

Crystal Lake Mining Corporation
Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”)
Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2019

The effective date of this report is August 29, 2019.

Management Discussion & Analysis

Management's discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) provides a detailed analysis of the results and financial condition of Crystal Lake Mining Corporation (formerly Sierra Iron Ore Corporation) for the period ended June 30, 2019. The following MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, which have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

The reader should also refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The operations of the Company were primarily funded by the issue of share capital.

The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to develop a sufficient financing plan, receive continued financial support from related parties, complete sufficient public equity financing, or generate profitable operations in the future. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue business.

The Company's continuing operations are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an agreement to acquire an interest in a material asset or business. Any acquisition or investment proposed by the Company will be subject to regulatory approval.

News releases and previous filings may be found on SEDAR at www.SEDAR.com.

The Company's management is responsible for presentation and preparation of the financial statements and the MD&A.

Description of Business

Crystal Lake Mining Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on July 20, 2009 and is publicly listed and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the trading symbol “CLM”. The Company is currently engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of prospective mineral properties in Canada. The Company's head office address is 13236 Cliffstone Court, Lake Country, British Columbia, V4V 2R1, Canada. The Company's registered and records office is located at 804 – 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T7, Canada.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking information may include, but is not limited to, information which reflect management's expectations regarding the Company's future growth, results of operations (including, without limitation to future production and capital expenditures), performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects (including the timing and development of new deposits and the success of exploration activities) and opportunities. Often, this information includes words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate” or “believes” or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved.

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In making and providing the forward-looking information included in this MD&A the Company’s assumptions may include among other things: (i) assumptions about the price of base metals; (ii) that there are no material delays in the optimization of operations at the exploration and evaluation assets; (iii) assumptions about operating costs and expenditures; (iv) assumptions about future production and recovery; (v) that there is no unanticipated fluctuation in foreign exchange rates; and (vi) that there is no material deterioration in general economic conditions. Although management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. By its nature, forward-looking information is based on assumptions and involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements, or results, to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include among other things the following: (i) decreases in the price of base metals; (ii) the risk that the Company will continue to have negative operating cash flow; (iii) the risk that additional financing will not be obtained as and when required; (iv) material increases in operating costs; (v) adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; and (vi) environmental risks and changes in environmental legislation.

This MD&A (See “Financial Instruments and Risk Management”) contains information on risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to the forward-looking information. Although the Company has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performances, achievements or events not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are beyond the Company’s control. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company undertakes no obligation to reissue or update forward looking information as a result of new information or events after the date of this MD&A except as may be required by law. All forward-looking information disclosed in this document is qualified by this cautionary statement.

Overall Performance

- The Company’s loss for the period ended June 30, 2019 was \$3,054,133.
- Working capital was \$464,114 at June 30, 2019.

Mineral Properties

Ontario Properties

The Company owns interests in two main groupings of mineral properties located in and around Emo, Ontario. These are referred to below as the ‘Numbered Properties’ and the ‘L1/Allen’ property groups.

The Company became interested in pursuing Ontario properties in Spring/Summer 2014 and acquired its first Ontario property known as the ‘Iron Ore’ property. Initial exploration and drilling operations showed promise and the Company decided to embark on an aggressive program of acquisitions with the owner of the properties of interest, Emerald Lake Development Corp. (“ELD”).

Property Group 1 - Numbered Properties

The Company entered into an agreement with ELD in July 2014, as amended (the “IO Agreement”), to purchase up to a 60% interest in the iron ore and gold mineralization located on a property (the “Iron Ore Property”), located north of the town of Emo, Ontario. This property is now referred to as Property 1 and the terms have now been amended to include this property in the acquisitions of the properties being acquired under the NP Agreement, as noted below.

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Pursuant to the IO Agreement, the Company paid \$65,000 in fiscal 2014 and issued 2,865,625 common shares valued at \$386,859 in fiscal 2015. In order to complete the acquisition of the 60% interest, the Company was required to pay four additional installments of \$50,000 each commencing April 15, 2016 and continuing every six months to October 17, 2017, plus additional finder's fees of 115,475 common shares, which were issued during the year ended September 30, 2016 (valued at \$46,190); an additional 6,392,000 common shares were issuable on the earlier of a positive feasibility or the commencement of commercial production. The Company was also required to incur exploration expenditures of \$1,500,000 by October 15, 2017. The Company had the option to acquire an additional 32% interest in the iron ore mineralization present on the property at terms to be negotiated, plus the right of first refusal on future properties acquired by ELD.

The Company has now executed an agreement (the “NP Agreement”) with ELD, dated September 28, 2017, to acquire a 100% interest in claim blocks known as Properties1 through 9, all located near Emo, Ontario.

Of these properties:

- a) Property1 – was originally under option as the “Iron Ore Property” - all obligations remaining under the IO Agreement (as noted above) have been terminated and the acquisition terms related to this property are now the terms of the NP Agreement; and
- b) Property 6 – as noted elsewhere, the Company entered into a purchase agreement in January 2017 with ELD to buy a 100% interest in the mineral rights hosted by the property known as Property 6. The Company completed the acquisition by issuing 2,000,000 common shares valued at \$530,000 to ELD. A royalty consisting of 3% of net smelter returns is payable to ELD upon the commencement of commercial production.

In order to complete the acquisitions of a 100% interest in the numbered properties (*except Property 6 which is now 100% owned by the Company*), the Company is required to issue a total of 10,500,000 common shares (issued at a value of \$5,355,000) to ELD. ELD has agreed to an 18-month voluntary hold period on the issued shares.

A royalty consisting of 2% of net smelter returns shall be payable to ELD upon the commencement of commercial production – 1% may be purchased for \$1,000,000.

Prior the latest amended agreement, the Company paid \$350,000 and issued 3,500,000 common shares valued at \$980,000.

At September 30, 2018, the Company impaired Property#1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 by \$1,621,500 based on claims expired.

Property Group 2 – L5/Farm Property and L1/Allen

L5/Farm Property, Emo, Ontario

The Company entered into an agreement (the “L5 Agreement”), dated May 26, 2015 as amended, to earn up to a 92% interest in the L5 Property (formerly referred to as the “Farm “Property”), a mineral exploration property located in Emo, Ontario, in consideration for the payment of \$250,000 upon TSXV approval (paid), and an additional \$250,000 within 12 months from regulatory approval. The Company is also required to incur exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 by October 22, 2018. The property is subject to a 3% NSR.

By an amending agreement dated October 22, 2015, the second payment date was extended by 18-months; it was again extended during the year ended September 30, 2017 to February 13, 2018 in consideration for a \$10,000 extension payment to ELD. An agreement has now been negotiated and executed (the “L1/L5 Agreement”), subject to regular approval, whereby the acquisition of the L5 Property will now be completed on the terms noted below.

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L1/Allen Property, Emo, Ontario

The Company entered into an agreement (the “L1 Agreement”), dated September 15, 2015 as amended, to acquire the right to earn up to varying interests in the L1 Property, a mineral exploration property located in Emo, Ontario. Pursuant to the L1 Agreement, the Company was required to pay aggregate cash of \$2,110,000 and issue 3,500,000 shares in order to earn an initial 15% undivided interest. A work program of \$1,500,000 was also required by March 15, 2018. To date, the Company has paid \$310,000 and issued 3,500,000 shares to ELD under the L1 Agreement.

The requirement to pay the final \$1,500,000 has now been replaced by the L1/L5 Agreement - whereby the L1 Property and L5 Property will be acquired under the same agreement. The L1/L5 Agreement will create a clear path to 100% ownership of these flagship properties.

The L1/L5 Agreement will allow an increase in the Company’s interest to an undivided 60% in consideration for a cash payment of CDN\$2,000,000 in equal installments of \$500,000 (paid \$250,000) each over two years, with the initial payment to be made 60-days after the completion of the Company’s next financing which exceeds \$2,000,000. An additional 25% (for a total of 85% ownership) may be acquired by the Company paying \$8,000,000. The Company will also have exclusive right of first refusal for the final 15%. The L1 Property will remain subject to a 3% NSR while the L5 Property will remain subject to a 2% NSR; the Company may purchase a portion of each NSR - for 2% (L1 Property) and 1% (L5 Property).

In January 2018, the Company entered into an agreement (the “L1/L5 Agreement”) with Emerald Lake Development Corp. which will create a more favorable path to 100% ownership of the L1 and L5 properties, both in Chapple town ship, District of Rainy River. The L1/L5 Agreement, which will supersede and replace all prior agreements concerning these properties, will allow the Company to acquire a 100% interest in the properties.

In March 2018, the Company provided an update on its 100% optioned “Nicobat Project” where the Company is developing a pipeline of highly prospective nickel sulfide targets. Recently expanded to cover 50 sq. kilometers in northwest Ontario’s Rainy River district, Nicobat features excellent infrastructure (road, rail and power access) and an historic nickel-copper-cobalt sulfide mineral zone (“Nico1”) defined by drilling more than four decades ago. The Company now has earned 15% in the Nico 1 and will plan its next stage based on the recent technical exploration data completed the technical team’s recommendations.

Highlights:

- Crews are mobilizing to commence drilling within the next seven days at Nico1 on the western contact of the Dobie Intrusion (below and north of the historic zone);
- Lamontagne Geophysics Ltd. has been contracted to carry out surface and then borehole EM surveys upon completion of diamond drill holes at Nico1;
- A deep penetrating EM survey will be flown by CGG Canada Services Ltd. over Crystal Lake’s claims including the Nico1 and Nico2 properties. The objective of the survey is to detect an electrically conductive signature of sulfide mineralization associated with mafic intrusive bodies and strong magnetic anomalies that may represent mafic-ultramafic intrusions under cover.

The Company assembled a proven geological and geophysical team to unlock the full potential of its Nicobat Project which is being targeted for high-grade nickel, copper, cobalt and precious metal mineralization.

In March 2018, the Company announced that diamond drilling has commenced at its 100% optioned Nicobat Project (nickel-cobalt-copper-precious metals) in the Rainy River district of northwest Ontario. In addition, the company has expanded its deep penetrating airborne electromagnetic survey from the originally planned 500 line kilometers to 850 line kilometers.

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The first two holes at the Nico1 Property will undercut the historic zone to targeted depths of at least 400 meters and are designed to explore beneath the near-surface disseminated and breccia style magmatic sulfide mineralization. The boreholes will provide an ideal geophysical platform for Lamontagne Geophysics’ borehole electromagnetic survey work to detect nearby conductive targets that may correspond to semi-massive and massive sulfides.

Tom Cat Claims, British Columbia

The Company owns a 100% interest in certain mining claims, known as the Tom Cat Claims, located in the Nicola Mining District, British Columbia. The claims are subject to a 2% NSR, of which 1% may be purchased for \$2,000,000 for five years from the start of commercial production.

The Tom Cat is located 200 kilometers east-northeast of Vancouver within the historic Aspen Grove copper camp. The region is known to host significant copper resources, including those at Copper Mountain and Highland Valley.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company impaired the Tom Cat Claims by \$460,067 based on claims expired.

Newmont Lake Claims, British Columbia

In September 2018, the Company entered into a letter agreement for an option to acquire 100% of Romios Gold Resources Inc. (“Romios”)’s interest in the 436 sq. km Newmont Lake Project in the prolific Golden Triangle, immediately south of Galore Creek (Newmont and Teck) and northnorthwest of key projects in the highly active Eskay Camp.

Newmont Lake Project Highlights:

- Vastly under-explored district-scale land package with multi-commodity potential in the heart of the Eskay Rift;
- 22 documented mineral occurrences adjacent to the high-grade Northwest gold zone (historic resource) which is open for expansion;
- Immediate (October) planned drill program at Burgundy Ridge target (never previously drilled) at southwestern end of project where a continually receding snowfield has exposed broad areas of copper-gold-silver mineralization; and
- Major new infrastructure improvements in the region (roads, bridges, power, AltaGas camp) have enhanced access and will accelerate the discovery process.

Pursuant to the agreement, in order to complete the acquisition, the Company is required to:

- i) pay \$250,000 immediately upon signing (paid).
- ii) pay \$250,000 at 90 days following the regulatory approval (paid).
- iii) pay \$250,000 at 180 days following the regulatory approval (paid).
- iv) pay \$250,000 at 270 days following the regulatory approval (paid).
- v) pay \$1,000,000 concurrently with the Company being vested with a 100% interest in the property.
- vi) issue 4,000,000 shares upon the regulatory approval (issued at a value of \$1,080,000).
- vii) issue 4,000,000 shares on September 19, 2020.
- viii) issue 4,000,000 shares on September 19, 2021.
- ix) incur exploration expenditures of \$3,000,000 by September 20, 2019.
- x) incur exploration expenditures of \$2,500,000 by September 19, 2020.
- xi) incur exploration expenditures of \$2,500,000 by September 19, 2021.
- xii) incur an underlying annual payment of \$30,000 (paid).

The claims are subject to a 2% NSR, one-half of which can be bought back by the Company for \$2,000,000 per 0.5% for a period of 2 years after completion by the Company of the commitments under the option. The Company will issue 2,000,000 shares to Romios in the event a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate with exceeds 1,000,000 ounces of gold equivalent resources is issued. An additional 1,000,000 shares of the Company will be issued to Romios for each full 1,000,000 additional ounces of gold equivalent resources which is so documented.

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Drilling Starts at Burgundy Ridge

The Company has commenced drilling at the Burgundy Ridge target. Burgundy Ridge, never previously drilled, features multiple targets prospective for gold-copper-silver-zinc mineralization based on surface sampling and geophysics. Given the time of the year and the high elevation at Burgundy Ridge, Crystal Lake's team has been creative in designing what's expected to be an effective first-pass reverse circulation (RC) drill program through Midnight Sun Drilling. Once at least three holes have been completed at Burgundy Ridge, the drill rig will be moved to the Newmont Lake gold deposit at a lower elevation to the south where a series of RC holes will test for continuity of high-grade mineralization while also providing samples for metallurgical testing.

In November 2018, the Company completed a six-hole reverse circulation drill program at its recently optioned Newmont Lake Project in the prolific Golden Triangle. Initial assay results are expected during the second half of November.

Along with drilling by the Company in October, extensive surface sampling was completed by Romios crews over the summer at various targets with results pending. In addition, a review of all historical data is being carried out by the Company which is expected to lead to exciting new geological interpretations over the coming months and a dynamic 2019 exploration program.

In December 2018, the Company finalized an agreement with Romios Gold Resources Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the 436 sq. km Newmont Lake Project in the heart of the Golden Triangle, immediately south of Galore Creek (Newmont and Teck) and north-northwest of key projects in Northwest B.C.'s highly active Eskay Camp. The agreement is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

In February 2019, the Company provided an update on the latest understanding of the mineral system model for the variety of occurrences and exploration targets within the 430 sq. km Newmont Lake Project along the western flank of the Eskay Rift – one of the largest land packages in this prolific district.

- Ongoing reinterpretation by the Company's technical team of historical and recent released data indicate the potential for a linkage between the historic Northwest gold zone, the Ken-GlacierO'Neill mineral zone (KGO) approximately 3 km to the north, and other adjacent occurrences along this trend. These exploration targets show potential to host high-grade systems and may be genetically linked to a cluster of granitoid intrusions that comprise part of a "Heat Engine" along the Newmont Lake Graben structure in the heart of the property;
- Within this geological framework, the Company has a focus on the discovery of mineral deposit types including but not limited to high-grade gold, copper-gold porphyry, skarn and volcanogenic massive sulphide types;
- A total of 22 separate mineral occurrences have been outlined historically across the project area. Rapidly receding snowfields, advances in technology, and a much greater understanding of the regional geology leads the Company's team to believe that the Newmont Lake Project will emerge as a "jewel" of the Golden Triangle in 2019; and
- The Company looks forward to providing a series of updates including more results from last fall's programs, notably from the Company's first drilling at Burgundy Ridge and the Northwest zone, as the month progresses.

In March 2019, the Company confirmed a new grassroots discovery in the footprint of approximately two dozen showings and mineral zones at the Company's 430 sq. km Newmont Lake Project northwest of Eskay Creek.

- Final hole of program (BRRC18-004) cut 58 meters @ 0.31% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au starting from surface, followed by a 1.5-meter interval grading 2.60% Cu from 118m to 119.5m;
- Each hole intersected copper-rich mineralization, with gold and silver, associated with intense and widespread "skarn style" alteration of the multi-phase intrusions and immediate host rocks;
- Evidence suggests that mineralization strengthens with depth;
- Drilling confirmed a previously unmapped and well-endowed intermediate intrusive rock consisting of pervasive chalcopyrite blebs and fine-grained disseminated bornite mineralization.

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High-Energy Mineralized System

Impressive surface alteration and mineralization at Burgundy Ridge, exposed by a rapidly receding glacier, has been mapped over several hundred meters and is now known to extend to depth following first-ever drilling. This new discovery is on trend with the '72 Zone, Telena and Andrei targets which show similar characteristics as Burgundy Ridge based on mapping, surface sampling and geophysics. All areas will be explored aggressively in 2019.

Multiple surface targets exist at Burgundy Ridge including a lower elevation higher-grade zone, identified through sampling, providing ample additional discovery opportunities in 2019 as glacial retreat accelerates and diamond drilling tests this mineralized system over a broader area and at much greater depths.

Tight correlations between copper and silver, copper and gold, and copper and cobalt are indicative of a coherent style of mineralization created through a systematic process, elevating the potential of the Burgundy Ridge system. Meanwhile, the copper-gold rich skarn at the interface between mineralized intrusions and carbonate rocks at Burgundy Ridge reflects a higher fluid-rock ratio typical of proximal skarn along a porphyry system. Zoned calc-silicate skarns are commonly formed from fluids associated with very large porphyry systems.

Significant assay results – Burgundy Ridge RC holes 1 through 4*

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (‰)	Co (%)	Zn (%)
BRRC18-004	0.0	58.5	58.5	0.31	0.27	1.41	-	-
and	118.0	119.5	1.5	2.60	0.03	16.70	0.011	0.44
BRRC18-003	22.0	47.9	25.9	0.4	0.10	2.25	-	-
<i>including</i>	41.8	43.3	1.5	1.41	0.20	7.50	0.021	0.04
and	66.0	69.0	3.0	0.65	0.47	11.76	-	0.96
<i>including</i>	66.0	67.5	1.5	1.05	0.84	18.80	0.014	1.19
BRRC18-002	1.5	17.4	16.1	0.34	0.17	2.54	-	-
BRRC18-001	5.2	15.9	10.7	0.41	0.32	2.70	-	-
and	49.4	55.5	6.1	0.68	0.22	3.97	-	1.55
<i>including</i>	49.4	52.4	3.0	1.16	0.23	9.50	0.020	2.85

*True widths cannot be determined with the information and data currently available

Drill hole co-ordinates

Drill Hole	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
BRRC18-01	374976	6303130	1828	150	135	-60
BRRC18-02	374976	6303130	1828	100	315	-60
BRRC18-03	374976	6303130	1828	150	315	-75
BRRC18-04	374976	6303130	1828	150	135	-75

Crystal Lake employed rigorous Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) protocols in line with best industry standards and practices for geochemical analysis. In the field, three rotating standards and a blank were inserted every 25th sample. Three types of standards were purchased from Ore Research & Exploration Laboratories Pty Ltd (ORE). A common granite-gravel aggregate was used as a blank. Additionally, MS Analytical used in-house blanks, and added two sets of duplicates to further improve the QAQC methodology. Two aggregate blanks were analyzed before each hole to ensure proper cleaning between sample batches. Up to six duplicates per hole were used to test FAS-211, ICP-240 and IMS-230 assay results. Both reject and pulp duplicate tests were performed.

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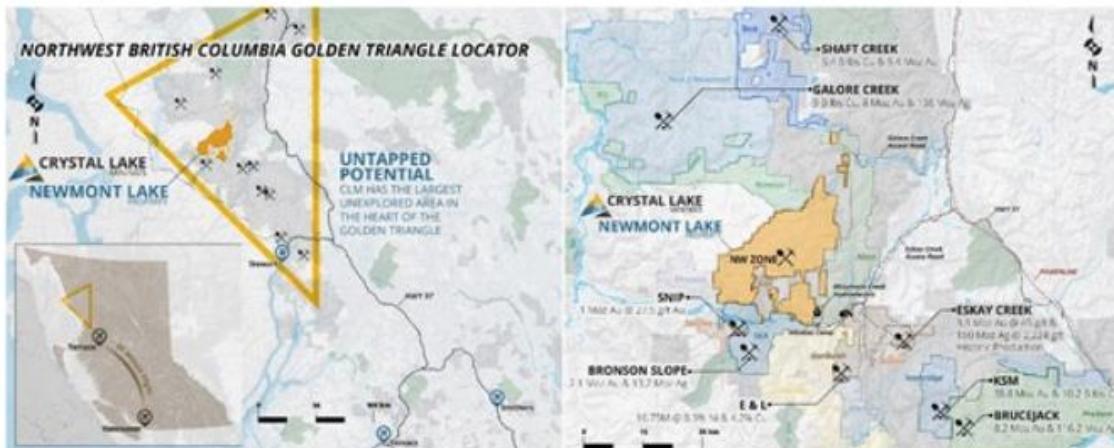
Samples were prepared at MS Analytical in Terrace, BC, using PPU-510 (Pulverize 250g to 85% passing 75-micron) due to the lack of crushing required for RC chips. The sample pulps were then transported to MS Analytical Laboratory in Langley, BC, for geochemical analysis. A FAS-211 analysis (Gold by Fire Assay and AAS finish) was used with detection up to 100 ppm with an over limit analysis FAS-415 (Detection up to 1000 ppm). Gold is reported in parts per million (ppm) equivalent to grams per tonne (g/t). ICP-240 analysis was used as a 33-element ore-grade geochemistry method, therefore no over limit analysis was necessary (four-acid digestion with ICPES finish). These analytical results are reported in percentage apart from silver (Ag), which is reported as parts per million (ppm). Silver analysis was retested using IMS-230 to provide a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm to ensure accurate findings.

On June 12, 2019, the Company announced a large copper-gold porphyry target area, with high-grade gold potential, has been outlined on the eastern side of the Company's Newmont Lake Project in Northwest B.C.'s Eskay Camp.

The northeast trending Chachi Corridor along the McLymont fault system has a current strike length of greater than 8 km by 3 km wide as defined by an extensive review of historic data including rocks, soils and geophysics.

The Chachi Corridor begins approximately 6 km northeast of the historic Northwest Gold zone ("NW Zone") and 20 km northeast of Crystal Lake's recent drilling discovery at Burgundy Ridge (March 7, 2019, news release), underscoring both the scale and potential of the entire 430 sq. km Newmont Lake Project located in the heart of the Golden Triangle.

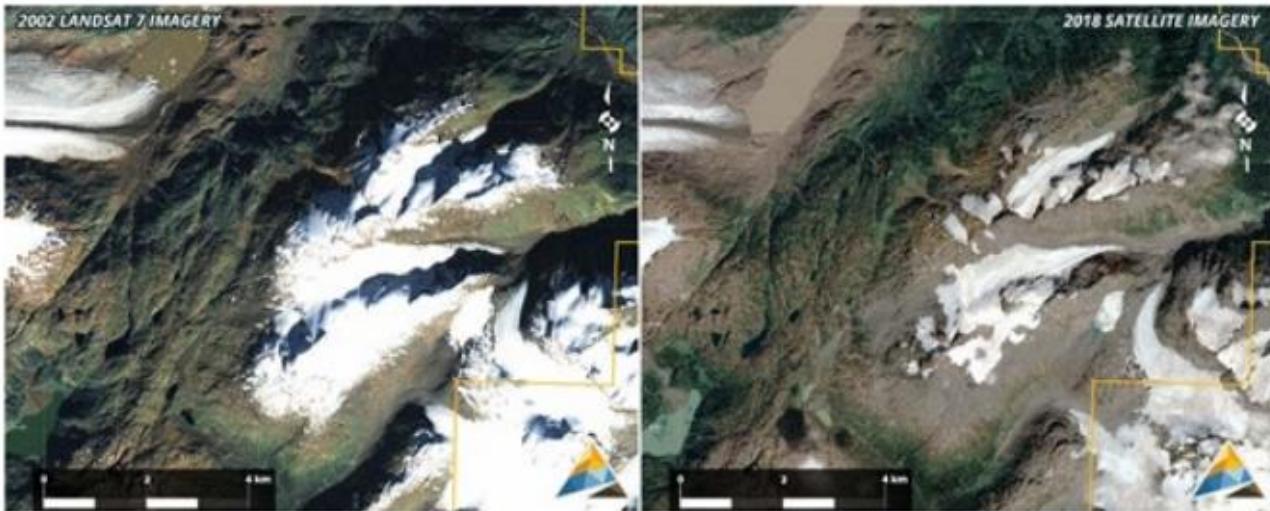
A broad and flat glacial valley ranging in elevation from 500 to 700 meters begins at the northeast tip of the Chachi Corridor and continues in a straight direction northeastward for approximately 20 km to the Galore Creek access road west of the Bob Quinn Airstrip. Additionally, infrastructure and access to the southern portion of the Newmont Lake Project have recently been upgraded with the completion and power production of AltaGas' Northwest Hydroelectric facilities, including the 66-MW McLymont Creek power plant which sits at the southern tip of Crystal Lake's land package 15 km northwest of Nickel Mountain.



Location of Crystal Lake Mining's Newmont Lake Project in the prolific Eskay Mining Camp of Northwest BC, Canada

Based on cross referencing old and new satellite imagery and orthographic photos, glacial retreat of approximately 2 to 4 kilometers has occurred within the Chachi Corridor since parts of it were last explored with "boots on the ground" in 2008. Widespread surface alteration, intrusive bodies and other geological features consistent with large-scale porphyry copper-gold and associated shear vein gold and/or carbonate replacement gold systems are apparent in the geochemical data compilation. This plus the newly exposed prospective ground makes the entire Chachi Corridor a high-priority target.

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Satellite image showing the extent of glacial retreat along Chachi Corridor from 2002 to 2018

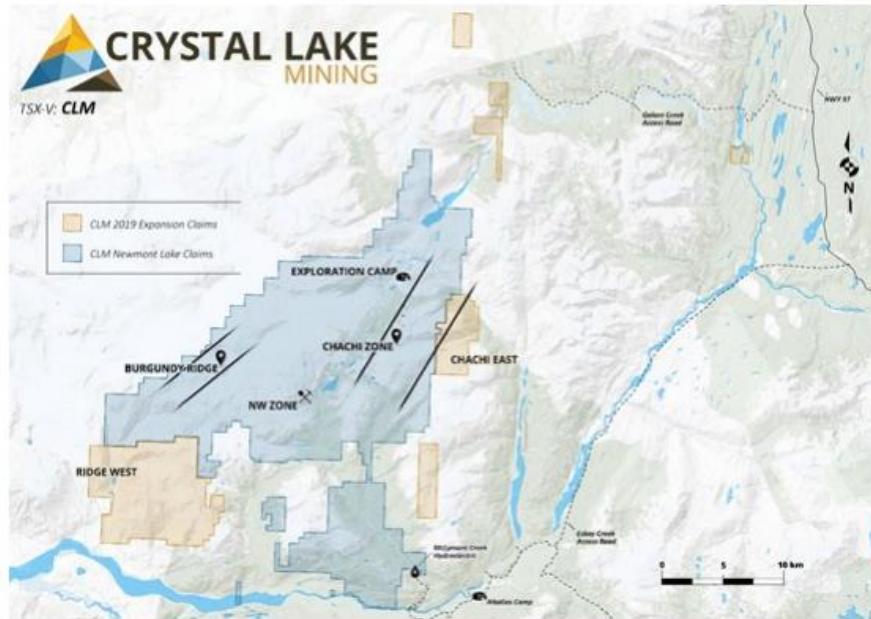
- Three separate intense geochemical anomalies (copper, gold and silver), vectoring into vast unexplored and highly altered terrain, covering an area greater than 8 km by 3 km;
- An approximate 3 km gossanous zone is adjacent to a cluster of dioritic and syenitic intrusions (typical intrusion types to host large porphyry systems and mineral occurrences in this region), all spatially associated with the McLymont Fault system of extensional tectonics in the region;
- A radiometric age-dating study at the University of British Columbia ("UBC") concluded late Triassic ages of 203.1 ± 2.0 Ma to 214.1 ± 2.0 Ma on two sampled intrusions to date in the Chachi Corridor, which puts a copper-gold porphyry system in the Corridor remarkably similar in age to the Newmont/Teck Galore Creek/Copper Canyon deposits approximately 40 km to the northwest (Assessment Report #30749, B.C. Geological Survey);
- Limited historic rock sampling (late 1980's) over a strike length of 1 km from an interpreted epithermal area on the eastern side of the Chachi Corridor returned values ranging from anomalous to 14.2 g/t Au, with 8 of the 28 samples grading >8 g/t Au (Assessment Report #18450).

A team of approximately 20 people at any given time will be exploring and validating the Chachi Corridor. A Phase 1 program consisting of extensive prospecting, lithological and alteration mapping, airborne and ground geophysics, and geochemical and alteration vectoring using the latest in-field mobile hyperspectral and X-ray Fluorescence ("XRF") technology should quickly define priority targets for drill testing this summer.

On June 20, 2019, the Company announced that it expanded the size of its Newmont Lake Project by approximately 25% to 551 sq. km (55,100 hectares), making Crystal Lake the largest landholder among junior companies in Northwest British Columbia's broader Eskay Camp as the 2019 exploration season ramps up.

- The newly-defined Chachi Corridor (see June 12, 2019 news release) has been expanded by the staking of "Chachi East", 17.5 sq. km of prospective ground straddling the northeast boundary of the Newmont Lake Project;
- On the western side of the project, Crystal Lake has also staked the 74 sq. km "Ridge West" block which represents the possible southwesterly extension of the Burgundy Ridge discovery (see March 7, 2019, news release). A large new gossan zone is exposed on the Ridge West block within Stikine volcanics;
- All new ground (115 sq. km) was acquired by staking, including a series of non-adjoining claims separate from Chachi East and Ridge West totaling 23.3 sq. km.

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Crystal Lake Mining Expands its Newmont Lake Property with the Chachi East and Ridge West Staked Claims

On July, 2019, the Company announced its ongoing Phase 1 exploration program greatly expanded the target area at Burgundy Ridge, the newest drilling discovery in Northwest B.C.’s prolific Eskay Camp based on four shallow first-ever drill holes (reverse circulation) during winter conditions.

- Mapping, prospecting, sampling and hyperspectral analysis have delineated a large 2 km x 2.5 km porphyry and skarn-style system open in multiple directions;
- The Burgundy Ridge system features multiple “hot spots” including a significant new surface discovery 600 metres west-southwest of October’s copper-gold-rich intersections – a k-spar epidote altered and brecciated intrusion containing disseminated copper sulphides in a high temperature alteration zone;
- High-grade mineralization at Burgundy Ridge occurs within breccias and intrusive dykes that are structurally controlled along the margin of a large dolomitic limestone body which has been intruded by a variety of porphyries (a 3-metre chip sample by Romios Gold in 2013, which should not be considered representative of mineralization in the target area, returned 5.1% Cu, 28.5 g/t Au and 89.7 g/t Ag).

On August 2, 2019, the Company reported that a first-ever diamond drilling program has commenced at Burgundy Ridge on the western side of the Company’s 550 sq. km Newmont Lake Project in Northwest B.C.’s Eskay Camp.

The first drill hole is a 200-meter step-out to the north of four shallow RC (reverse circulation) drill holes completed last October. A total of 550 meters of RC drilling confirmed that widespread copper-gold-silver-rich surface mineralization at Burgundy Ridge, exposed by a rapidly receding glacier, extends to depth.

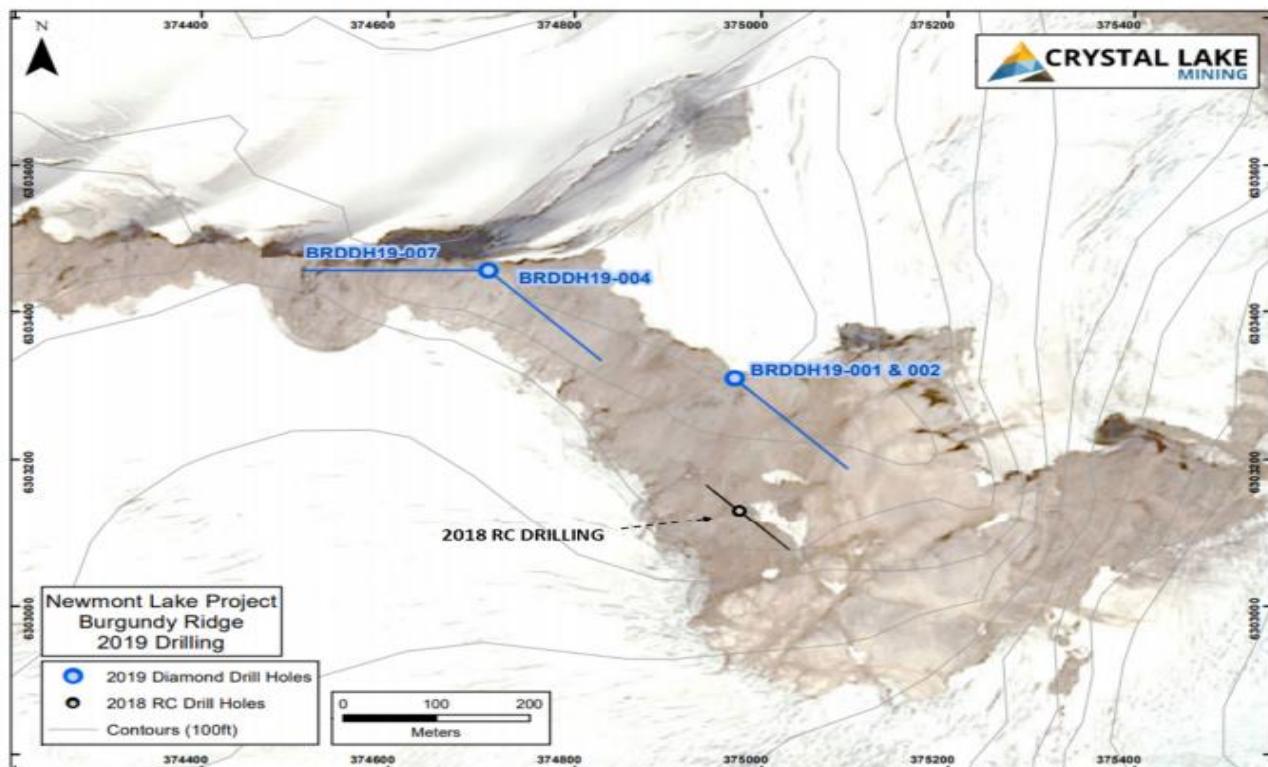
Significantly, preliminary data from an induced polarization (IP) survey completed earlier this month shows a chargeable feature at depth, indicative of sulphides, within the footprint of Phase 1 drilling. Well-defined targets are strongly supported by geophysics, geochemistry and hyperspectral geology. Drilling is being carried out by Swiftsure Diamond Drilling Ltd. with one rig.

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On August 12, 2019, the Company announced that shallow mineralization encountered in first-ever drilling at Burgundy Ridge last fall (four reverse circulation test holes, see March 7, 2019 news release) has deep roots, extending well beyond a copper-gold enriched limestone body as maiden diamond drilling continues at this new grassroots discovery in Northwest B.C.’s Eskay Camp.

Multiple intrusive phases, breccias, alteration and mineralization styles have been intersected in each of the three holes completed to date. Significantly, the just-completed third hole of the current diamond drilling program at Burgundy Ridge was the deepest hole yet, completed over a length of 441 meters (vertical depth of 320 meters) as intensity of mineralization increased downhole in a hydrothermal breccia.

- All the right indicating mineralization styles and alterations were visible starting from surface, yet beyond 270 meters the alteration in the third hole intensified and was mineralized with varying amounts of blebby pyrite+chalcocite+malachite+copper oxides;
- Beyond 330 meters the hole encountered potassium-enriched hematite-cemented breccias cut by carbonate veins and mineralized with varying amounts of blebby chalcocite+pyrite;
- This third hole was collared 450 meters northwest of last year’s RC platforms and drilled toward the southeast. As mineralization appeared to increase in intensity, the hole was extended beyond its planned depth. It proceeded under the ice from about 200 meters and ended in a pyrite zone at a depth of 441 meters.



Crystal Lake Mining’s Burgundy Ridge Map of Maiden Diamond Drilling Layouts – August 12, 2019

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Elsewhere at the 550 sq. km Newmont Lake Project, Crystal Lake has added a second drill rig to target an extension of the historic high-grade Northwest Gold Zone. Hy-Tech Drilling will commence a series of orientated diamond drill holes shortly.

Many areas within and around the historic zone were not sampled by previous operators. Crystal Lake’s team was fortunate to recover an extensive amount of historic boxes of core onsite and an ongoing relogging and resampling program has returned very encouraging results, including 28.7 g/t Au and 3.65 g/t Ag over 0.9 m (207.6m to 298.5m) from 2008 drill hole R08-03 (true width unknown at this time). Historically, this hole showed no high-grade assay results and had been interpreted as closing off the zone on the northeast end. Crystal Lake’s results demonstrate otherwise.

Recently completed geochemical analysis by Crystal Lake already supports the strong potential for an extension of the high-grade system to the northeast. In addition, initial results from an induced polarization (IP) survey carried out by the Company’s geophysics contractor indicate the presence of a chargeability TSXV: CLM OTC: SIOCF FSE: SOG-FF anomaly northeast of the historic zone coincident with the contact between resistive and less resistive lithologies - a prospective area to target new high-grade gold mineralization.

Foremore Project, British Columbia

On June 24, 2019, the Company announced that it signed a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to acquire a 100% interest in the Foremore claims located to the northern boundary of the Company's 551 sq. km Newmont Lake Project in Northwest B.C.'s Eskay Camp.



Figure 1: Crystal Lake Acquires the Foremore claims which are situated directly north of its Newmont Lake Property in the Eskay Creek District of the Golden Triangle, British Columbia

The Foremore claims comprise 143 sq. km (14,300 hectares) and host an abundance of known precious and base metal-rich mineralization including boulder fields and outcrops. Multiple geochemical and geophysical anomalies also exist over a broad area. Drilling last occurred at Foremore in 2008. Since then, snowfields have literally disappeared, opening fresh ground for exploration. The claims are considered highly prospective for new high-grade mineral discoveries.

Pursuant to the LOI with Lorne Warren (the "Optionor"), the Company has been granted the exclusive right to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Foremore claims (the "Option"). The Company may exercise this right, at its sole discretion, by completing the following:

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- i) pay \$10,000 within 3 business days following the execution of the LOI (paid).
- ii) pay \$50,000 at 3 business days following the regulatory approval (paid).
- iii) pay \$50,000 on or before the first anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- iv) pay \$66,667 on or before the second anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- v) pay \$66,667 on or before the third anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- vi) pay \$66,667 on or before the fourth anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- vii) issue 250,000 shares upon the regulatory approval.
- viii) issue 250,000 shares on the first anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- ix) issue 250,000 shares on the second anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- x) issue 250,000 shares on or before the third anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xi) issue 250,000 shares on or before the fourth anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xii) incur \$150,000 on or before the first anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xiii) incur \$150,000 on or before the second anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xiv) incur \$300,000 on or before the third anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xv) incur \$300,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the regulatory approval.
- xiv) incur \$300,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the regulatory approval.

Upon exercise of the Option, the Optionor will be entitled to a royalty of 3% of net smelter returns. The Company has the right to purchase back the royalty of 2% for \$2,000,000 and an additional royalty of 0.5% for \$1,000,000.

Arrangement Agreement

On June 25, 2019, the Company announced that it entered into an arrangement agreement dated June 25, 2019 (amended on July 25, 2019), with wholly-owned subsidiary Sassy Resources Corporation ("Sassy Resources" or "Sassy").

The Company will transfer to Sassy its Northwest Ontario nickel asset (Nicobat Project), and its Letter of Intent dated June 24, 2019, to acquire the Foremore claims in Northwest B.C.'s Golden Triangle, by way of a plan of arrangement pursuant to the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia.

- Pursuant to the arrangement, shareholders of the Company on the Share Distribution Record Date (to be determined) will receive a total of 10 million common shares of Sassy Resources;
- The spinout will keep the Company strategically focused on its Newmont Lake Project in the prolific Eskay Camp while the Company's shareholders as of the record date will get ownership in an attractive new entity aimed at unlocking the value of the Nicobat Project and the Foremore claims;
- Following the Company's shareholder approval and regulatory approvals of the arrangement, Sassy Resources will apply for listing on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Nocobat Project consists of the "Emerald Lake" assets, specifically the Iron Property, Farm Property, EL1 and EL5 Properties, and Properties #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 and Property 6, located in Dobie, Kingsford, Mather, Potts and Tait townships, in the Dogpaw Lake and Herony Lake areas of Emo, Ontario.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Capital Expenditures

The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to develop a sufficient financing plan, receive continued financial support from related parties, complete sufficient public equity financing, or generate profitable operations in the future.

The Company's continuing operations are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an agreement to acquire an interest in a material asset or business.

The Company will take appropriate measures to raise the necessary funding through private placements, exercising of stock options, warrants and/or credit facilities to address its liabilities and to continue operations.

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At June 30, 2019, the Company’s working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, was \$464,114 increased from working capital deficiency of \$195,703 at September 30, 2018, primarily due to increased prepaids.

During the period from October 1, 2018 to August 29, 2019, the Company:

- i) issued 448,334 common shares pursuant to exercise of options for gross proceeds of \$134,500.
- ii) issued 3,689,755 common shares pursuant to exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$996,089.
- iii) closed a non-brokered private placement with strategic investors and issued 1,428,572 flow-through common shares at \$0.35 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$500,000. The Company issued 100,000 finders’ warrants (valued at \$16,255) exercisable at \$0.35 on or before December 20, 2020. A value of \$100,000 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability in connection with the financing. The Company expended certain of the flow-through proceeds and accordingly, recorded \$89,296 as reversal of flow-through premium during the period ended June 30, 2019.
- iv) closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 381,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.35 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$133,350. The Company issued 10,570 finders’ warrants (valued at \$1,718) exercisable at \$0.35 on or before December 21, 2020. A value of \$22,860 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability in connection with the financing.
- v) closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 370,000 units at \$0.30 per unit for net proceeds of \$111,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.45 on or before December 28, 2019.
- vi) issued 4,000,000 shares at a value of \$1,080,000 pursuant to the acquisition of Newmont lake Property.
- vii) closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 8,488,443 units at \$0.225 per unit for proceeds of \$1,909,900, of which \$67,500 was received subsequently. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.35 on or before March 25, 2021. The Company issued 3,200 finders’ warrants (valued at \$533) exercisable at \$0.35 on or before March 25, 2021. The Company paid share issuance costs of \$20,620.
- viii) closed the second tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued 8,827,944 units at \$0.225 per unit for proceeds of \$1,986,287, of which \$11,250 was received subsequently. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.35 on or before March 27, 2021. The Company issued 48,000 finders’ warrants (valued at \$7,442) exercisable at \$0.35 on or before March 27, 2021.

As part of the second tranche the Company issued 1,250,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.32 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$400,000. The Company issued 100,000 finders’ warrants (valued at \$15,989) exercisable at \$0.32 on or before March 29, 2021. A value of \$62,500 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability in connection with the financing.

- ix) issued 200,000 flow-through units at \$0.35 per flow-through units and for gross proceeds of \$70,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.45 on or before March 25, 2021. A value of \$13,000 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability in connection with the financing.

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- x) issued 85,500 flow-through units at \$0.35 per flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$30,975. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.45 on or before March 27, 2021. A value of \$7,080 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability in connection with the financing.
 - xi) closed the final tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued 525,000 units at \$0.225 per unit for proceeds of \$118,125. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.35 on or before April 1, 2021.
 - xii) closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 2,865,834 units at \$0.35 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,003,042. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.50 on or before August 2, 2021.
 - xiii) issued 725,000 flow-through units at \$0.40 per unit for gross proceeds of \$290,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.60 on or before August 2, 2021.
 - xiv) issued 1,615,734 common shares at \$0.32 per share pursuant to the debenture loan agreements.

The Company's cash is mainly in Canadian dollars. The Company is subject to only minor exchange rate fluctuations relative to the reporting currency.

The Company has not made any commitments for capital expenditures, for exploration and development expenses, or for mineral property option payments.

The Company has not made any arrangements for sources of financing that remain undrawn.

Contractual Obligations

The Company has no long-term debt outstanding or contractual obligations other than those contained in option agreements respecting its mineral properties.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below provides, for each of the quarters since incorporation, a summary of both property acquisition and exploration costs on a project-by-project basis, and of corporate expenses.

	Fully Loss per quarter	diluted loss per share	Interest income
Apr. 1, 2017 – Jun. 30, 2017	(155,590)	0.00	-
Jul. 1, 2017 – Sept. 30, 2017	(234,637)	0.00	-
Oct. 1, 2017 – Dec. 31, 2017	(897,245)	0.02	-
Jan. 1, 2018 – Mar. 31, 2018	(976,521)	0.02	-
Apr. 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2018	(450,800)	0.01	-
Jul. 1, 2018 – Sept. 30, 2018	(2,987,451)	0.04	-
Oct. 1, 2018 – Dec. 31, 2018	(580,007)	0.01	-
Jan. 1, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2019	(547,572)	0.01	-
Apr. 1, 2019 – Jun. 30, 2019	(1,926,554)	0.02	-

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Nine Months Ended June 30, 2019

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended June 30, 2019 was \$3,054,133 compared to \$2,324,566 for the period ended June 30, 2018. During the period ended June 30, 2019:

- i) Consulting fees increased to \$742,565 (2018 – \$307,769) due to an increase in activity in the Company resulting in the number of consultants and higher fees in the current period.
- ii) Gain on settlement of debt increased to \$3,827 (2018 – loss on settlement of debt of \$39,023) due to the fair value of shares issued for debt.
- iii) Office and miscellaneous increased to \$378,403 (2018 – \$196,219) due to an increase in general activities in the current period.
- iv) Property investigation decreased to \$14,200 (2018 – \$21,956) due to the Company investigating property acquisitions.
- v) Regulatory fees increased to \$274,459 (2018 – \$103,422) due to increased filings and increased efforts to communicate the activities of the Company to existing and potential investors in the current period.
- vi) Reversal of flow-through premium increased to \$89,296 (2018 – \$Nil) due to recovery of flow-through liability during the current period.
- vii) Share-based compensation decreased to \$776,077 (2018 – \$1,086,594) due to a decreased number of stock options granted during the current period.
- viii) Transfer agent fees increased to \$38,226 (2018 – \$16,661) primarily due to increased transfer agent fees relating to an agreement with Romios Gold during the current period.
- ix) Travel and promotion increased to \$329,412 (2018 – \$78,315) due to an increase in travel as a result of increased activities related to the Newmont Lake project and other increased activities.
- x) Realized loss on marketable securities increased to \$85,000 (2018 – \$Nil) due to a decreased market value of marketable securities sold during the current period.
- xi) Write-off of accounts payable of (\$22,349) (2018 - \$244) in the current period.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2019

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended June 30, 2019 was \$1,926,554 compared to \$450,800 for the period ended June 30, 2018. During the period ended June 30, 2019:

- i) Consulting fees increased to \$574,405 (2018 – \$152,269) due to an increase in activity in the Company resulting in the number of consultants and higher fees in the current period.
- ii) General, rent and administrative increased to \$57,673 (2018 – \$43,492) due to increased administration fees in the current period.
- i) Management fees increased to \$101,030 (2018 – \$62,947) due to the timing of management fees recorded by the Company in the current period.
- ii) Office and miscellaneous increased to \$230,774 (2018 – \$63,696) due to an increase in general activities in the current period.

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- iii) Professional fees increased to \$70,751 (2018 – \$42,326) due to increased service requirements in the current period relating to increased activities.
 - iv) Property investigation decreased to \$14,000 (2018 – \$5,000) due to the Company investigating property acquisitions.
 - v) Regulatory fees increased to \$199,396 (2018 – \$35,291) due to increased filings and increased efforts to communicate the activities of the Company to existing and potential investors in the current period.
 - vi) Reversal of flow-through premium increased to \$69,450 (2018 – \$Nil) due to recovery of flow-through liability during the current period.
 - vii) Share-based compensation increased to \$455,187 (2018 – \$Nil) due to an increased number of stock options granted during the current period.
 - viii) Travel and promotion increased to \$280,509 (2018 – \$27,435) due to the more trips taken during the current period.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

The carrying value of the Company’s receivables, due from related parties, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, and mortgage payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is carried at a fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. Loans payable are accounted for using the effective interest rate method. The marketable securities have been designated as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), the carrying value on the statement of financial position is reported at fair value.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty’s inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company’s management believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to use its best efforts to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$492,300 (September 30, 2018 – \$537,241) to settle current liabilities of \$899,051 (September 30, 2018 – \$1,025,574). All of the Company’s accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company expects to fund these liabilities through the use of existing cash resources and additional equity financing.

Capital Management

The Company’s primary objectives in capital management are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and to maintain sufficient funds to finance the exploration and evaluation interests. Capital is comprised of the Company’s shareholders’ equity. As at June 30, 2019, the Company’s shareholders’ equity was \$13,032,415 (September 30, 2018 – \$8,398,882).

The Company manages its capital structure to maximize its financial flexibility making adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and business opportunities. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2019.

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Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances held with financial institutions. The Company is satisfied with the credit rating of its bank.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency. As at June 30, 2019, the Company had minimal cash amounts in foreign currencies and considers foreign currency risk insignificant.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of commodities, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at June 30, 2019.

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's executive officers. Other than disclosed below, there was no other compensation paid to key management during the period ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company paid or accrued:

- (i) management fees of \$220,245 (2018 – \$188,551) to the CEO, former CEO, CFO and companies controlled by CEO, former CEO, and CFO of the Company.
- (ii) director's fees of \$20,010 (2018 – \$19,295) to directors and a former director of the Company.
- (iii) share-based compensation of \$248,790 (2018 – \$345,007) to directors of the Company.

Included in due to related parties as at June 30, 2019 is \$39,523 (September 30, 2018 – \$151,842) due to directors, a spouse of a director, former directors and companies controlled by directors.

At June 30, 2019, the Company owed \$Nil (September 30, 2018 – \$6,930) for loans received from the former CEO.

During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company issued 1,310,000 stock options (September 30, 2018 – 3,200,000) to directors resulting in share-based compensation of \$248,790 (September 30, 2018 - \$731,743).

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Outstanding Share Information at August 29, 2019

Authorized Capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.

Issued and Outstanding Capital

107,347,734 shares outstanding

Stock Options and Warrants Outstanding

The following stock options were outstanding August 29, 2019.

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options	Number of Options Exercisable
October 3, 2019	\$ 0.30	2,700,000	2,700,000
December 19, 2019	\$ 0.30	600,000	600,000
January 14, 2020	\$ 0.30	785,000	785,000
September 25, 2020	\$ 0.30	2,000,000	2,000,000
December 19, 2020	\$ 0.30	750,000	750,000
March 18, 2021	\$ 0.30	960,000	960,000
April 1, 2021	\$ 0.30	1,200,000	1,200,000
June 24, 2024	\$ 0.35	670,000	670,000
		9,665,000	9,665,000

The following warrants were outstanding at August 29, 2019:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
400,000	\$ 0.25	December 1, 2019
1,750	\$ 0.25	December 1, 2019
185,000	\$ 0.45	December 28, 2019
1,400,000	\$ 0.52	January 14, 2020
112,727	\$ 0.68	February 14, 2020
1,317,908	\$ 0.70	May 24, 2020
867,000	\$ 0.70	May 29, 2020
100,000	\$ 0.35	December 20, 2020
10,570	\$ 0.35	December 21, 2020
8,091,643	\$ 0.35	March 25, 2021
200,000	\$ 0.45	March 25, 2021
8,875,944	\$ 0.35	March 27, 2021
85,500	\$ 0.45	March 27, 2021
100,000	\$ 0.32	March 29, 2021
525,000	\$ 0.35	April 1, 2021
22,273,042		

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Uncertainties and Risk Factors

Being in the exploration stage, the Company will face a variety of risks, and while unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible. The Company faces a variety of risk factors such as project feasibility, risks related to determining the validity of mineral property title claims, commodities prices, political and environmental laws and regulations. Management monitors its activities and those factors that could impact them in order to manage risk and make timely decisions.

Financial Instruments

Please refer to Note 2 and Note 9 in the June 30, 2019 condensed consolidated interim financial statements on www.SEDAR.com for financial instrument information.

New Accounting Policies and New Accounting Pronouncements

Please refer to Note 2 in the June 30, 2019 condensed consolidated interim financial statements on www.SEDAR.com for newly adopted accounting policies and recent accounting pronouncements.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion & Analysis. A copy of this Management Discussion & Analysis will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Technical Advisory Board

In January 2016, the Company created a technical advisory board (“TAB”) to assist management with its Emo, Ontario exploration and development project.

The TAB is presently comprised of Messrs. Frank Puskas and Peter Fischer; their professional qualifications and major involvements have been summarized in associated press releases.

Change in Management

On August 17, 2017, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. John Meekison to its board of directors.

On August 15, 2017, Wally Boguski resigned as President and CEO and the Company announced the appointment of Richard Savage as President and CEO.

On August 9, 2017, the Company announced the appointment of Richard Savage to its board of directors.

On June 14, 2019, John Meekison resigned from its board of directors.

On June 14, 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Lawrence Roulston to its board of directors.

On July 29, 2019, the Company announced the appointment of David Ellett to its board of directors.

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Presidents Message

On behalf of our Management Team, I would like to thank all stakeholders for their continued support.

During the period ended June 30, 2019, and to date, the Company has continued to focus its attention on Canada and exploration initiatives undertaken on its recently acquired Emo, Ontario properties.

Effective July 14, 2016, we changed our Company’s name to ‘Crystal Lake Mining Corp.’ to reflect our more recent exploration focus on lower risk Canadian properties, primarily in and around the highly prospective Crystal Lake (Emo) area of Ontario. We feel that this historically underexplored, underdeveloped and often misunderstood geological complex has significant undiscovered potential for hosting numerous commercial scale polymetallic ore bodies.

As our shareholders will be aware, we have recently used considerable resources to acquire significant options on a large land package in this very prospective area of the Canadian Shield, the continued heart of mining in Canada.

Our reasoning is based on several key notions:

1. Mines are usually found near other mines – subject always to larger macro geological influences over an area;
2. Detailed geological study and scientific modelling is required from top experts at all stages of exploration and development – *with specialized knowledge and specific experience with the formations under exploration*;
3. Ontario is one of the world’s best mining jurisdictions; and
4. Risk is largely reduced by following 1, and 2 and 3.

I am proud that we have assembled what we consider to be a very talented group of geologists, geoscientists and mine finders to assist us at the advisory level.

Our geological team has created advanced, area specific geographic models which we are using to guide and plan our exploration initiatives. Now that we have completed our Phase 1 drilling program on each of the L5 and L1 properties we are analyzing the results and applying them to the models.

We are very encouraged by the results and scientific interpretations to date and we are looking forward to releasing additional results as they are received from Emerald Lake Development Corp. (“ELD”), as Operator.

We are also fortunate that our negotiations with ELD resulted in agreements that will benefit our shareholders by minimizing dilution and providing realistic payment milestones, while we continue to explore and generate results.

We have retained the geological services of two top firms of which will be leading the Company’s 2018 work program.

We have recently completed several private placements and are have budgets in place to achieve our near term milestones.

Management is very confident that this is lining up to be an exciting new era – thank you for your support.

“Richard Savage”

President/Chief Executive Officer