



Amaroq Minerals Ltd.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Three months ended March 31, 2023

Amaroq Minerals Ltd.

Management Discussion & Analysis – Quarterly Highlights

Three months ended March 31, 2023

The following quarterly highlights management discussion and analysis (the “MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Amaroq Minerals Ltd. (the “Corporation” or “AMRQ”) for the three months ended March 31, 2023 prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) as well as with the MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2022. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. This MD&A is current as of May 25, 2023.

Further information regarding the Corporation and its operations are filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) in Canada and can be found on www.sedar.com. The following abbreviations are used to describe the periods under review throughout this MD&A:

Abbreviation	Period
Q1-22	January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022
Q2-22	April 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022
Q3-22	July 1, 2022 to September 30, 2022
Q4-22	October 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
2022	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Q1-23	January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2023
Q2-23	April 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023
Q3-23	July 1, 2023 to September 30, 2023
Q4-23	October 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023
2023	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

1. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Amaroq was incorporated on February 22, 2017 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation’s head office is situated at 3400, One First Canadian Place, P.O. Box 130, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1A4, Canada. The Corporation operates in one industry segment, being the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. It owns interests in properties located in Greenland. Since July 2017, the Corporation’s shares are listed (under the AMRQ ticker) on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX-V”), since July 2020, the Corporation’s shares are also listed on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange (“AIM”) and from November 1, 2022, on Nasdaq First North Growth Market Iceland (“Nasdaq”).

Amaroq is focused on the development of the cornerstone Nalunaq Project as the means to become self-funded, unlock the true mineral potential of its large licence holdings in Greenland and deliver significant value to all stakeholders. The Corporation is actively exploring what we believe to be world class gold deposits in Vagar and Nanoq and through the recently announced joint venture with ACAM (the “Joint Venture” or “JV”), will expand its focus on exploring for strategic minerals in Sava, Stendalen, Paatusoq and Kobberminebugt to potentially fill the growing supply gap.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE

2.1 Financial Highlights

The Corporation reported a net loss of \$3,376,893 in Q1-23 compared to \$4,135,498 for Q1-22. The main variations are as follow:

- Exploration and evaluation expenses of \$1,181,653 (\$1,010,330 in Q1-22) mainly representing equipment purchases and mobilisation items ahead of the 2023 field season.
- General and administrative of \$2,577,035 (\$2,988,769 in Q1-22).
 - Salaries and benefits of \$617,589 (\$639,999 in Q1-22), reflect a fully on-boarded organization and full-time employees on payroll.

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2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

- Stock-based compensation of \$451,014 (\$1,443,862 in Q1-22). The Corporation has implemented a Restricted Share Unit Plan (“RSU”) to incentivize delivery of the exceptional shareholder returns over the longer-term and to align the interests of Senior Executives with those of shareholders. Under the RSU, participants share in a “RSU pool” of up to 10% in excess of the growth in the Corporation’s value. The Corporation’s value for purposes of the “RSU pool” is determined using a hurdle rate of 10% pa over a performance period commencing on January 1, 2022. Part of the RSU pool will be reserved for future participants. Growth in value is based on the change in share price, with an adjustment for any dividends paid during the period (to the extent such distributions are made), based on the same number of shares in issue at the start of the performance period. Awards were granted to participants on December 30, 2022. \$449,000 recorded in Q1-23 represents the recognition of the quarterly expense based on the fair valuation of the RSU pool for current participants. Further details on the RSU description and valuation are provided under Section 6 of March 31, 2023 Financial Statements.
- Director’s fees of \$157,000 (\$157,000 in Q1-22).
- Professional fees of \$611,878 (\$275,708 in Q1-22). Increase is mainly due to legal fees to finalize the ACAM Joint Venture deal and to set up the Joint Venture subsidiary Gardaq A/S.
- Investor Relations and Communication of \$141,968 (\$168,867 in Q1-22) is mainly unchanged and represents a fully-onboarded Investor Relations corporate function.
- Insurance of \$67,602 (\$101,019 in Q1-22). The Q1-23 decrease is mainly due to a softening in the D&O Insurance market representing a 53% decrease in premiums.
- Travel and other expenses of \$301,269 (\$145,913 in Q1-22). The increase in expenses in Q1-23 is mainly due to higher travel costs as Corporate development, investor relations and Geology teams get back to normal travel schedule as travel restrictions are removed.
- Regulatory fees of \$192,941 (\$34,264 in Q1-22). The Q1-23 cost increase is related to the Corporation's Nasdaq First North listing and market makers fees in Iceland for the first three month of 2023.
- Foreign exchange gain of \$197,004 (loss of \$147,188 in Q1-22) is mainly explained by the effects of exchange rate changes on US\$ and GBP cash which have depreciated against CAD, as well as higher GBP underlying cash balance post November 2022 capital raise.

The Corporation has working capital of \$46,738,567 as of March 31, 2023 (\$49,472,991 as of December 31, 2022).

2.2 ACAM Joint Venture

2022 November Capital Fundraising is complemented by a joint venture between the Corporation and ACAM, under which the Corporation has established a strategic mineral focused exploration subsidiary (“Gardaq A/S”) to hold certain licences in which the majority of resource is expected to relate to non-gold minerals. Under the terms of the agreement, any gold mineralisation discovered by the Joint Venture entity during the course of exploration activities in these licences, will be offered back to the Corporation.

ACAM, through its affiliate company GCAM, LP, has invested an initial amount of \$30.4 million (GBP 18 million) under a subscription and shareholders' agreement in return for 490,000 ordinary shares in the subsidiary representing 49% of the issued shares in Gardaq A/S, to solely fund exploration work programmes. The Corporation will invest \$7.7 million (GBP 5 million) under the Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement, with such amount to be set-off against corporate overhead costs incurred by Nalunaq A/S as the subsidiary’s project manager.

The Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement has been signed and placed into escrow. On April 13 2023, it has been released and became effective subject to satisfaction of all conditions for the release of the Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement from escrow.

Under the Subscription and Shareholders' Agreement, the JV Company has agreed to grant a right of first refusal to the Corporation in relation to any of the JV Company's licences in Greenland which it does not

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2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

wish to progress, wishes to withdraw from or on which material gold assets are discovered, and the Corporation has agreed to grant a right of first refusal to the JV Company in relation to any of the Corporation's mineral licences which it does not wish to progress, wishes to withdraw from or on which material non-gold assets are discovered.

2.3 US\$49.5M Debt Financing (the “Financing”) and Potential Main Market Listing in Iceland

On March 28, 2023, the Corporation has signed non-binding term sheets for a US\$49.5 million senior secured financing package consisting of:

- US\$18.5 million Senior Debt Revolving Credit Facility (“RCF”) with Icelandic banks Landsbanki and Fossar Investment Bank, with a two-year term and interest at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 950bps. The RCF has a 2% arrangement fee and a 0.4% commitment fee on unutilized amounts.
- Up to US\$21 million Syndicated Convertible Notes (“Convertible Note”) with an affiliate of ACAM LP, JLE Property Ltd, Livermore Partners and First Pecos with a four-year term, payment-in-kind interest of 5% per annum and a conversion price of 42 pence/share.
 - ACAM LP's main investors are the majority ultimate beneficial owners of GCAM LP.
- US\$10 million, two-year Cost Overrun loan by JLE Property Limited on the same terms as the Convertible Note, plus a 2.5% commitment fee on unutilized amounts, to insure against any potential unexpected cost increases.

The Financing, together with existing capital, is expected to enable the transition from bulk sample stage to trial mining, trial processing and production of gold doré on site at Nalunaq in a staged approach, ahead of full-scale production. The Corporation will finalise the Financing's legally binding documentation and expects to be in a position to sign binding documents within the next three months.

Alongside the Financing, with a defined path to cashflow, and strong Icelandic investor support, the Corporation intends to explore the possibility of a main market listing on Iceland's Nasdaq Exchange and will update on progress and timing in due course.

2.4 Nalunaq Project Development

1. **Resource Drilling** – commencing in May 2023, a series of drillholes are to be conducted at the Mountain Block up-dip from the proposed new mine development in order to increase resources and confidence and ahead of future mine operations.
2. **Site Preparation** – June to August, the site will undergo logistical planning, detailed engineering design, procurement and mobilization of equipment and project teams in preparation for underground development as well as construction of associated infrastructure. Preparations include camp winterization and upgrades to ensure increased accommodation capacity.
3. **Mine Preparation** – August to January, following the mobilization of equipment and personnel, the existing developments in the Mountain Block will be re-opened and rehabilitated with all required mining services installed.
4. **Trial Mine Operation** – January 2024 onwards, the Corporation intends to commence new operation within the Mountain Block with trial mining and ore production feeding an initial stage (gravity circuit) trial processing facility constructed on the valley floor.

In addition to this program, surface and underground exploration will continue across the three other mine areas in order to define further future mine headings.

3. PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Property acquisitions are capitalized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES

Exploration and evaluation expenses are included in the operating loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The Corporation incurred the following exploration and evaluation expenses:

	Q1-23	Q1-22
	\$	\$
Nalunaq - Au		
Geology	68,192	137,708
Drilling	-	40,462
Analysis	-	141,382
Transport	169,200	89,139
Helicopter charter	53,301	-
Logistic support	-	11,752
Insurance	-	13,200
Maintenance infrastructure	293,925	370,247
Supplies and equipment	168,335	-
Project engineering	55,792	-
Depreciation	164,011	181,833
	972,756	985,723
Vagar – Au		
Geology	-	-
Analysis	-	-
Government fees	-	7,894
	-	7,894
Nuna Nutaaq – Au		
Geology	-	13,145
Analysis	-	-
	-	13,145
Sava – Strategic Minerals		
Geology	44,193	3,568
Transport	135,000	-
Helicopter charter	26,566	-
Maintenance infrastructure	195	-
Supplies and equipment	2,223	-
	208,897	3,568
Total		
Geology	113,105	154,421
Underground works	-	-
Drilling	-	40,462
Analysis	-	141,382
Transport	304,200	89,139
Helicopter charter	79,867	-
Logistic support	-	11,752
Insurance	-	13,200
Maintenance infrastructure	294,120	370,247
Supplies and equipment	170,558	-
Project Engineering costs	55,792	-
Government fees	-	7,894
Depreciation	164,011	181,833
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	1,181,653	1,010,330

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

James Gilbertson CGeol, Vice President – Exploration of the Corporation and a Chartered Geologist with the Geological Society of London and as such a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101, supervised the preparation of the technical information in this section.

4.1 Nalunaq - Gold

a) Property description

The Nalunaq Property is located in Southern Greenland at 60°21'N latitude and 44°50'W longitude in the Municipality of Kujalleq. Greenland is an autonomous territory within the Danish Realm. It is the world's largest island with an area of 2,166,086 km² although it has a small population of just 56,000 people. Most of the island is covered by the Greenland ice sheet, thus the population lives along the coastal fringe which is heavily incised by fjords. Most of the population is located on the west and south coasts and the largest settlement is the capital, Nuuk. The Nalunaq Property is located on the northern side of the Kirkespirdalen Valley, about 33 km northeast of the town of Nanortalik.

The Nalunaq Exploration Project area lies within exploitation licence 2003/05 issued by the Government of Greenland, Mineral Licence and Safety Authority (the "Nalunaq Licence"), which covers an area of 22 km² and includes the former underground mine which ceased operating in 2013 (the "Nalunaq Gold Mine").

The Nalunaq Licence was granted in April 2003 by the Government of Greenland to Nalunaq Gold Mine A/S, a subsidiary of Crew Gold Corporation ("Crew Gold") and is valid until April 24, 2033. On the 14th and 15th December 2022 the Corporation signed Addendum 6 to the Nalunaq licence which amended certain of the milestone dates pertaining to the licence including commencing exploitation by 1 January 2026; preparing an Environmental; Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment by 31 December 2023; negotiating, concluding and performing an Impact Benefit Agreement by 31 December 2024 and not later than 31 December 2025 agreeing an amendment to the licence to include the terms on royalty. The addendum has become effective on April 17, 2023 when it was signed by the Government. of Greenland.

b) Nalunaq exploration results

In 2022 the Corporation completed a drilling programme consisting of 9,119 m of diamond core drilling across 46 drillholes at Nalunaq. Drilling was focused from two newly completed mountain access roads with the aim of infilling and extending geological knowledge and resources up dip from the Valley Block ore-shoot.

The program resulted in the extension of the Valley Block 300m up dip and the highest intersections drilled by the Corporation (116 g/t Au over 0.62m) as reported on December 7, 2022. In parallel to this, the program also identified a new hanging wall vein structure termed the JLP Vein and channel samples taken near existing underground infrastructure in the Mountain Block confirmed thick, high-grade intersections of up to 98.6 g/t Au. This provides the Corporation with additional confidence in the resource extension in this area of the mine ahead of its bulk sampling program scheduled for 2023.

Alongside the drilling, Amaroq assessed all areas of the mine to further the understanding of the geological model and while working with SRK Consulting, the Corporation produced a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) update for the project resulting in 355 kt @ 28g/t Au for 320 koz contained gold in the Inferred category, a 30% increase in resources and 50% increase in grade from the previous estimate produced in 2020. This estimate incorporates all drilling up to and including results from the 2021 field season.

In preparation for the 2023 field season and enabled by the debt financing, the Corporation is finalizing mine design and schedule for the up-dip portion of the Mountain Block, (Mountain Block 1), thus laying the groundwork for a trial mining area. In parallel to this, Nalunaq project team is working on

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

the engineering design for associated infrastructure as well as the groundwork for the construction of a trial processing plant consisting of a gravity circuit and gold room for the production of dore on site.

To facilitate this programme a Letter of Intent has been agreed with THYSSEN SCHACHTBAU GMBH on the underground development and Halyard will be the partner in the staged construction of the trial processing plant, as announced on March 28, 2023.

In addition to this the Corporation has designed further resource drilling. These helicopter-supported drillholes will target further Inferred Resource extension up-dip of Mountain Block 1 thus providing additional resource for near-term mine production.

In summary, the exploration and development activities at Nalunaq during 2023 and into 2024 will follow four broad stages:

1. **Resource Drilling** – Helicopter supported drilling commencing in May 2023,
2. **Site Preparation** – detailed engineering, procurement, mobilization and associated ground preparation from June to August,
3. **Mine Preparation** – underground rehabilitation from August to January 2024,
4. **Trial Mine Operation** – construction and commencement of the operations feeding a new trial processing facility from January 2024 onwards.

4.2 Vagar - Gold

a) Property description

Following the purchase of this licence from Nuna Minerals A/S on February 6, 2017, the licence originally expired December 31, 2021, with a possible 6-year extension. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2023, and the Corporation intends to apply for an extension of the licence by the standard period of a further 3 years in Q4 2023. After a reduction of the size of the area, the Vagar Licence covers an official area of 292 km² and comprises three sub-areas. The acquisition of this licence area is potentially important to the Corporation since it is close to the Nalunaq Property and hosts a number of gold prospects that lie along the prospective Nanortalik Gold Belt, some of which show similarities to Nalunaq

b) Exploration work - Vagar Ridge and the Vagar Licence Area

2022 saw the completion of a 1,445m scout drilling program on the Vagar Ridge target with the objective of understanding the extent and styles of mineralisation present. This was short of the planned 2,000m due to logistical issues and unseasonal weather conditions. Drilling was further supplemented with systematic surface sampling and geological mapping across the Vagar Ridge and East Ridge areas in order to develop understanding of lithologies and controlling structures in areas of potential Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation.

This program resulted in the identification of anomalous gold intersections in all completed drillholes with intersections believed to be indicative of a Intrusion Related Gold mineralisation system associated with a large tonnage target, centred on a gold anomalous zone of significant scale ~14km², equivalent to x175 the area of Wembley stadium as reported on 7 February 2023. Orogenic gold mineralisation was also observed with geological controls similar to those seen at Nalunaq enabling the Corporation to leverage off previous experience.

While the Corporation will focus its efforts on the development of the Nalunaq deposit during 2023, additional data collection and review and further geological mapping and sampling is planned for Vagar

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

Ridge. This will be aimed at constructing a robust geological and mineralisation model to inform future exploration. Ground preparation and drill readiness preparations will also occur ahead of the 2024 season.

c) Exploration work - Saqqaa Dyke

Within the Nalunaq East sub area of the Vagar licence, the Saqqaa peridotite dyke is known to host semi-massive and disseminated magmatic sulphide mineralisation, with elevated concentrations of Nickel (up to >1%), Copper (up to 6% in float samples), and Platinum Group Elements (up to 10 g/t Pd in channel samples). This mineralisation was revisited during 2021 with a number of ground geophysical lines conducted to signature the body in the valley and hence illustrate its strike extend.

The Corporation is planning on conducting a targeted surface core drilling program into the potential strike extension of Saqqaa Dyke below the Nalunaq Valley floor and previously signatred from ground geophysical surveys.

4.3 Nuna Nutaaq - Gold

a) Property description

Amaroq has been granted exclusive exploration rights under a Mineral Exploration Licence in South Greenland: licence 2019/113. The licence is comprised of five sub-areas and covers a total of 266 km² within the Nanortalik Gold Belt

The licence application has been approved and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on September 13, 2019, and the licence became effective on September 26, 2019 when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. The licence originally expired December 31, 2023, with a possible 5-year extension. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2025

b) Exploration work - Nørrearm

A graphite-sulphide horizon discovered in 2019 was revisited in 2021 to further assess the form and extent of this mineralised body. A large (>50kg) sample was collected and dispatched to Wardell Armstrong for preliminary ore characterisation, grind test work and metallurgical test work, including characterising the flake size, in order to assess likely mineral processing characteristics.

The results of the sample analysis give a fairly consistent Carbon grade from the graphite content across the sample fractions of 4 - 6 wt%. The flake size is of key interest and was found to be relatively fine with a D80 of 217 µm and D50 of 85µm. This means the material will require significant milling to liberate the graphite, which in itself is likely to further reduce the overall flake size.

The graphite target is undoubtedly large; however, no further work was carried out during the 2022 field season. No further work is planned at Nørrearm in 2023. Instead, Amaroq plans to expand its graphite exploration efforts across a number of other occurrences within its portfolio, utilising the geological understanding gained at Nørrearm, with the aim of identifying mineralisation with higher carbon content and flake sizes.

c) Exploration work - Nanoq

the 2022 season saw the completion of a 407.65 km² high-resolution heli-borne geophysical survey across the Nanoq, Siku and Jokum's Shear gold projects with the aim of defining geological models to direct future drilling campaigns. The results of this survey revealed numerous potential gold trap structures that coincide with known high-grade samples as well as a new large prospective zone to

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

the immediate west of Nanoq, which exhibits similar controlling structures, opening up further target areas.

Following this geophysical work, surface exploration is scheduled to evaluate additional structural targets as well as site preparation ahead of initial drilling in 2024.

d) Exploration work – Jokum's Shear

This geophysical survey also provides further evidence of a c. 25km prospective gold corridor between Nanoq and the Jokum' Shear project, (transecting the Siku licence) where a 1 x 2km area of favorable structures was also identified. This was reported on 3 May 2023.

4.4 Anoritooq - Gold

a) Property description

The Corporation acquired the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 1,710 km² of land in the areas of Anoritooq and Kangerluluk in South Greenland. The exploration rights were granted to the Corporation under a new separate Exploration Licence 2020/36, referred to as Anoritooq

The licence application was approved, and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on June 11, 2020 and the licence became effective on June 24, 2020 when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In October 2020, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Anoritooq Licence, increasing the size of the licence to 1,889 km² and became effective November 6, 2020, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. The licence originally expired December 31, 2024, with a possible 5-year extension. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2026.

b) Exploration work - Eagle's Nest

No field work was conducted at Eagle's nest during 2022 although geological data was reviewed as part of a wider gold mineralisation study.

c) Exploration work – Other areas

The 2023 airborne geophysics survey flown at Nanoq/Jokum's Shear/Siku also covered parts of the Anoritooq licence on the north side of Kangerluluk fjord. Initial interpretations suggest that structures which control gold mineralisation at the Nanoq target extend across the fjord into the Anoritooq licence.

In 2022, the Corporation also conducted an initial reconnaissance visit to the Lichtenau appinite (gabbroic) intrusion located 5km north of the town of Alluitsup Paa to undertake a review of the strong magnetic anomaly. Abundant magnetite was observed in outcrop which may explain the anomaly, but the South Greenland appinite suite is also being assessed by Amaroq's geology team for its potential to host magmatic sulphide and V-Ti mineralisation.

4.5 Tartoq - Gold

a) Property description

The exploration project on the Tartoq Property as described in the 2017 Tartoq NI 43-101 Report (the "Tartoq Exploration Project") is comprised of the area covered by the Mineral Exploration Licence 2015/17 (the "Tartoq Licence") in which Nalunaq A/S holds an undivided 100% interest. The Tartoq

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

Licence conveys the exclusive right to explore for all mineral resources except hydrocarbons and radioactive elements. The licence originally expired December 31, 2024 with the 5-year extension. The renewal for a period of five years has been confirmed with Addendum No. 3 dated February 2020 which was signed by Nalunaq A/S on February 13, 2020 and became effective on March 13, 2020 when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2026. At the expiration of the second term of the Tartoq Licence, Nalunaq A/S may, upon application to the MLSA, be granted up to four consecutive three-year extensions for an aggregate additional 12-year period.

The Tartoq Exploration Project covers an “official area” (all parts of the licence excluding those covered by sea) of 78 km² in south-western Greenland, some 330 km from the capital, Nuuk. The approximate centre of the project is 61°30'N latitude and 48°40'W longitude. The Tartoq Exploration Project flanks the Sermiligaarsuk Fjord and is split into two licence sub-blocks: Nuuluk on the southern side of the fjord and Ilerlak on the northern side to the east.

There is no infrastructure within the licence area and access is by boat and then on foot to reach the main target areas, or by helicopter. Given the remote location of the project, any development of the site for mineral exploration and mining would require self-sufficiency in terms of utilities and infrastructure.

b) Exploration work

No or limited field work is planned for 2023 and exploration development will be focused on a thorough data compilation review and 3D geological modelling ahead of definitive plans for 2024.

4.6 Naalagaaffiup Portornga (Tartoq NP) - Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation has acquired the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 170 km² of land in an area adjacent to the Tartoq Licence. The exploration rights have been granted to the Corporation under a new separate Exploration Licence 2018/17 Naalagaaffiup Portornga (also known as Tartoq NP) and the licence originally expired December 31, 2022, with a possible 5-year extension. The licence application has been approved and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on January 16, 2018, and the licence became effective on February 19, 2018, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2024. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Tartoq NP Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2.

b) Exploration work

No field work has been conducted in 2022 with all work carried out being in the form of desktop studies, mainly consisting of historical data review and preliminary geological modelling. As with the Tartoq licence, in 2023 the Corporation intends to review all compiled data and construct 3D models which may aid targeting for gold and strategic metals within the licence as well as a geological reconnaissance visit to the licence area.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

4.7 Saarloq – Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation has acquired the right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 818 km² of land in areas of Quassugaarsuk and Sermeq Kangilleq in South Greenland. The exploration rights have been granted to the Corporation under a new separate Exploration Licence 2020/31, referred to as Saarloq. The licence application has been approved and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on May 15, 2020, and the licence became effective on May 28, 2020, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Saarloq Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2. The licence originally expired December 31, 2024, with a possible 5-year extension. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by two years, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2026.

b) Exploration work

Through 2022 Amaroq continued its desk-based studies on the prospectivity and exploration objectives. No field-based exploration took place during the 2022 field season. Desktop work is ongoing as part of Amaroq's mineral system modelling. No fieldwork is planned in the licence in 2023.

4.8 Sava – Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation acquired the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 335 km² of land in the area of Eqaluit Iluat in South Greenland. The exploration rights have been granted to the Corporation under a new separate Exploration Licence 2021/02, referred to as Sava. The licence application has been approved and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on October 13, 2020, and the licence became effective on November 6, 2020 when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Sava Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2. The licence originally expired December 31, 2025, with a possible 5-year extension. In response to the COVID 19 pandemic, the Government of Greenland gave in December 2020, an extension of the licence period for all exploration licences by one year, therefore the licence expires December 31, 2026.

b) Exploration work

The 2022 field season saw the completion of a 2 drillhole scout drilling program across two target areas along with associated mapping and sampling across the licence. The results of this program which included the intersection of 21m of elevated copper from surface, grab samples up to 7.86% molybdenum, the identification of a kilometre scale breccia zone grading up to 0.46% Cu, 4.35g/t Au and 40.9g/t Ag, has been interpreted as be part of a larger iron oxide, copper, gold (IOCG) mineral system.

SRK Exploration Services also carried out a spectral remote sensing study of the areas north and east of Sava in 2022, which resulted in the identification of a further 33 IOCG and porphyry target areas across the expanding mineral belt. Amaroq intends to follow up on this during its 2023 season and build upon the successful exploration approach now developed.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

These results were reported on 23 November 2022.

Following the analysis of the results both by the Corporation as well as independent IOCG specialists, a 2023 season incorporating further scout drilling on at least two separate IOCG targets along with further ground exploration in the form of geological and alteration mapping guided by external IOCG specialists, has been proposed.

The aims of this program will be to confirm the geometry, style and grade of identified surface mineralisation. Newly identified targets will also be visited and sampled in June-August 2023.

4.9 North Sava Licence – Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation acquired the right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 1,042 km² of the existing 2020/41 licence through its acquisition from Orano as announced on May 12, 2022. The licence is split into two areas around the Akuliarutsip and Narsaviarsuasiit areas of South Greenland and is collectively referred to as the North Sava licence. All related transfer documents have been signed by the Corporation and the licence became effective on November 14, 2022, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the North Sava Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2.

The licence package hosts two main mineral occurrences. The first, North Sava, is a continuation of the ground held and explored by the Corporation at Sava within a newly identified IOCG (Iron Ore, Copper Gold) and Porphyry Copper belt situated in close proximity to the international airport at Narsarsuaq.

Secondly, Midternaes is an unconformity and ultramafic hosted nickel, uranium, lead and zinc target within a sublicence adjoining Amaroq's Tartoq NP licence and the Tartoq gold belt in Southwest Greenland.

b) Exploration work

An airborne geophysical survey of approximately 5,100 line-km (magnetic, gravity and radiometrics) was completed across the North Sava sub area targeting the continuation of the mineralisation and mineral potential already identified at Sava. Results are currently being interpreted by the Amaroq geology team and external consultants and conclusions are expected to be announced in Q2-23.

4.10 Kobberminebugt Licence – Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation acquired the exclusive right to conduct exploration activities on approximately 220 km² of land in an area of Aputaajuitsoq in South Greenland. The exploration rights have been granted to the Corporation under a new separate Exploration Licence 2022/01, referred to as Kobberminebugt. The licence application has been approved and all required documentation was signed by the Corporation on November 24, 2021, and the licence became effective on February 23, 2022 when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Kobberminebugt Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023 when it was signed

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2.

The area hosts numerous copper-gold showings including the small past-producing Josva copper mine, which was last worked in 1914 with reported grades up to 5% Copper, 1.5 g/t Gold and 250 g/t Silver. Copper mineralisation discovered to date is found within volcanic and sedimentary sequences as disseminated stratabound sulphides, and locally enriched into layers due to strong folding or in quartz veins and breccias. Sulphide concentrations vary from 1-50% volume depending on the style of mineralisation. Some showings can be followed for several hundred metres along strike with widths of up to several metres.

Mineralisation has been interpreted as Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) style by the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS). The licence is located approximately 100 km west of the Sava exploration project, which is similarly targeting granite hosted IOCG mineralisation in the Julianehåb granitic batholith. Amaroq believes that the region is underexplored for IOCG deposits and shows many geological similarities to the IOCG province of northern Sweden, which hosts several operating mines.

Regionally, the Kobberminebugt copper occurrences may be related to a mineral belt located along the Gardar-Voisey's Bay Fault Zone that straddles Eastern Canada and South Greenland.

b) Exploration work

The historic mine workings at Josva and Lilian were visited in 2022 with an aim to understand the style and potential extent of the mineralisation. A detailed drone survey was flown at Josva to map geological contacts and surface mineralisation. Samples of the main Josva vein returned up to 11.6 % Cu over 0.5 m. Minor gold and silver grades were also reported. Copper mineralisation was confirmed to be skarn related which increases the potential for greater tonnages to be found along strike of Josva or related to the regional granite contact zone which will be further explored in 2023.

The 2023 fieldwork plan revolves around a detailed airborne geophysical survey (magnetotellurics) across the whole licence area aimed at signaturing the mineralisation at Josva and Lilian and assess its depth and strike extend away from the old working as well as assess new mineralised areas under cover.

4.11 Stendalen Licence – Strategic Minerals

a) Property description

The Corporation acquired the right to conduct exploration activities on 2,486 km² of the existing 2021/11 licence through its acquisition from Orano as announced on May 12, 2022. The licence is split into two areas around the Qasinngortoq and Kangerlussuatsiaq areas of South Greenland and is collectively referred to as the Stendalen licence. All related transfer application documents have been signed by the Corporation and the licence became effective on November 14, 2022, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. In March 2023, the Corporation was granted an addendum to the Stendalen Licence, accepting the transfer of the License from Nalunaq A/S to Gardaq A/S and became effective March 23, 2023, when it was signed by the Government of Greenland. This License transfer was made as part of the joint venture agreement between the Corporation and ACAM described in Section 2.2.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

The licence package hosts two significant mineral occurrences, the first being the Stendalen layered gabbro intrusion. Stendalen has been previously explored by GEUS, Softrock Minerals and NunaMinerals A/S. The intrusion is 8km in diameter and several hundred metres thick. It hosts a continuous magnetite rich layer up to 20m thick which contains up to 20 vol% ilmenite, 10 vol % magnetite and 5 vol% pyrrhotite. Historical samples of this layer have yielded between 1-10.5 % Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) (average of 4.8 %) and 226 - 5,753 ppm Vanadium (V) (average 2,335 ppm).

Stendalen also hosts the potential for Nickel (Ni), Copper (Cu) and Platinum Group Element (PGE) mineralisation with grab samples proving grades of 0.8% Copper (Cu), 0.5% Nickel (Ni) and 0.1% Cobalt (Co). Disseminated Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation is distributed in a 6 km long and 200 m thick contact zone on the west, north and east flanks of the intrusion, close to the contact with the underlying metasediments. There is also potential for massive magmatic sulphides.

Secondly, the Paatusoq Rare Earth Element, Niobium, Tantalum, Zirconium project is a syenite complex that is 20 km in diameter covering an area of >240 km² within an unexplored section of the Gardar Province that also hosts the Kvanefjeld and Tanbreez rare earth projects. A radiometric survey was carried out by NunaMinerals and has resulted in several high priority targets for ground-truthing, but was never followed up before NunaMinerals' bankruptcy in 2015.

Amaroq is collaborating with the University of St Andrews which has expertise in alkaline mineral systems, and significant experience with the Gardar intrusions, including at Paatusoq. Consultants may visit the licence with Amaroq's geologist in 2023.

b) Exploration work

No field work was conducted within the Stendalen licence area in 2022. Data compilation and 3D modelling of known mineralisation has been completed in preparation for 2023. In 2023 an airborne Magnetotellurics (MT) survey is planned to be flown in June ahead of up to 2,000 metres of initial scout drilling in August- September 2023. Drilling will target geophysical anomalies and the contact nickel sulphide zone. Drillholes will also intersect the Ti-V layer, providing more confidence in its grade and dimensions, and core will also be sampled for platinum group elements (PGEs), to test for hidden PGE horizons in the layered gabbros.

The Paatusoq syenite intrusion will be visited and sampled in 2023, with the main objectives being to follow up on historic radiometric anomalies and identify areas of mineralisation. Drone surveys may be carried out to improve geological maps of the intrusion. A virtually unexplored layered gabbro intrusion in contact with the Paatusoq syenites may also be visited and assessed for its similarities to the Stendalen gabbro intrusion.

4.12 Additional Exploration Target Generation

Geological research is actively progressing with SRK, the University of St Andrews, and Amaroq's internal geology team to define the resource potential within our full licence area, as we continue to develop our exploration portfolio. Amaroq continues to refine its regional mineral systems models which show strong prospectivity for minerals including gold, copper, molybdenum, graphite, platinum group elements, nickel, rare earth elements and others across South Greenland.

Based on these studies and the results of exploration in 2022, additional exploration licences have been applied for at Paatusoq West, Nunarsuit and Johan Dahl Land in South Greenland. Very limited exploration has been carried out in these areas and the corporation believes these licences are prospective for Rare Earth Element, Niobium, Tantalum, Zirconium, Diamond and IOCG style mineralisation. These licences are currently in the application process with the MLSA in Greenland.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

Amaroq is keen to employ the latest exploration technologies. In 2022 the Corporation purchased an downhole optical televiewer which captures a continuous 360-degree high-resolution image of the borehole wall, and significantly enhances the speed, quantity and quality of structural data which can be collected during diamond drilling. This has been particularly effective on the Nalunaq project where structural data is being incorporated into and refining mineralisation models. The Corporation recently taken custody of a portable XRF analyser which will enable rapid indicative geochemical assays and improve the speed at which targets can be assessed during short field seasons.

The Corporation may apply for further licences in due course.

May 25, 2023

(s) "Eldur Ólafsson"

Eldur Ólafsson
President, CEO and Director

(s) "Jaco Crouse"

Jaco Crouse
CFO