

**International Zeolite Corp. (formerly Canadian Zeolite Corp.)
Management Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2019**

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of International Zeolite Corp. (formerly Canadian Zeolite Corp.) (the “Company” or “International Zeolite”) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 and the Audited Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Related Notes for the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 which have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This MD&A has been prepared as at May 29, 2019 unless otherwise indicated. All monetary amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in Canadian dollars. Additional regulatory filings for the Company can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The Company’s new website is at www.internationalzeolite.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this document constitute “forward-looking statements”. When used in this document, the words “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “plan”, “propose”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “forecast”, “estimate”, “expect” and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Company’s current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future results, events or developments.

Structure and Business Description

The Company was originally incorporated in Alberta under the name “Adamas Resources Inc.” by Certificate of Incorporation dated June 5, 1987. Since incorporation, the Company has undergone a number of name changes -- to “Zeacan Products Ltd.” on March 1, 1989, to “Canadian Zeolite Ltd.” on June 15, 1993, to “The Canadian Mining Company Ltd.” on November 19, 1996, to “Zeo-Tech Enviro Corp.” on April 10, 2000, and to “Canadian Mining Company Inc.” on January 31, 2007. On February 6, 2016, the Company changed its name to “Canadian Zeolite Corp.” and the Company was continued out of the jurisdiction of Alberta and into the jurisdiction of British Columbia. At the same time, the Company’s wholly-owned British Columbia subsidiary, formerly Canadian Zeolite Corp., changed its name to Canadian Mining Company Inc. On March 6, 2018 the Company changed its name to International Zeolite Corp.

The head office of the Company is located at Suite 2345 – 1066 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3X2 and its registered and records office, is located at Suite Suite 2100 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 3P3.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The common shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the trading symbol “IZ”, the Frankfurt Exchange under the trading symbol “ZEON” on the OTCQB in the United States under the symbol “IZCFF”.

The common shares of the Company have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), and the Company does not file periodic reports with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”).

On December 11, 2017 (“Closing Date”), the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Earth Innovations Inc. (“EII”) for an aggregate amount of \$832,724 to be settled as follows:

1. a cash payment of \$50,000 on the Closing Date (paid);
2. payment of certain EII payables totaling \$63,278 on the Closing Date (paid);
3. issuance of 3,000,000 CNZ shares to be held in escrow and released in 1,000,000 tranches: April 11, 2018 (released from escrow), December 11, 2018 (released from escrow), and June 11, 2019.
4. a cash payment of \$50,000 six months from the Closing Date (paid).

Mineral Properties

Bromley Creek Zeolite Project

The Company has a Zeolite project in the Bromley Creek area located near Princeton, British Columbia (the “Bromley Creek Zeolite Project”). The zeolite claims are subject to a \$1.50 per tonne royalty payable to an unrelated third party and a royalty payable to the government of British Columbia. The zeolite claims have been leased from the British Columbia government and have expiration dates through to July 2018, all of which may be renewed for varying amounts. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company acquired an additional claim covering 378.29 hectares. During the current year, the Company amalgamated six claims on the Bromley Creek property into five new claims. The Company also added one new claim during the year. A thirty year mining lease for two of the zeolite claims was granted in 2000 and a quarry permit was issued in 2001 and in 2015.

On September 26, 2018 the Company filed a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report dated August 17, 2019 on its Bromley Creek Property. The report is available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR.

The Bromley Creek Zeolite Project consists of a total of one mineral lease and five mineral claims (2017 - one mineral lease and seven mineral claims) as follows:

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Owner	Map No	Expiry Date	Area (Hectares)
380929	Mineral Lease	142965 (100%)	092H048	2019/ Dec /15	30.80
1059113	Bromley Zeolite 1	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jun /01	483.32
1059114	Bromley Zeolite 2	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jun /01	378.20
1059115	Bromley Zeolite 3	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jun /01	252.21
1059116	Bromley Zeolite 4	142965 (100%)	092H	2019/ Sep /06	63.03
1048113	Zeo-Tech	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jun /01	378.29
TOTAL:					1,585.85

On November 30, 2015, the Company entered into a mining operations agreement, with a purchase option, with Absorbent Products Limited (“APL”). The purchase option terms grant APL the right to acquire a 50% interest in the Company’s Bromley Creek Zeolite Project for a total purchase price of \$725,000. The purchase price may be paid by APL through cash or earn-in by payment of royalties to the Company of \$9.00 per metric ton mined and removed from the site. The parties have also entered into an Agency Agreement pursuant to which APL will pay to the Company a commission on all applicable sales of mineral mined or zeolite processed from the Bromley Creek Zeolite Project.

Sun Group, British Columbia, Canada

The Company acquired the contiguous Sun Group claims group located in the Similkameen Mining District of British Columbia in March 2004. The total claim area is 948.935 hectares.

The Sun Group claims consist of the following:

	Claim Name	Owner	Map No:	Expiry Date:	Area (Hectares)
544975	ZEO-TECH 1	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	21.087
563611	SUNDAY CREEK 1	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	84.349
563612	SUNDAY CREEK 2	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	189.758
563613	SUNDAY CREEK 3	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	126.505
563614	SUNDAY CREEK 4	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	126.525
1012692	SUNDAY CREEK 5	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	84.379
601475	SUNDAY CREEK 6	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	42.180
602468	SUNDAY	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	21.089
733004	ZEO-TECH 2	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	21.090
733005	ZEO-MAR 3	142965 (100%)	092H	2020/ Jan /31	231.973
TOTAL:					948.935

During the year ending June 30, 2012, the Company filed a Notice of Work Application to conduct a drill program on the property. As at June 30, 2013 the Company completed its two phase drill program. Data obtained from the drill program will be used to calculate a preliminary mineral resource for the Sun Group at a future date. On July 6, 2018 the Company filed a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report dated June 30, 2018 on the Sun Group Property. The report is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR.

On November 30, 2015, the Company entered into a mining operations agreement, with a purchase option, with Absorbent Products Limited ("APL"). The purchase option terms grant APL the right to acquire a 50% interest in the Company's Sun Group Zeolite Project for a total purchase price of \$725,000. The purchase price may be paid by APL through cash or earn-in by payment of royalties to the Company of \$9.00 per metric ton mined and removed from the site. The parties have also entered into an Agency Agreement pursuant to which APL will pay to the Company a commission on all applicable sales of mineral mined or zeolite processed from the Sun Group Zeolite Project.

Results of Operations

The Company incurred a \$257,455 loss during the three month period ended March 31, 2019 compared to a \$332,689 loss during the same period of the prior year. The decrease in the loss is mainly attributed to an improvement in the gross margin achieved, an increase of \$106,360. Consulting fees decreased by \$7,989, as the Company deploys resources into marketing, development and promotion of a range of zeolite products. Additional marketing activities resulted in an increase of \$938 compared to the prior year. Share based compensation increased \$88,022 as the Company retained the services of personnel involved in marketing of the Company's products. Administration expenses decreased \$15,272 and professional fees decreased \$18,999 compared to the prior year. Sales of \$178,027 (2018 - \$118,081) of zeolite products yielded a margin contribution of \$122,286 (2018 - \$15,926) as the Company expanded into markets in eastern Canada. Interest charges on related party notes decreased marginally by \$400 compared to the prior year as portion of the principal has been repaid.

Following the acquisition of Earth Innovations Inc. ("EII") by the Company in the second quarter of 2018, EII experienced reasonable sales of its flagship products, ecoTraction™ and ecoTractionPRO™ running slightly ahead of the comparable period (unaudited) of 2017.

EII established several new retail and industrial distribution partners during the year beginning with product trials and is optimistic about the potential for these new relationships to develop over the coming years. In addition, the EII team once again began proactive marketing of ecoTraction™, ecoTractionPRO™ and Smell Grabber™ by attending retailer product launches and relevant industry trade shows. The Company is committed to the required investment in product and merchandising support over the coming quarters to further introduce its products to the retail, commercial and industrial marketplaces.

With the initiation of a supply agreement with a Cuban zeolite producer announced in May 2018, EII will continue expanding its efforts to introduce its product lines to larger commercial and governmental customers in 2019 and 2020.

While the Company was not effective in ramping up the product and sales support needed for the Smell Grabber™ products during the year, management will be increasing these efforts through the 2019 fiscal year.

Investor Relations

Investor relations expenses of \$nil were incurred in the three month period ended March 31, 2019 compared with \$10,000 in the same period of the prior year. The Company has, effective July 1, 2018, terminated the services of the independent investor relations consultant.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

Financial results:	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	Sep 30, 2018	Jun 30, 2018	Mar 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2017
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Net loss for the period	257,455	108,007	250,083	408,011	332,689	214,400	382,044	787,843
Basic/Diluted loss per share	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	12,671	11,427	2,195	10,585	6,271	12,270	722	723
Balance sheet data:	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018	Sep 30, 2018	Jun 30, 2018	Mar 31, 2018	Dec 31, 2017	Sep 30, 2017	Jun 30, 2017
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Cash and cash equivalents	138,608	186,497	411,043	650,506	1,081,894	1,263,675	783,877	641,694
Mineral properties	280,768	278,978	269,746	267,551	256,967	250,696	236,927	242,880
Total assets	1,495,890	1,628,432	1,742,829	1,879,984	2,662,516	2,993,481	1,056,107	1,019,073
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	471,574	609,734	717,741	956,833	1,657,225	1,958,642	168,342	165,743

Liquidity and Solvency

The Company has a history of losses, a working capital surplus of \$80,878 at March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$1,157,253) and an accumulated deficit of \$16,335,463 (2018 - \$15,312,789).

The Company generated \$178,027 in sales of zeolite products during the three months ended March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$118,081). The Company's mineral properties are in the exploration and development stage. During the three months ended March 31, 2019, royalties and commissions of \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil) and \$820 (2018 - \$732) respectively were earned on product shipped from these operations. Royalties received have been applied to reduce the capitalized costs of the Company's Bromley Creek zeolite property.

Historically, the Company's activities have been funded mainly through equity financing and the Company expects that it will continue to be able to utilize this source of financing until it identifies a feasible resource and develops cash flow from operations.

Related party transactions

During the period ending March 31, 2019, the Company entered into various transactions with related parties. The related parties consist of officers, directors and shareholders or companies controlled directly or indirectly by them. Details of the transactions and balances owing or receivable are as follows:

- (i) The Company recorded management fees of \$126,000 (2018 - \$101,000) to directors and officers.
- (ii) The Company received advances during the period of \$1,554 (2018 – repaid \$38,219) to an officer and director.
- (iii) The Company accrued interest of \$22,050 (2018 - \$23,250) on a promissory note of \$735,000 (2018 - \$775,000) payable to a director and officer of the Company. The note bears interest at 4% per annum and is repayable on June 30, 2019. The note holder has waived his right to repayment prior to June 30, 2019 and the note has therefore been classified as a non-current liability.
- (iv) The Company paid fees to an officer of the Company for accounting services included in administrative expenses of \$12,000 (2018 - \$12,000).
- (v) The Company paid fees to an officer of the Company for corporate secretarial services included in administrative expenses of \$32,000 (2018 - \$18,000).
- (vi) Included in administrative expenses are \$9,000 (2018 - \$4,000) in accounting services and \$22,500 (2018 - \$10,000) in rent expense charged by a company controlled by an officer and director.
- (vii) At March 31, 2019, amounts totaling \$105,696 (2018 - \$72,136) owing to related parties and companies controlled by related parties is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The above transactions were in the normal course of operations and were recorded at the exchange value which was the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Compensation paid to key management personnel and non-executive directors is as follows:

	2019		2018
Senior management compensation	\$ 176,000	\$	137,000
Interest on promissory notes	\$ 22,050	\$	23,250

Commitments

At March 31, 2019, the Company has a commitment in respect of an office lease amounting to \$10,170 (2018 - \$13,950). Monthly payments are \$1,130 (2018 - \$1,550).

Significant Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are provided in Note 3 to the audited consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Standards

The Company has adopted these accounting standards effective July 1, 2017. The adoption of the standards and amendments had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

These amendments (Disclosure Initiative) require that the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are disclosed (to the extent necessary): (i) changes from financing cash flows; (ii) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; (iii) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates; (iv) changes in fair values; and (v) other changes. One way to fulfil the new disclosure requirement is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities. Finally, the amendments state that changes in liabilities arising from financing activities must be disclosed separately from changes in other assets and liabilities.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

These amendments, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12), clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value.

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following accounting standards and amendments are effective for future periods:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortised cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these investments being recognised in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with IAS 39, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch. The Company does not believe this new standard will have a material impact when adopted.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides a single principle-based framework to be applied to all contracts with customers. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standard IAS 18, Revenue, and the related Interpretations on revenue recognition. The standard scopes out contracts that are considered to be lease contracts, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The new standard is a control-based model as compared to the existing revenue standard which is primarily focused on risks and rewards. Under the new standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service.

Transfer of control occurs when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of the good or service. . The Company does not believe this new standard will have a material impact when adopted.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

These amendments added guidance that introduces accounting requirements for cash-settled share-based payments that follow the same approach as used for equity-settled share-based payments. They introduced an exception into IFRS 2 so that a share-based payment where the entity settles the share-based payment arrangement net is classified as equity-settled in its entirety, provided the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-settled had it not included the net settlement feature. Finally, they clarify the accounting treatment in situations where a cash-settled share-based payment changes to an equity-settled share-based payment because of modifications of the terms and conditions. . The Company does not believe this new standard will have a material impact when adopted.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. The Company is still assessing the impact of this new standard.

This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company is currently reviewing the impact of these standards and does not anticipate a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Additional Information

Other additional information relating to International Zeolite Corp. may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.internationalzeolite.com.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Company, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, to select from possible alternative accounting principles, and to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the period in which they become known. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgments and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Earth Innovations Inc. All significant inter-Company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

During the year ending June 30, 2017, the Company entered into a Vend-In Agreement and Arrangement Agreement with Canadian Mining Corp., which resulted in Canadian Mining Company of Arizona and Canadian Mining Corp. no longer being subsidiaries of the Company at June 30, 2017. On December 11, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Earth Innovations Inc. (see note 5 to the audited consolidated financial statements).

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”) are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs and share based payments to employees and consultants, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as “mines under construction”. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Disclosure and Internal Controls

Disclosure controls and procedures have been established to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to management, particularly during the period in which annual filings are being prepared. Furthermore, internal controls have been established to ensure the Company’s assets are safeguarded and to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IRFS.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and as such is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same type of business. Some of the possible risks include the following:

- The industry is capital intensive and subject to fluctuations in metal prices, market sentiment, foreign exchange and interest rates.
- The only source of future funds for further exploration programs, or if such exploration programs are successful for the development of economic ore bodies and commencement of commercial production thereon, which are presently available to the Company are the sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party carrying out further exploration or development.
- Any future equity financings by the Company for the purpose of raising additional capital may result in substantial dilution to the holdings of existing shareholders.
- The Company must comply with environmental regulations governing air and water quality and land disturbance and provide for mine reclamation and closure costs.
- The operations of the Company will require various licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary licenses and permits to continue its exploration and development activities in the future.

- There is no certainty that the properties which the Company has deferred as assets on its balance sheet will be realized at the amounts recorded. These amounts should not be taken to reflect realizable value.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results may vary materially from those described on forward-looking statements. The Company has not completed a feasibility study on any of its deposits to determine if it hosts a mineral resource that can be economically developed and profitably mined.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these consolidated statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant and timely information. The Company's CEO and CFO have confirmed to the Company that they are satisfied with the effectiveness of the Company's system of disclosure controls and procedures as at March 31, 2019 based upon their evaluation of the effectiveness of such disclosure controls and procedures.

Approval

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee. This Committee meets periodically with management and annually with the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the consolidated financial statements and the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the year.

Share Capital Information

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

At May 29, 2019:

The Company had 36,649,462 common shares issued and outstanding.

The Company had granted the following incentive stock options pursuant to its Stock Option Plan:

Number	Exercise price	Expiry date
1,000,000	\$ 0.24	May 29, 2019
233,000	\$ 0.24	July 18, 2019
150,000	\$ 0.13	August 8, 2019
200,000	\$ 0.24	August 25, 2020
1,650,000	\$ 0.105	January 2, 2021
3,233,000		

The Company had the following share purchase warrants outstanding:

Number	Exercise price	Expiry date
2,947,267	\$ 0.50	November 9, 2019
2,947,267		

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company retained the services of a market maker consultant for the purpose of maintaining an orderly trading market and providing trading liquidity for the Company's shares.