for aggregate gross proceeds of C$1,500,000. The Corporation did not participate in the placement and its ownership was reduced to 27.52% as at the date of the MD&A. The option agreement in the Golden Baie Project closed in November 2020. As at September 30, 2020, the carrying value of Canstar is $542,000.

BMEx Limited

The Corporation owns 3,047,500 common shares in BMEx as a result of the divestment of several of its Irish Properties in 2019. BMEx is an unlisted company incorporated in Australia. Due to volatility in the capital markets resulting from COVID-19, management has determined that it is not likely that BMEx is able to obtain adequate financing for its operations in the current capital market, and the Corporation recorded a full impairment charge of $162,000 against its investment in BMEx in the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

In September 2020, the shareholders of BMEx approved the merger with Mine Discovery Fund Pty Ltd. ("MDF"), an unlisted company incorporated in Australia whereby MDF acquired all the issued and outstanding common shares in BMEx in exchange for common shares in MDF. On November 9, 2020, the transaction was completed and Adventus was issued 452,770 common shares in MDF, representing 2.72% of the issued and outstanding common shares in MDF. Post-merger, MDF controls base and precious metal exploration properties in the Americas, Australia, and Europe.

Results of Operations

The Corporation does not have any revenue. The following net expense information is derived from the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020.

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies, and change in classification of expenses.	For the three months ended September 30, 2020	For the three months ended September 30, 2019 (restated)	For the nine months ended September 30, 2020	For the nine months ended September 30, 2019 (restated)
Expenses and other income				
Employee benefits	$ 248	$ 411	$ 704	$ 787
Professional and consulting fees	379	328	599	770
Other expenses	117	146	352	431
Share-based compensation	253	143	823	272
Exploration and evaluation assets abandoned or impaired	-	-	-	279
Impairment loss on investment	-	-	162	-
Loss on disposal of investments	-	42	-	42
Depreciation	8	8	10	17
Foreign exchange loss	(98)	(224)	220	593
Interest income	(17)	(47)	(48)	(71)
Gain on dilution of investment in associate	7	-	-	-
Share of loss in associate	13	12	42	173
Net expenses and other income	$ 910	$ 819	$ 2,864	$ 3,293

In 2020, the Corporation reclassified its expenses according to the nature of the expenses to provide a more consistent and relevant analysis of its expenses, and certain prior year numbers are reclassified to conform with the current period presentation.

Employee benefits expenditures for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 was decreased by $163,000 from the same period in 2019, and by $83,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from the same period in 2019. This is mainly due mainly to the accrual for bonus which was spread more uniformly over the year in 2020 than it was in 2019. Professional and consulting fees for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 were increased by $51,000 from the same period in 2019 primarily due to expenditures incurred ahead of the filing of the base shelf prospectus in October, while those of the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were decreased by $171,000 for the same period in 2019 mainly because of recruitment fees paid the first nine months of 2019 while the Corporation was building up its management team and legal and tax advisory services for the BMEx transaction and other initiatives in the same nine month period in 2019. Other expenses were marginally down by $29,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from the same period in 2019, and $79,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, reflecting the reduction of travel and other activities following government-imposed social distancing constraints from the second half of March 2020. Share-based compensation was $110,000 higher in the quarter ended September 30, 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, and $551,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, reflecting the increased staff number and the grant of stock options and RSUs in 2019. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Corporation recorded impairment charge of $279,000 against its Irish properties while no impairment to its exploration and evaluation assets was experienced in the same period in 2020. For the nine months ended 2020, the Corporation charged an amount of $162,000 for impairment of the BMEx investment.

The Corporation recorded an decrease in foreign exchange gain of $126,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, and a decrease in foreign exchange loss of $373,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, due to the relative movement of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar during the respective periods ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. Following the signing of the South32 Agreement, the completion of the Pijilí and Santiago earn-in and the progressing of El Domo toward pre-feasibility studies and engineering work, all of the Corporation's project expenditures going forward will be substantially denominated in United States dollars and the Corporation is managing its treasury functions in the United States dollar. The Corporation determined that the Corporation's functional currency will be changed to the United States dollars as of January 1, 2020. Its presentation currency was also changed to the United States dollar as of the same date.

In February 2020 and September 2020, Canstar completed financings in which the Corporation did not participate, resulting in a 8.91% reduction of its ownership in Canstar compared with December 31, 2019. Canstar recorded a net loss in the quarter ended March 31, 2020 and a net gain in the quarter ended September 30, 2020. As a result, there is a small loss on dilution in the quarter ended September 30, 2020, which matched the amount of gain on dilution in the quarter ended March 31, 2020 resulting in no gain/loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2020. The Corporation's share of loss in associate in the quarter ended September 30, 2020 was $1,000 higher than that of the same period in 2019 and that of the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was $130,000 lower than that of the previous year.

Financial Conditions, Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation had 131,091,382 common shares issued and outstanding (December 31, 2019: 100,594,371).

As at September 30, 2020, the Corporation had working capital of $26,735,000 (December 31, 2019: $9,626,000). This included cash and cash equivalents of $27,981,000 (December 31, 2019: $9,892,000), consisting of $5,713,000 in deposits with banks and $22,268,000 in short-term deposits.

The main use of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was expenditures used in the investing activities. The Corporation continued to invest in various projects in the nine months ended September 30, 2020, spending $8,156,0000 in Ecuador, compared with $8,118,000 in the same period in 2019.

The recoverability of the amount capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets and to the options to acquire mineral interests is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Corporation to obtain financing on favourable terms to continue to perform exploration activities or complete the development of the properties where necessary, or alternatively, upon the Corporation's ability to recover its incurred costs through a disposition of its interests, all of which are uncertain. These uncertainties may affect the ability of the Corporation to continue operations and meet its obligations and discharge its liabilities into the foreseeable future as a going concern and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of the accounting principles applicable to going concern.

The Corporation has been able to raise adequate funding for its operations in the past. On August 14, 2020, the Corporation closed a previously announced bought-deal prospectus financing ("Offering"), pursuant to which Raymond James Ltd ("Raymond James"), Haywood Securities Inc. and National Bank Financial Inc. (collectively with Raymond James, the "Co-Lead Underwriters") and Cormark Securities Inc., BMO Capital Markets Inc., Eight Capital and Laurentian Securities Inc. (collectively with the Co-Lead Underwriters, the "Underwriters"), agreed to purchase from the Corporation 27,559,100 common shares in the Corporation at a price of C$1.27 per share ("Offering Price") for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately C$35,000,000. On September 3, 2020, the Underwriters exercised an overallotment option to subscribe for an additional 2,337,911 common shares at the Offering Price, for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately C$2,969,000. The Underwriters received a cash commission equal to 5.5% of the gross proceeds from the sale of the Shares pursuant to the Offering, which commission was reduced to 2.75% or 1.0% in respect of certain president's list purchasers. An amount of $1,756,000 has been recorded as share issuance costs against the carrying value of the common shares. The use of proceeds from the financing was to fund exploration and development activities at the Curipamba project, including the completion of a feasibility study for the El Domo copper-gold deposit, the completion and submission of draft environment impact assessment ("EIA"), exploration and development activities within the Ecuador Exploration Alliance including the Pijilí and Santiago projects, and general administration and corporate purposes.

For the three months ended September 2020, the following shows the cash spend in the respective categories:

		$ million
Curipamba	$	1.6
Exploration Alliance		1.2
General corporate and working capital		0.8
	$	3.6

Although the Corporation had been successful in raising funding in the past, there is no assurance that this can be replicated in a timely manner. As such, management believes that there are material uncertainties that exist that may cast significant doubt upon the Corporation's ability to operate as a going concern. Management continues to explore all available options to secure funding, including equity financing and strategic partnerships. Should the Corporation not be able to secure financing in a timely manner, the Corporation will curtail exploration spending and defer discretionary expenditures to conserve cash.

Summary of Quarterly Financial Information

The table below outlines selected financial information related to each of the most recent eight quarters, all presented under IFRS.

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.	Net loss attributable to common shareholders	
Quarter Ended	Net loss	Net loss per common share (basic and diluted)
September 30, 2020	$ (907)	$ (0.01)
June 30, 2020	(647)	(0.01)
March 31, 2020	(1,303)	(0.01)
December 31, 2019	(1,552)	(0.02)
September 30, 2019	(821)	(0.01)
June 30, 2019	(1,489)	(0.02)
March 31, 2019	(981)	(0.01)
December 31, 2018	(2,263)	(0.03)

As at	Total assets	Total liabilities
September 30, 2020	$ 65,799	$ 1,637
June 30, 2020	38,863	1,079
March 31, 2020	38,894	766
December 31, 2019	39,880	684
September 30, 2019	40,928	1,269
June 30, 2019	29,775	731
March 31, 2019	21,811	1,143
December 31, 2018	22,260	1,221

The net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 is consistent with those of the previous year and with the last eight quarters. Net losses were higher in various quarters due mainly to the $2,193,000 impairment of investment in Canstar in the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the $279,000 impairment in investment in Lismore, Charleville and Millstreet in the quarter ended June 30, 2019, the $318,000 additional impairment of investment in Canstar in the quarter ended December 31, 2019 and the $162,000 impairment of BMEx in the quarter ended March 31, 2020. Foreign exchange gains or losses also impacted the quarterly results, notably with a higher exchange loss in the quarters ended March 31, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

Total assets as at September 30, 2020 was $24,870,000 higher than that of September 30, 2019 reflecting the $26,922,000 net proceeds from the prospectus financing in the quarter ended September 30, 2020. The total liabilities for September 30, 2020 was in turn $368,000 higher than that of September 30, 2019, reflecting the higher payables in respect of feasibility study work and legal and professional expenditures incurred in advance of the base shelf prospectus in October 2020. As at June 30, 2020, liabilities increased by $313,000 from March 31, 2020 due primarily to the increase in accrued liabilities and the receipt of advance from South32 for its expenditures on the South32 Earn-In Projects.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation as a whole. The Corporation has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Corporation's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Compensation for key management personnel and directors for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars). Prior year amounts are restated. Prior year amounts are restated due to change in functional and presentation currencies.	For the three months ended September 30, 2020	For the three months ended September 30, 2019	For the nine months ended September 30, 2020	For the nine months ended September 30, 2019
Salaries and benefits	$ 366	$ 417	$ 1,025	$ 890
Share-based compensation	179	135	602	264
	$ 545	$ 552	$ 1,627	$ 1,154

For the nine months ended September 30, 2020, an amount of $400,000 (September 30, 2019: 201,000) of salaries and benefits of key management personnel were charged to the options to acquire mineral interest as well as to exploration and evaluation projects in Ecuador.

The Corporation shares its office with Altius Minerals Corporation ("Altius"), which is a major shareholder of the Corporation and which has common directors on their boards. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation charged Altius an amount of $13,000 for its share of office rental (September 30, 2019: $14,000) and the amounts included in accounts receivable is NIL. (December 31, 2019: $NIL; January 1, 2019: $NIL).

As at September 30, 2020, an amount of $7,000 (December 31, 2019: $7,000; January 1, 2019: $1,200) was included in the accounts receivable for amounts owing from Canstar with respect to its share of office rental in 2019.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the fair value amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At September 30, 2020, the Corporation had no off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Corporation.

Share Capital

As at the date of this MD&A, the Corporation has 131,091,382 common shares, 5,450,000 stock options, of which 2,716,000 are exercisable, and 802,500 RSUs. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Corporation issued 600,000 common shares for proceeds of C$150,000 following the exercise of options. No options expired or forfeited during the period. As at September 30, 2020, there are 5,450,000 options and 802,500 RSUs outstanding. Weighted average exercise price for the outstanding options is C$0.86.

New Accounting Policies

Amendment to *IFRS 3 – Business Combinations:* Narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 were issued by the IASB in October 2018 to clarify the definition of a business and provides guidance in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or a combination of a group of assets. The amendments, which are effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2020, emphasizes that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers and provides supplementary guidance. With these amendments, the Corporation expects that future transactions will have a more likely probability of being accounted for as asset acquisitions.

Amendments to *IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements* and *IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*: The amendments in Definition of Material clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards. The amendments, which are effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2020, has been adopted and did not a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Other pronouncements by the IASB that are mandatory to be applied for the first time at September 30, 2020 have been reviewed and they did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Change of accounting policies

(a) Functional currency

An entity's functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Once determined, transactions entered into by an entity in a currency other than its functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. At each financial statement reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Gains and losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities are included in the determination of net income or loss for the period.

Where there is a change in events or conditions used in the initial determination of the functional currency, management reconsiders its determination. The functional currency of Adventus Mining Corporation has been the Canadian Dollar (C$). As a result of the review of those conditions including the primary economic environment in which the Corporation operates, as well as investing and financing cash flows and the management of cash through treasury functions, the functional currency of the Corporation has been determined with effect from January 1, 2020 to be the United States Dollar (US$). This change is applied prospectively from the date it is deemed to have occurred. As at that date, the statement of financial position, the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, and the statement of cash flows of the Corporation have been translated into US$ at the exchange rate prevailing at January 1, 2020. The resulting translated amounts for non-monetary items are treated as their historical cost. The functional currencies for the Ecuadorian subsidiaries and Adventus Ireland will remain US$ and the Euro, respectively.

In determining the change in functional currency, management applied judgement and considered that the Corporation has fully earned into the Pijilí and Santiago projects in late 2019 and with the completion of the Preliminary Economic Analysis on the El Domo deposit at Curipamba in 2019, the Corporation is progressing towards pre-feasibility studies and engineering work on El Domo in 2020. In addition, the Corporation signed an agreement (the "South32 Agreement") with South32 Base Metals Ireland Limited ("South32 Ireland"), a subsidiary of South32 Limited ("South32") on January 13, 2020. Pursuant to the South32 Agreement, South32 will invest €3,500,000 in Adventus' Irish properties over four years to earn-in a 70% share of its Irish assets covering most of the Corporation's commitments in Ireland such that most of the Corporation's exploration and development expenditures would be in the US$ going forward. While the Corporation raises funds in C$, from a treasury perspective it holds cash in both US$ (for the funding and payment of exploration and development expenditures) and to a more limited extent in C$ (for payment of certain corporate administration costs).

The Corporation has also determined that it will change its presentation currency from C$ to US$ from January 1, 2020, to align with the functional currency of the parent entity. This change is applied retrospectively resulting in the restatement of prior periods. At each financial reporting date, the assets and liabilities are translated to US$ at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date while income and expense items are translated at the average rates for the period, and equity at historical rates, with the resulting foreign exchange currency translation amount taken into other comprehensive income or loss. On disposal of an entity, the cumulative exchange differences are recognized in the income statement as part of the profit or loss on sale. Exchange differences recognized in profit or loss on each subsidiary's separate financial statements on translation of monetary items that form part of the Corporation's net investment in foreign operation are reclassified to other comprehensive income.

The following shows the restatements of prior period information:

	December 31, 2019		January 1, 2019	
	As reported, C$000	Restated, US$000	As reported, C$000	Restated, US$000
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,847	$ 9,892	$ 6,770	$ 4,962
Other current assets	543	418	280	205
Non-current assets	38,407	29,570	23,317	17,093
Total assets	$ 51,797	$ 39,880	$ 30,367	$ 22,260
Current liabilities	888	684	1,665	1,221
Total liabilities	$ 888	$ 684	$ 1,665	$ 1,221
Shareholders' equity	48,982	37,726	28,724	21,056
Non-controlling interest	1,927	1,470	(22)	(17)
Total shareholders' equity	$ 50,909	$ 39,196	$ 28,702	$ 21,039

	Three months ended September 30, 2019		Nine months ended September 30, 2019	
	As reported, C$000	Restated, US$000	As reported, C$000	Restated, US$000
Expenses and other income	$ 1,075	$ 819	$ 4,372	$ 3,293
Loss before income taxes	(1,075)	(819)	(4,372)	(3,293)
Income tax expenses	-	-	-	-
Net loss	$ (1,075)	$ (819)	$ (4,372)	$ (3,293)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (1,082)	$ (824)	$ (4,362)	$ (3,286)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)

(b) *Reclassification of income statement*

The expenses recognized in the statement of losses have been classified based on the nature of the expenses to provide a more consistent presentation. This change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively. Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current period financial statements. These reclassifications had no effect on the previously reported net loss.

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The ability to continue operations in the normal course of business is dependent on several factors, including the Corporation's ability to secure funding. The Corporation anticipates further exploration, development and acquisition of future prospective properties and has positive net working capital to fund currently planned work programs on existing properties.

A summary of the major financial instrument risks and the Corporation's management of these risks can be found in the annual financial statements, MD&A and AIF for the year ended December 31, 2019. There have been no changes to these factors during the current period.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a system of internal control over financial reporting. This system has been designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the financial reporting is accurate and reliable. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS and in accordance with accounting policies set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2020. There has been no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. There are inherent limitations in all control systems and no disclosure controls and procedures can provide complete assurance that no future errors or fraud will occur. An economically feasible control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

A summary of the Corporation's critical accounting estimates and judgments can be found in the annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Mineral property expenditures

The Corporation has obtained various mineral rights licenses by staking claims and paying refundable security deposits. Certain expenditures are required on an annual basis, from the date of license issuance, to maintain the licenses in good standing and for refund of security deposits.

Ireland

In Ireland, on or before the anniversary date of license issuance, and if the required expenditures are not met, the Corporation has the option of reducing claims on a property, posting a refundable security bond for the deficient amount or elect to allow title of the license be cancelled. The Corporation is required to spend €65,000 by December 31, 2020 and €297,000 by December 31, 2021 in Ireland to maintain various licenses in good standing. All expenditures in Ireland are in respect of projects that are subject to funding commitments under the South32 Agreement.

Ecuador

In Ecuador, for concessions applied through the public tender process, an investment offer is presented for each concession, the offer of which represents the total amounts required to be spent in order to maintain possession of the concession area at the end of the four-year investment period. For concessions not acquired through the public tender process, the Corporation is required to submit an annual expenditure plan specifying its minimum amount of committed expenditures for the upcoming year.

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars) Year ended December 31,		Acquired through public tender		Not acquired through public tender
2020	$	606	$	1,240
2021		1,526		-
	$	2,132	$	1,240

Contractual obligations

The Corporation has the following royalty obligations on its properties:

Projects	Country	Royalty
Rathkeale	Ireland	2% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”)
Kingscourt	Ireland	2% NSR
Kingscourt	Ireland	0.5% NSR – all but one licence
Fermoy	Ireland	2% NSR
Santiago	Ecuador	1.5% NSR – can be bought out for $1,000,000
Santiago	Ecuador	4% net profits interest

Under the Option Agreement in Curipamba, the Corporation shall pay to Salazar an annual advance payment of $250,000 to an aggregate maximum of $1,750,000. Should the Option Agreement be terminated without the Option having been exercised, any such amounts of advance payment made will not be refundable.

The Corporation has acquired an artisanal mine at Pijilí and is committed to the remaining payments:

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)		Year ended December 31,
2020	$	30
2021		30
2022		30
2023		20
Total commitments	$	110