

Crystal Lake Mining Corporation
Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”)
Six Month Period Ended March 31, 2020

The effective date of this report is June 12, 2020.

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 for the period ended March 31, 2020. The following MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, 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 condensed interim consolidated 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 interim consolidated 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.

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

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 202 - 1632 Dickson Avenue, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7T2, 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

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“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.

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 March 31, 2020 was \$1,189,711.
- Working capital deficiency was \$2,689,116 at March 31, 2020.

Mineral Properties

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 in the 436 sq. km Newmont Lake Project in the prolific Golden Triangle, immediately south of Galore Creek (Newmont and Teck) and north northwest of key projects in the highly active Eskay Camp.

Summary

- The Company carried out an aggressive exploration program on its Newmont Lake project, including extensive geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysics, trenching and drilling. Results of that work continue to support the high-potential nature of the project and have advanced several important target areas. Details are included in the Mineral Properties section below.
- Non-core assets were spun out to its former subsidiary company – Sassy Resources. See the section: Arrangement Agreement and Assets Held For Sale.
- The balance sheet was cleaned up with the write-down to fair market value of certain non-core assets.
- The Company’s loss for the period ended March 31, 2020 was \$1,207,661, with \$146,201 of that amount being the write-down of non-core assets.

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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 (incurred).
- 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

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 of 2018 at various targets with results pending.

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-Glacier O’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.

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.

Multiple surface targets exist at Burgundy Ridge including a lower elevation higher-grade zone, identified through sampling.

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	-	-
including	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
including	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
including	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.

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

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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.

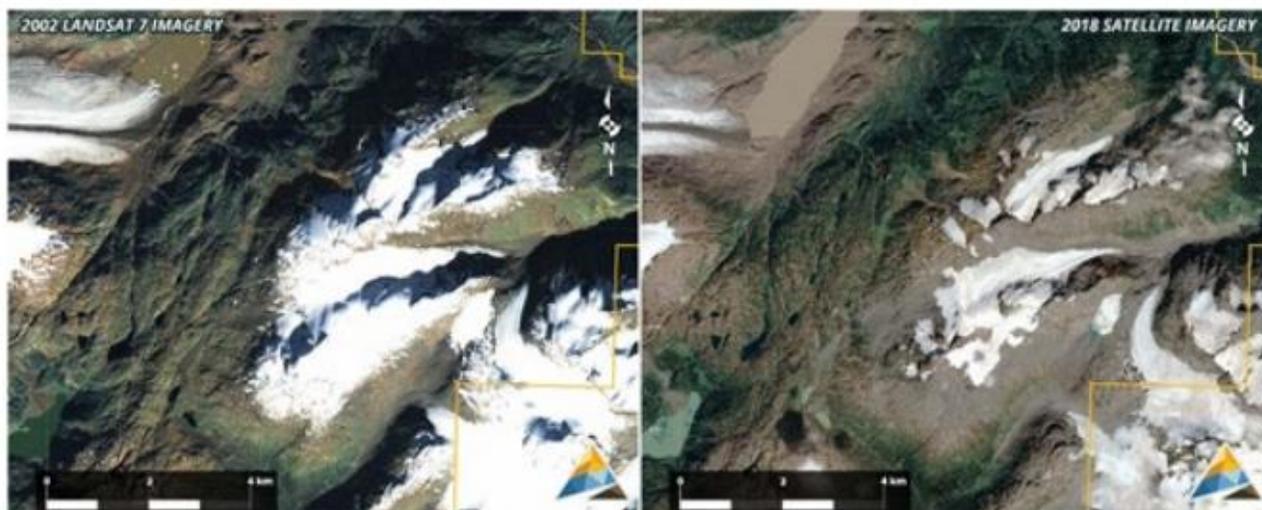
On June 12, 2019, the Company announced a large copper-gold porphyry target area, with high-grade gold potential, has been outlined on the eastern side of the Company's Newmont Lake Project in Northwest B.C.'s Eskay Camp.

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.

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.



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

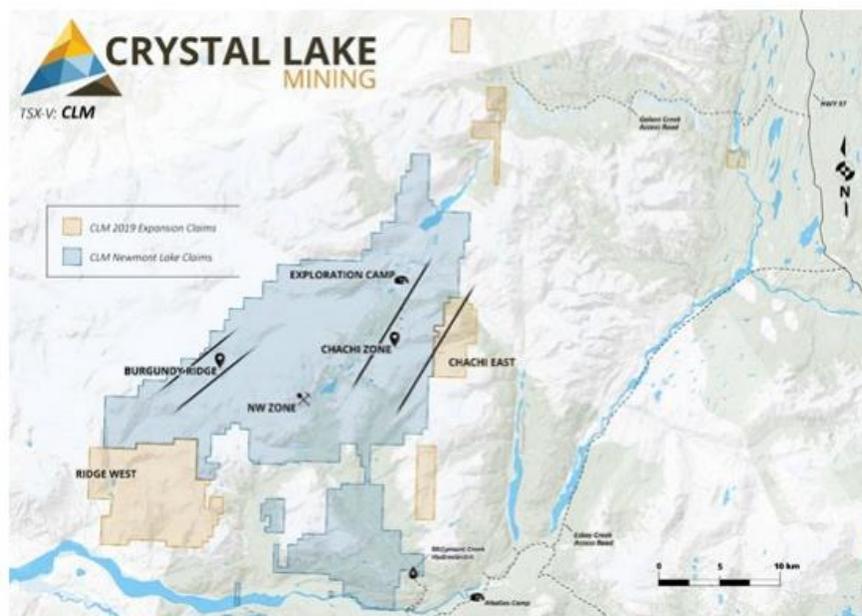
- Three separate intense geochemical anomalies (copper, gold and silver), vectoring into vast unexplored and highly altered terrain, covering an area greater than 8 km by 3 km;
- An approximate 3 km gossanous zone is adjacent to a cluster of dioritic and syenitic intrusions (typical intrusion types to host large porphyry systems and mineral occurrences in this region), all spatially associated with the McLymont Fault system of extensional tectonics in the region;

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- 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).

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-adjointing claims separate from Chachi East and Ridge West totaling 23.3 sq. km.



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

During 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.

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- 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).

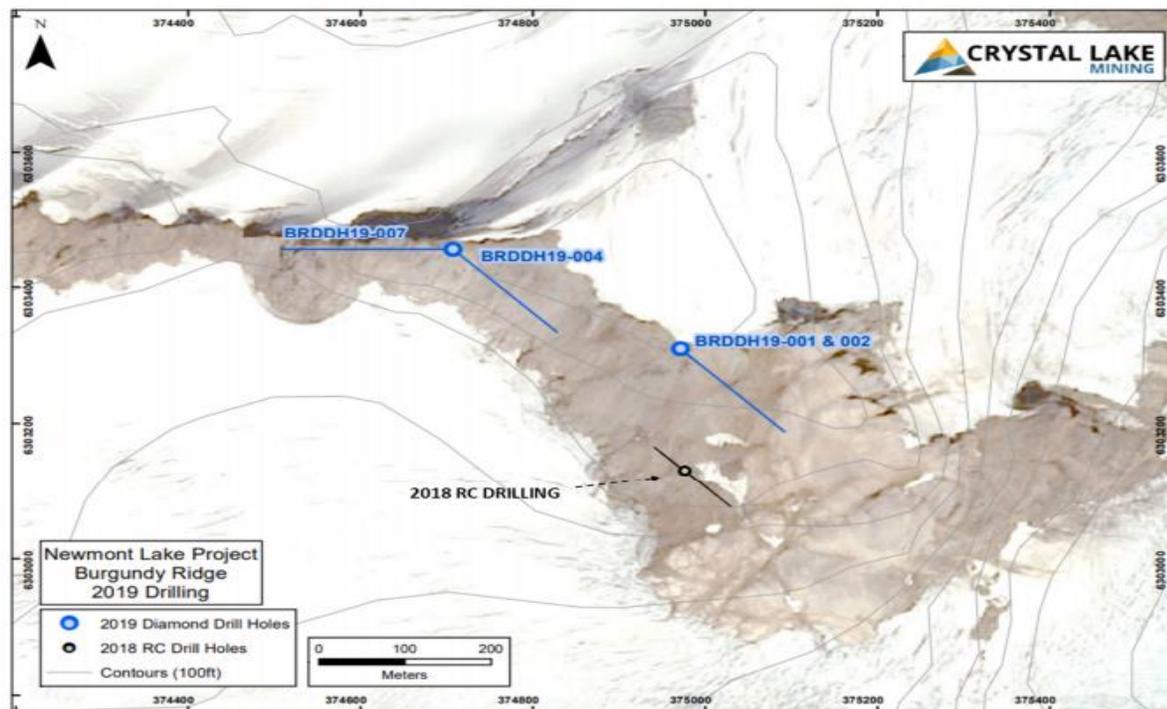
Significantly, preliminary data from an induced polarization (IP) survey completed earlier this month shows a chargeable feature at depth, indicative of sulphides, within the footprint of Phase 1 drilling. Well-defined targets are strongly supported by geophysics, geochemistry and hyperspectral geology.

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+chalcopyrite+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 chalcopyrite+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.

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

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.

On September 4, 2019, the Company announced positive results from the ongoing exploration program on the Company’s Newmont Lake Project in the heart of BC’s Golden Triangle, Eskay Camp. Drilling and surface work continue to expand known zones and turn up new discoveries with expansive footprints.

The in-field exploration program that started in May 2019 has collected approximately (approximate values are given as exploration is ongoing):

- 2,500 soil samples for assay
- 1,500 rock samples for assay
- 4,500 hyperspectral samples analyzed in-house via TerraSpec Halo
- 700 core samples from historic un-sampled core for assay
- 12 line-km of induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey
- 300 km² of geological mapping in a variety of detail

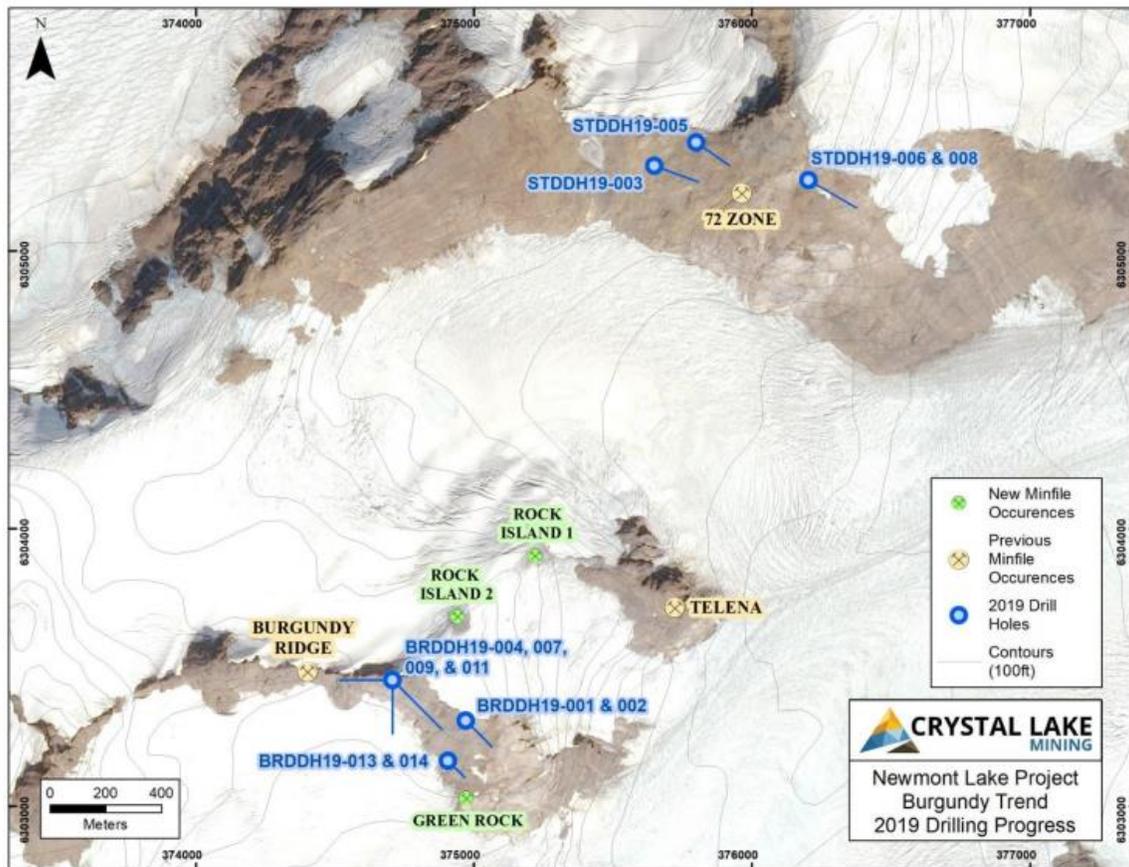
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- Over 4,000 meters of diamond drilling with all samples submitted for assay
- Extensive 3D deposit modelling
- Construction of a brand new state-of-the-art 50-person exploration camp
- Construction of a logistical network for future lower-cost exploration

The results of the program have delineated major new discoveries in the Burgundy Ridge CopperGold-Silver (Cu-Au-Ag) alkalic porphyry trend, as well as new high-grade gold (Au) targets near the historic gold resource at the NW Zone and along the greater 10km long Newmont Lake Gold Corridor along the Mclymont Fault.

Burgundy Ridge Cu-Au-Ag Alkalic Porphyry

Results from the 2019 surface exploration and diamond drilling program have confirmed the presence of a large Cu-Au-Ag alkalic porphyry trend over an area which includes Burgundy, Telena and the 72 Zone 2.3 kms away.



Newmont Lake’s Burgundy Ridge Copper-Gold-Silver Zone Displaying Completed Drill Hole Orientations and Mineralization Showings

Further drilling approximately 2.3 kilometers to the northeast along the Burgundy – Telena – 72’ Zone trend intercepted new mineralization hosted in potassic/hematite altered intrusions in the form of disseminated, and vein-hosted chalcopyrite + bornite adjacent to historic high-grade Cu-Au-Ag skarn-type mineralization.

Unprecedented ice/snow retreat is exposing new mineral showings on surface along the trend consisting of potassic/hematite altered megacrystic to porphyritic syenites with a variety of chalcopyrite mineralization styles.

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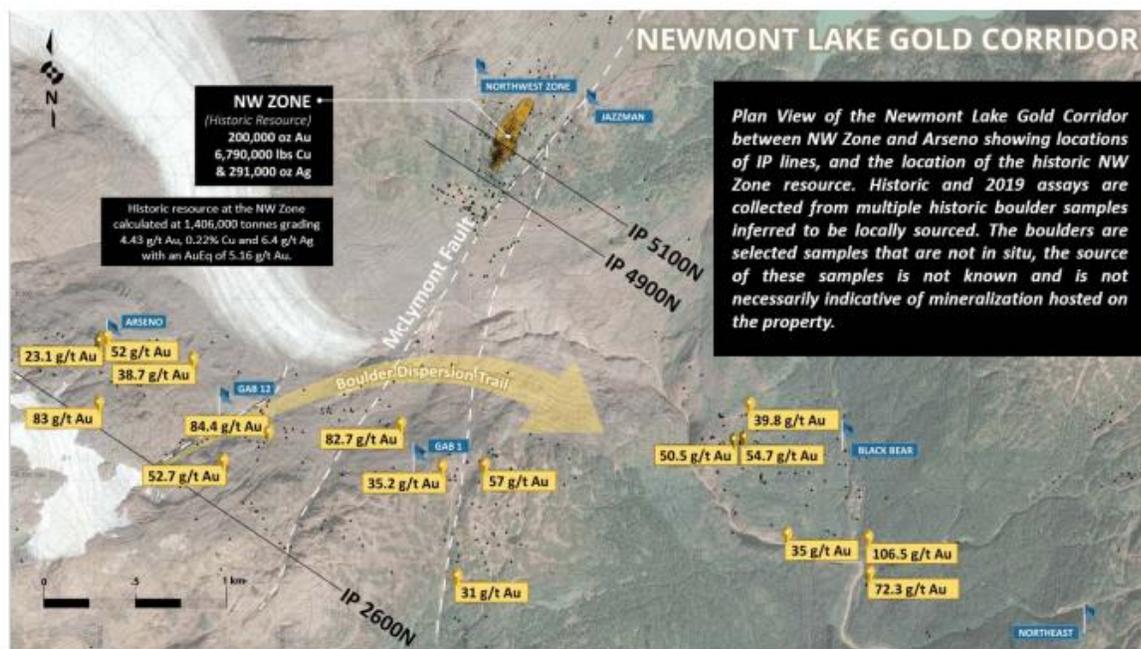
The combination of new surface mineralization discoveries, lithological orientations, and mapping along the 2.3 km trend are all further evidence for the presence of a “large” alkalic, silica undersaturated porphyry with adjacent high-grade skarn system. This preliminary model is geologically synonymous to the world-class Galore Creek Cu-Au-Ag porphyry deposit (814.7 million tonnes of 0.50% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au, 5.21 g/t Ag - BC MINFILE #104G 090) located 30 km to the NW.

On September 10, 2019, the Company provided an update on exploration designed to test the Newmont Lake corridor for high grade gold mineralization on the Company’s roughly 700 km² Newmont Lake Project in the heart of BC’s Golden Triangle. The Newmont Lake corridor contains the historic Newmont Lake gold mineral resource, which sits at the western flank of the strongly endowed Eskay Rift. Geological work has established potential for the known deposit to be open along strike. A thorough review of historic drill core, assaying of previously untested drill core, and construction of a 3D model underpins a new understanding of the deposit and has provided a number of targets along strike from the historic resource where potential extensions or new mineral zones may exist.

High-Grade Gold Targets in the Newmont Lake Gold Corridor

Assay results from an extensive program of surface mapping and geochemistry of rock chip samples and previously unsampled core have shown that high grade gold mineralization follows the trend of the McLymont Fault Zone (please see the Company’s News Release dated September 4th, 2019) over a strike length of >8kms centered along the trend of the Newmont Lake resource.

Multiple boulders containing high grade gold mineralization with up to 84.4 g/tonne gold have been traced back to a new target in the Arseno Zone. The boulders are selected samples that are not in situ, the source of these samples is not known and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the property. Similar mineralization in outcrop has been traced back to a possible source which is interpreted to be covered by ice. This target is a step-out along trend from the historic Newmont Lake deposit, and drilling is being guided by a combination of outcropping mineralization, alteration, and chargeability response in the IP survey.

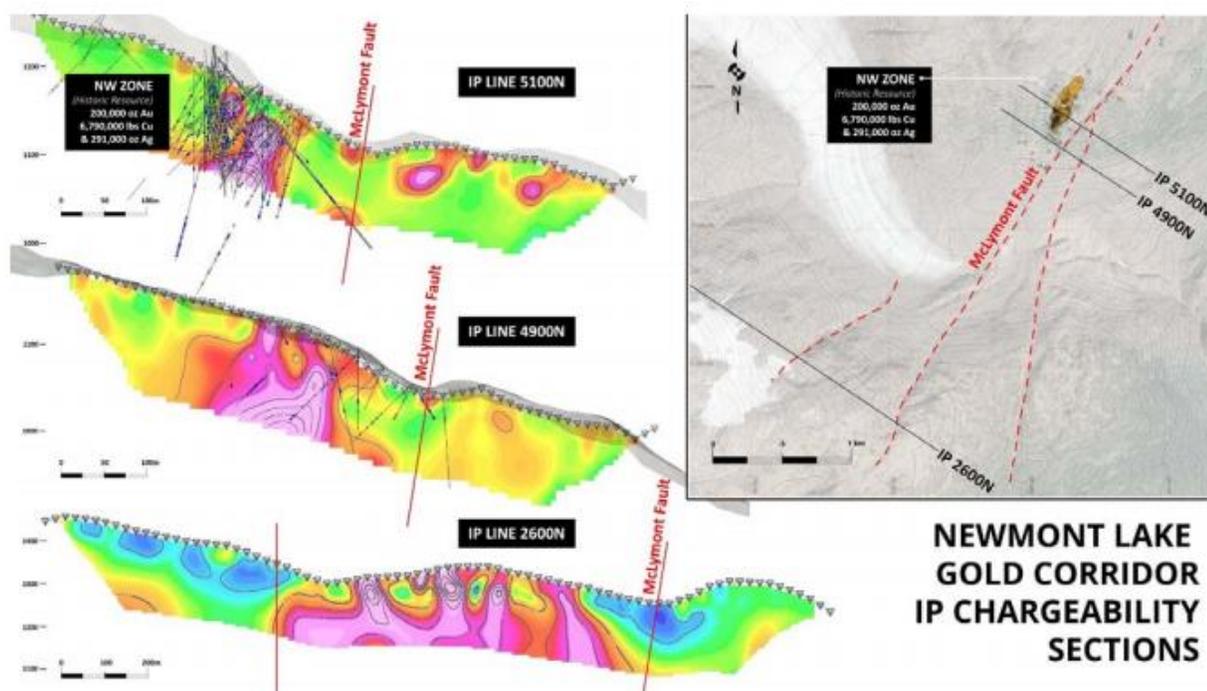


Plan View of the Newmont Lake Gold Corridor between NW Zone and Arseno showing locations of IP lines, and the location of the historic NW Zone resource. Historic and 2019 assays are collected from multiple historic boulder samples inferred to be locally sourced. The boulders are selected samples that are not in situ, the source of these samples is not known and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the property.

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The first 3 drill holes at the NW Zone tested the northern portion in the footprint of the historic inferred resource that contains 1,406k tonnes at an average grade of 4.43 g/t Au, 0.22% Cu and 6.4 g/t Ag at a projected “base case” cut-off grade of 2 g/t Au containing 200,000 oz Au, 6.79 million lbs of copper and 291,000 oz of silver (Mineral Resource Estimate on the North West Zone, Newmont Lake Property, submitted to Romios Gold Resource Inc., May 11, 2007). This resource estimate was based solely on the drill hole data collected by Gulf Minerals in the late 1980’s and early 1990’s. The objective of the initial drilling is to better understand the geological controls on mineralization and evaluate whether historic sampling adequately reflects the grade. Drilling beyond the northern and southern trend of the historic resource is designed to identify extensions of mineralization based on the newly developed geological model. The drill targets have been constrained based on the geological data together with the trend of mineralization and the chargeability response from the 2019 IP survey.

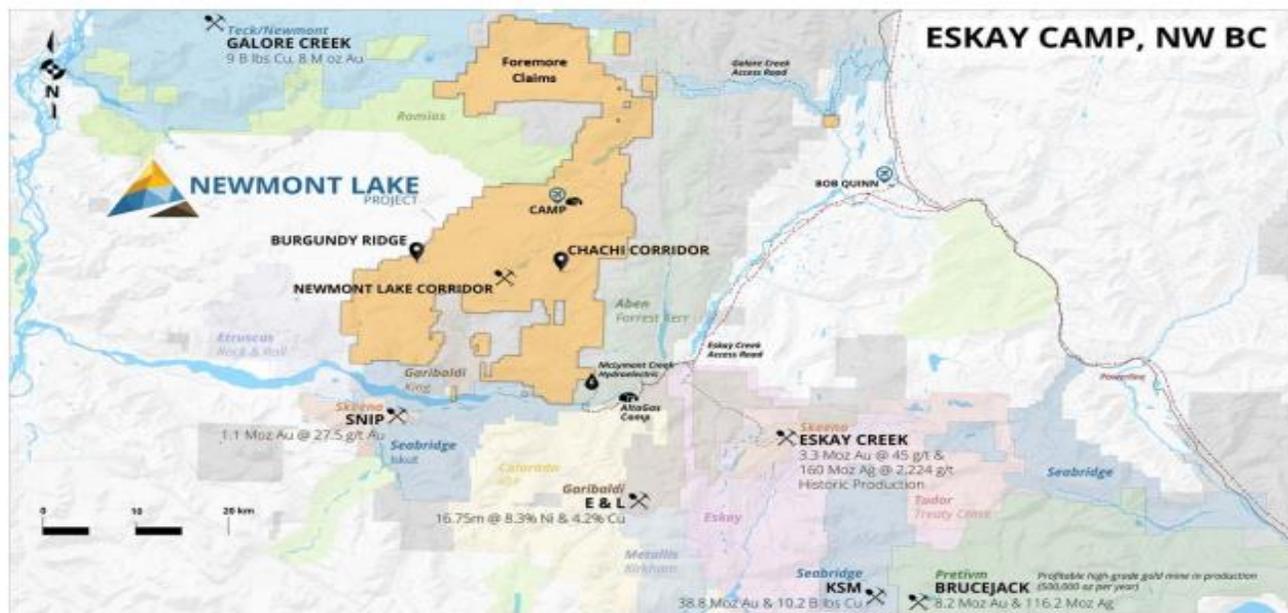
The mineral estimate cited above is presented as a historical estimate and uses historical terminology which does not conform to current NI 43-101 standards. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Although the historical estimates are believed to be based on reasonable assumptions, they were calculated prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101. These historical estimates do not meet current standards as defined under sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101; consequently, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.



Stacked IP inversions of reinverted historic IP data from the NW Zone (IP Lines 5100N and 4900N) and 2019 IP lines from the Arseno Zone (IP line 2600N). IP section locations depicted on inset map.

The Company has staked an additional 5,423 hectares of claims contiguous with the Newmont Lake and Foremore Claims Properties. The total land package now comprises a total 728km² (72,800 hectares), which makes Crystal Lake the holder of one of the largest and most prospective projects within the Eskay Camp.

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Crystal Lake’s land package in the Eskey Camp including the newly conjoined Newmont Lake and Foremore properties.

On September 18, 2019, the Company announced the intersection of shallow high-grade gold mineralization at Crystal Lake’s Newmont Lake Gold Corridor. The new results are crucial as they provide evidence of a thick unit of unusually high-grade gold mineralization within a broad envelop of continuous low-grade gold mineralization. This discovery is important as it demonstrates that the mineral zone actually increases in both width and in grade in areas where previous models indicate a narrowing of the mineral zone. Additionally, a second deeper horizon has been intersected in an area without gold mineralization in previous models adding to the exploration potential of the Newmont Lake gold corridor along the western flank of the Eskey Rift in NW BC.

The first diamond drill core assay results from ongoing drilling at the NW Zone underscore the potential for higher grades and increased continuity of grade which can result in significant expansion of the historic mineralization while brand new high-grade domains are targeted elsewhere along the gold-bearing McLymont Fault and numerous associated splay faults.

Highlights:

- The second of three drill holes, building on the northern extension of the Northwest zone, intersected 15.1 g/t Au over 8.03 metres (106.32 metres to 114.35 metres), including 76 g/t Au over 1 metre, in addition to an even shallower high-grade intercept of 7.6 g/t Au, 23.1 g/t Ag and 1.03% Cu over 5.30 metres starting just 82 metres downhole (including 26.1 g/t Au over 1.3 metres);
- These two shallow high grade gold zones form a thick continuous intercept of 44 metres (82 metres to 126.13 metres, approximate true width) grading 4.03 g/t Au, 4.06 g/t Ag and 0.29% Cu, in addition to a deeper wide interval of disseminated gold mineralization (77 metres @ 0.29 g/t Au) starting 157 metres downhole which points to the potential for new discoveries including more high-grade mineralization at depth;
- Ongoing drilling of this significantly upgraded portion of the NW Zone Historic Resource* has encountered visually similar mineralization in the third hole completed along section with an estimated down-dip step out of approximately 22 to 30 metres. Assays are pending;
- The fourth hole on section in the Newmont Lake Gold Corridor is ongoing.

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NWDDH19-012	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
Interval	82.00	123.13	44.13	4.03	4.06	0.29
Including	87.00	92.30	5.30	7.57	23.10	1.03
Including	91.00	92.30	1.30	26.15	20.25	1.20
Also Including	106.32	114.35	8.03	15.11	4.29	0.68
Including	106.32	107.32	1.00	16.16	5.13	0.66
Including	111.35	112.35	1.00	76.56	11.54	0.47
Including	112.35	112.35	1.00	11.62	1.26	0.02
Interval	157.00	234.15	77.15	0.29	0.30	0.03

Assay Highlights from Newmont Lake Gold Corridor Second Drill Hole (NWDDH19-012)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Depth (m)
NWDDH19-010	381288	6300915	298	55	198
NWDDH19-012	381288	6300915	296	75	261
NWDDH19-017	381288	6300915	247	90	264
NWDDH19-020	381288	6300915	121	70	120

Collar Coordinates for Newmont Lake Gold Corridor Second Drill Hole (NWDDH19-012)

On October 10, 2019, the Company announced the discovery of a entirely new multi-element hydrothermal system in the Chachi Corridor (“Chachi”) containing high grade gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb) mineralization spread over a massive area 8km long x 4km wide east of the Newmont Lake Gold Corridor, along the Eskay Rift, in the heart of the Golden Triangle.

At least three different styles of mineralization over the expansive area have returned assays from multiple samples, in different occurrences from surface outcrop (in-situ grab and chip samples) ranging up to 21.03 g/t Au (gold), 2,350 g/t Ag (silver), 5.4% Cu (copper), 7.7% Ni (nickel), 0.85% Co (cobalt), 15.2% Zn (zinc) and 6.2% Pb (lead). The mineralized system runs along the eastern side of the McLymont Fault and is coincident with a continuous >2km long geophysical anomaly.

Discussion of 2019 Chachi Corridor Program

Multi-element soil geochemical data and rock samples from newly discovered occurrences point to a multi-element geochemical anomaly spread over an 8 km by 4 km footprint spatially associated with the fertile McLymont Fault structure including high-grade Au-Ag-Cu sulphide (gold, silver, copper sulfide), high-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb (silver, zinc, copper, lead), and high-grade Ni-Co-Cu-Ag arsenide/sulphide (nickel, cobalt, copper, silver arsenide associated with stockwork copper sulfide mineralization).

A recently completed Induced Polarization (“IP”) ground geophysics survey in 2019 has detected a chargeable conductive anomaly within the soil chemical anomalies and occurrences in the footwall of the McLymont Fault. Over 2000 soil samples, 2000 hyperspectral measurements, and 800 rock samples were collected from this area.

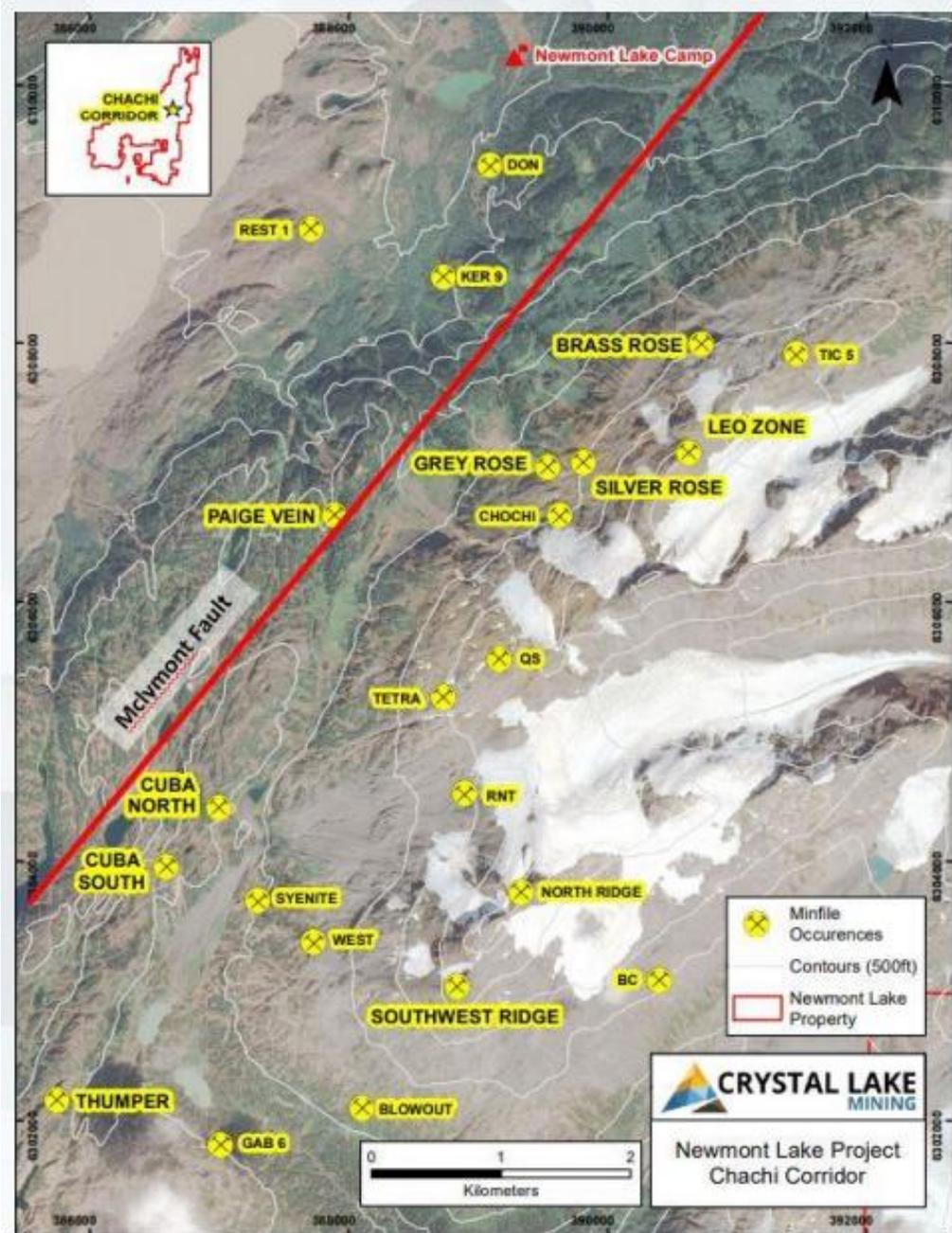
The results highlight a newly discovered Au-Ag-Cu occurrence, named the Leo Zone, associated with quartz veins within the footprint of a 600m long IP anomaly. Multiple samples yielded grades of 5.82-21.03g/t Au along with high-grade Ag and Cu (See assays listed below).

Exploration of the Cuba showings identified high-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb sulphide mineralization associated with barite along the 3.2 km long Cuba-Thumper trend to the east of the McLymont Fault corridor. Grades of 5-2,350g/t Ag, 15.2% Zn and up to 5.4% Cu provided reason to undertake follow-up chip-channel sampling which reproduced high concentrations of Ag, Zn, Cu, and Pb over 1.5-4.8 m wide intervals (See assays listed below).

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The hydrothermal Au-Ag-Cu and Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb falls within the footprint of newly discovered high-grade Ni-Co-Cu-Au-Ag arsenide/sulphide mineralization at the brand new Brass Rose and Grey Rose occurrences containing vein-hosted and semi-massive niccolite-gersdorffite-cobaltite with grades up to 7.7% Ni (See assays listed below). Importantly, gabbroic intrusions found within the area of these occurrences are commonly associated with magmatic sulphide deposits.

These findings will underpin an aggressive exploration effort in the Chachi area that expands coverage of IP, utilizes Electro-Magnetic (“EM”) geophysics survey to locate conductive mineralization, with plans to define best targets for drilling.



Location of new and historic showings within the Chachi Corridor.

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Chachi Corridor Assay Highlights

Gold (Au) Silver (Ag) Copper (Cu) Assays

- “Leo” Zone – High-grade Au-Ag-Cu occurrence hosted in “bull quartz” veins +/- chalcopyrite clustered within 600m IP anomaly:
 - 21.03 g/t Au, 71.56 g/t Ag, and 0.27% Cu
 - 16.07 g/t Au, 30.40 g/t Ag, and 0.13% Cu
 - 13.39 g/t Au, 156.00 g/t Ag, and 0.75% Cu
 - 11.13 g/t Au, 31.73 g/t Ag, and 0.006% Cu
 - 10.96 g/t Au, 45.41 g/t Ag, and 0.062% Cu
 - 10.68 g/t Au, 112.00 g/t Ag, and 0.049% Cu
 - 9.40 g/t Au, 64.94 g/t Ag, and 0.016% Cu

 - 7.97 g/t Au, 25.4 g/t Ag, and 1.66% Cu
 - 5.82 g/t Au, 60.05 g/t Ag, and 0.17% Cu

- The “Rose Series” of showings also demonstrates high-grade Cu-Au-Ag mineralization:
 - 6.57% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, and 20.96 g/t Ag
 - 5.36% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, and 35.82 g/t Ag
 - 4.57% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, and 11.29 g/t Ag
 - 4.12% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, and 1.49 g/t Ag
 - 3.97% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, and 2.74 g/t Ag
 - 2.98% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, and 17.18 g/t Ag
 - 2.78% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, and 1.16 g/t Ag
 - 2.74% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 301.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.53% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, and 736.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.46% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au, and 5.91 g/t Ag
 - 2.19% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 112.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.11% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au, and 7.54 g/t Ag
 - 2.06% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, and 603.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.00% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 179.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.88% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, and 172.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.77% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au, and 224.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.62% Cu, 1.61 g/t Au, and 22.12 g/t Ag

Silver (Ag) Zinc (Zn) Copper (Cu) Lead (Pb) Assays

- Extended “Cuba-Tetra-Thumper” trend – High-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb barite system sampled and mapped over ~2.5km strike parallel to the Mclymont Fault system:
 - 2,350 g/t Ag, 15.20% Zn, 1.30% Cu, and 0.59% Pb
 - 2,338 g/t Ag, 12.90% Zn, 1.60% Cu, and 0.16% Pb
 - 1,022 g/t Ag, 7.10% Zn, 0.30% Cu, and 0.69% Pb
 - 854 g/t Ag, 4.30% Zn, 5.40% Cu, and 1.53% Pb
 - 833 g/t Ag, 11.71% Zn, 0.22% Cu, and 1.24% Pb
 - 775 g/t Ag, 5.9% Zn, 0.74% Cu, and 0.075% Pb
 - 473 g/t Ag, 10.4% Zn, 0.18% Cu, and 0.013% Pb
 - 451 g/t Ag, 7.80% Zn, 0.23% Cu, and 0.073% Pb
 - 285 g/t Ag, 2.84% Zn, 0.23% Cu, and 0.034% Pb
 - 269 g/t Ag, 2.00% Zn, 0.12% Cu, and 0.020% Pb
 - 242 g/t Ag, 1.55% Zn, 0.15% Cu, and 0.007% Pb

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- 242 g/t Ag, 12.92% Zn, 0.11% Cu, and 0.009% Pb
- 107 g/t Ag, 13.31% Zn, 0.048% Cu, and 4.43% Pb
- 12.44 g/t Ag, 12.04% Zn, 0.032% Cu, and 1.24% Pb
- 28.2 g/t Ag, 8.34% Zn, 0.016% Cu, and 0.002% Pb
- 88.32 g/t Ag, 6.90% Zn, 0.082% Cu, and 0.003% Pb
- 57.84 g/t Ag, 5.61% Zn, 0.043% Cu, and 10.6% Pb
- 4.56 g/t Ag, 5.52% Zn, 0.007% Cu, and 0.24% Pb
- Follow-up chip-channel sampling (not continuous) along several outcrops over ~200m trend of “Cuba-Tetra-Thumper” returned:
 - 2.4 metres of 1,071 g/t Ag, 9.30% Zn, 0.37% Cu, and 2.0% Pb on surface.
 - 4.8 metres of 728 g/t Ag, 7.70% Zn, 0.19% Cu, and 6.2% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 359 g/t Ag, 10.0% Zn, 0.17% Cu, and 0.018% Pb on surface.
 - 3.0 metres of 296 g/t Ag, 7.0% Zn, 0.12% Cu, and 0.022% Pb on surface.
 - 3.0 metres of 232 g/t Ag, 3.9% Zn, 0.039% Cu, and 0.55% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 224 g/t Ag, 2.3% Zn, 0.070% Cu, and 0.66% Pb on surface.
 - 2.5 metres of 129 g/t Ag, 4.99% Zn, 0.09% Cu, and 2.05% Pb on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 67.82 /t Ag, 4.59% Zn, 0.064% Cu, and 0.006% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 85.27 g/t Ag, 3.27% Zn, 0.041% Cu, and 0.25% Pb on surface.

Nickel (Ni) Cobalt (Co) Copper (Cu) Silver (Ag) Assays

- “Brass Rose” showing – High-grade Ni-Co-Cu-Ag arsenide/sulphide occurrence:
 - 7.7% Ni, 0.85% Co, 0.17% Cu, and 10.9 g/t Ag
- “Grey Rose” showing ~1.5km from “Brass Rose” discovered multiple outcrop samples of various vein generations including:
 - 3.2% Ni, 0.57% Co, 1.3 g/t Au, and 1.5 g/t Ag
 - 2.4% Ni, 0.34% Co, 0.2 g/t Au, 21.2 g/t Ag, and 0.13% Cu
 - 0.86% Ni, 0.19% Co, 0.02 g/t Au, and 2.69 g/t Ag
 - 0.58% Ni, 0.10% Co, 0.11 g/t Au, and 4.74 g/t Ag
 - 0.12% Ni, 0.08% Co, 0.01 g/t Au, and 18.72 g/t Ag
- Follow-up chip-channel sampling (not continuous) along the same outcrop of “Grey Rose” Ni-Co returned:
 - 2.0 metres of 2.8% Ni, 0.50% Co, 0.13 g/t Au, and 9.8 g/t Ag on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 0.58% Ni, 0.11% Co, 0.11 g/t Au, 4.74 g/t Ag, and 0.16% Zn on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 0.61% Cu, 0.04% Co, 79.53 g/t Ag, and 0.66% Zn on surface.
- There is a general Ni-Co enrichment across a wide range of samples throughout the Chachi Corridor proximal to the IP conductivity/chargeability feature.

QAQC/ Analytical Procedures

Rock Samples

Rock samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSALABS’ preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Prepped samples were sent to MSALABS’ analytical facility in Langley, B.C., where 50g pulps were analyzed for gold using method FAS-121 (fire assay-AAS finish). Gold assays greater than 100 g/t Au were automatically analyzed using FAS-425 (fire assay with a gravimetric finish). Rock samples were analyzed for 53 elements using method IMS-230, multi-element ICP-MS 4-acid digestion, ultratrace level. Silver assay

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results greater than 100 g/t Ag and cobalt, copper, nickel, lead and zinc greater than 10,000ppm were automatically analyzed by ore grade method ICF-6.

The Company conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material samples are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing rock samples.

Soil Samples

Soil samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSALABS’ preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were prepared using method PRP-757. Soil samples were dried and screen to 80 mesh, discard plus fraction. Prepped samples were sent to MSALABS’ analytical facility in Langley, B.C., where they were analyzed for 51 elements using IMS-131 for samples with 20g or greater and IMS-130 for samples between 0.5g and 20g.

Crystal Lake Mining conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material pulps are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing soil samples.

On October 25, 2019, the Company announced the results from the first two of ten drill holes in its maiden diamond drill program at Burgundy Ridge (will now be referred to as the “Ridge Zone”).

Diamond Drill Hole BRDDH19-002 (“Hole #2”) at the Ridge Zone intercepted 91.26 metres of 0.38% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, and 4.12 g/t Ag starting at a depth of 36.7 metres. (Table 1).

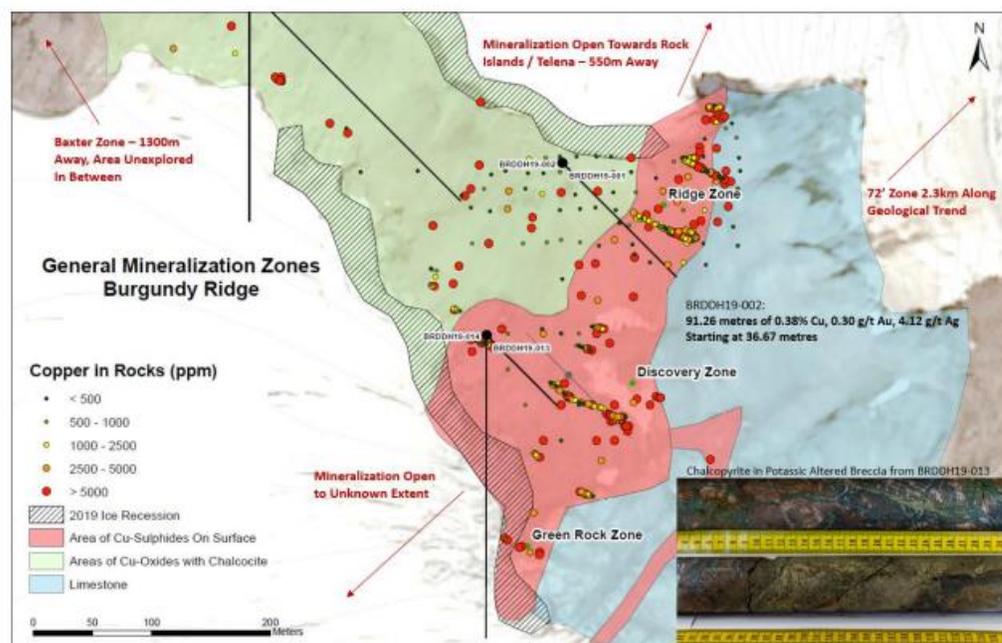
Furthermore, a higher-grade core of mineralization within the 91.26 metre interval assayed 25.78 metres of 0.73% Cu, 0.63 g/t Au, 9.36 g/t Ag, and 0.11% Zn starting at 82.22 metres depth.

The first Diamond Drill Hole BRDDH19 001 (“Hole #1”) drilled on the Ridge Zone also intercepted high-grade Cu-Au-Ag mineralization with an interval of 4.66 metres at 1.35% Cu, 0.72 g/t Au, 9.04 g/t Ag, and 0.17% Zn within a broader mineralized intercept of 59.00 metres of 0.28% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, and 2.44 g/t Ag starting at a depth of 21.00 metres downhole (Table 1).

Highlights

- BRDDH19 002 (Hole #2 on the Ridge Zone): 91.26 metres of 0.38% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, 4.12 g/t Ag starting at 36.67 metres (Table 1).
 - Including 25.76 metres of 0.73% Cu, 0.63 g/t Au, 9.36 g/t Ag, and 0.11% Zn starting at 82.22 metres.
- Both Hole #1 & Hole #2 (BRDDH19 001 and BRDDH19 002) intersected copper, gold, silver, and zinc rich mineralization on a 180-metre step out from 2018’s Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling, and a ~40 to 85 metres down dip separation.
- A total of 7 samples (both within and outside of highlighted intervals) returned assays of >1% Cu (Table 2).
- Assays remain pending on 8 of 10 diamond drill holes completed at the Ridge Zone in 2019.
- The system remains open in all directions and at depth.

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Map of Crystal Lake's Burgundy Trend at the Newmont Lake Project, British Columbia

TABLE 1

BRDDH19-001	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
Intercept	21.00	80.00	59.00	0.28	0.16	2.44	0.04
Including	75.3	79.96	4.66	1.35	0.72	9.04	0.17
Intercept	125.52	144.30	18.78	0.31	0.18	6.00	0.35
BRDDH19-002	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
Intercept	36.67	127.93	91.26	0.38	0.30	4.12	0.06
Including	69.00	108.00	39.00	0.62	0.52	7.22	0.09
Including	82.22	108.00	25.78	0.73	0.63	9.36	0.11

Discussion

The second diamond drill hole BRDDH19-002 at the Ridge Zone, did not make it to its final target and collapsed at a depth of 147 metres due to bad ground conditions, 203 metres short of its target depth of 350 metres for the first-pass drilling.

The Ridge Zone is part of the larger Burgundy Trend, an area that received its first ever drilling on October 2018 via RC drilling (see March 7, 2018 release). The drill pad (“Pad A1”), from which Diamond Drill Hole BRDDH19-001 (“Hole #1”) and Drill Hole BRDDH19-002 (Hole #2) were completed, is a 180-metre step out from the 2018 RC drilling location.

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At the Ridge Zone mineralization vectored into a zinc-rich zone of the system SE of the collar location in Hole #1 (BRDDH19-001) with 18.78 metres of 0.31% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, 6.00 g/t Ag, and 0.35% Zn starting at 125.52 metres. Higher grade zinc intercepts up to 1.32% Zn, 0.50% Cu over 2.00 metres and 0.72% Zn, 0.27% Cu over 1.55 metres sit within a broader 74.5 metre zinc-enriched horizon.

A seventh high-grade copper intercept was encountered below the zinc horizon in Hole #1 (BRDDH19-001) with 1.85 metres of 1.04% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au, 4.78 g/t Ag, and 0.24% Zn (Table 2). This is synonymous with high-grade copper mineralization intersected in 2018 RC drilling more than 200 metres away down plunge.

TABLE 2: Summary of high-grade copper intercepts

BRDDH19-001	BRDDH19-002
1.82 metres of 1.04% Cu @ 67.05 m	1.00 metres of 1.07% Cu @ 82.22 m
2.27 metres of 1.53% Cu @ 75.30 m	2.80 metres of 1.04% Cu @ 90.20 m
2.39 metres of 1.17% Cu @ 77.57 m	2.00 metres of 1.16% Cu @ 104.00 m
1.85 metres of 1.04% Cu @ 196.00 m	

This new drilling data in conjunction with dense hyperspectral, alteration, lithology, structural and surface data indicates that much of the widespread copper, gold, silver, and zinc mineralization at surface and open to a minimum depth of 147 metres is likely a “skarn” mineralization zone that is part of a multi-kilometre copper, gold, and silver-rich alkalic porphyry system in the greater Burgundy Trend.

The Burgundy Trend is Close to Major Infrastructure

The Burgundy Trend is located less than 20kms from the 303-megawatt AltaGas hydroelectric power facility completed in 2015. Manulife Financial and Axiom Infrastructure purchased 90% of the project for net proceeds of \$1.37 billion USD in 2018. The 72-megawatt Mclymont Creek Hydroelectric Plant and access road sit on the southern boundary of the Newmont Lake Project. The road which was constructed for access to these hydroelectric facilities skirts the southern boundary of Crystal Lake’s Newmont Lake property. Additionally, the Galore Creek access road runs through the northern portion of the Newmont Lake Property.

Newmont Lake ‘Project Phase 1 Exploration Programs’ Highlights - Three New Surface Discoveries Expand and Infill the Greater Burgundy Trend

Rapidly receding glaciers at Burgundy continue to expose new mineral showings on surface. Three new surface showings of significance were discovered in 2019 that were previously covered by ice and snow. These showings range from potassic altered, chalcopyrite mineralized megacrystic syenites, to hydrothermal chalcopyrite and sphalerite cement breccias with potassic altered, chalcopyrite mineralized clasts observed discontinuously over a 1,100-metre strike length.

On the southeastern end of Burgundy Ridge, a continuous 37 metre surface channel sample was taken crosscutting a sulphide-rich cemented hydrothermal breccia and 10 to 30-centimetre chalcopyrite veins at the newly exposed Green Rock showing across the general mineralization trend. The channel sample ended in strong sulphide mineralization at 37.00 metres due to snow cover. Assay results from this channel sample are pending.

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On January 17, 2020, the Company announced the results from Channel Sample BRCH19-01, the first ever continuous channel/trench sample at Burgundy Ridge on the Newmont Lake Project in the Golden Triangle of British Columbia. This channel sample targeted a new discovery area made late in the 2019 season called the "Green Rock Zone" as a result of rapidly receding snow/ice in the region.

Channel/trench Sample BRCH19-01 cut a hydrothermal breccia exposed on surface assaying 22.00 metres of 2.00% Cu, 2.27 g/t Au, 34.26 g/t Ag, and 4.69% Zn. This hydrothermal breccia contained a high-grade centre assaying 10.00 metres of 3.29% Cu, 8.59% Zn, 3.75 g/t Au, and 63.40 g/t Ag on surface.

The channel/trench sample is a ~340-metre step-out from the first diamond drill hole results released at Burgundy Ridge including BRDDH19-002's 91.26 metres of 0.38% Cu, 0.30 g/t Au, 4.12 g/t Ag, starting at 36.7 metres depth. Mineralization and alteration styles outline a large copper/gold-rich alkalic porphyry system with related high-grade hydrothermal breccia and skarn mineralization seen along the entire 2.3km Burgundy Trend.

Channel/trench Sample BRCH19-01 Highlights

- 2.00% Cu, 4.69% Zn, 2.27 g/t Au, and 34.36 g/t Ag over 22.00 metres at surface.
 - Including 3.29% Cu, 8.59% Zn, 3.75 g/t Au, and 63.40 g/t Ag over 10.00 metres at surface.
- 1.31% Cu, 2.97% Zn, 1.49 g/t Au, and 23.26 g/t Ag on surface over 37.00 metres on surface.
- Approximate 340 metre step-out from initial diamond drill hole results.

Due to time and weather constraints, one diamond drill hole (BRDDH19-016) was roughly targeted towards the Green Rock Zone as the last drill hole at Burgundy Ridge in 2019. This hole was drilled from Pad C-1; a drill pad designed to target the Discovery Zone approximately 200 metres to the north of Green Rock. Diamond Drill Hole BRDDH19-016 was continued as the deepest hole of Burgundy Ridge's first-ever diamond drill campaign. Assays are pending.

Geological Discussion

Channel Sample BRCH19-01's final 7.00 metres cut 0.46% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au, 10.33 g/t Ag, and 0.32% Zn on surface of strong to intense potassic altered rock mineralized with a chalcopyrite stockwork (see Figure 2). The protolith is unknown at this time due to intensity of alteration. The alteration and mineralization styles are indicative of a copper/gold-rich alkalic porphyry systems which may be the ultimate source of mineralization seen along the entire 2.3km Burgundy Trend.

Specific clasts within Green Rock's heterolithic hydrothermal breccia are potassic-altered, trachytic syenites with chalcopyrite stockwork. These clasts are highly significant as they are synonymous with the mineralization observed in the final 7.00 metres of BRCH19-01. This relationship is early evidence for a minimum of 2 mineralization events and styles at Burgundy Ridge (see Figure 1).

Earlier in the season the Company intersected the first-ever copper/gold-rich porphyry hypogene mineralization at the 72' Zone based on a blind target using hyperspectral technology which measured transitional zones of magnesium and potassium in white micas. Further lithochemical and geochronological analyses are underway to fingerprint the intrusion and test whether they are of the same source.

Channel Sampling Procedures

BRCH19-01 represents a 37.00 metre continuous channel/trench sample taken on surface in the Green Rock Zone. The following represents a list of important steps taken to ensure the quality and reliability of results from the channel:

- The channel sample is perpendicular to the limestone contact as to not over-exaggerate width (true width is unknown).
- Surface oxides/hydroxides were avoided as to not over-exaggerate the metal grade of mineralization that was cut, and results are considered to be representative of massive to semimassive sulphide mineralization, or stockwork sulphide mineralization (see Figure 1 and 2).
- Systematic 1.00 metre whole samples were taken to eliminate sampling bias and ensure reliable assay data.

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BRCH19-01 ended in chalcopyrite stockwork mineralization due to snow/time restrictions during the discovery. The on-surface extent remains open in all directions and was visually observed continuing under the snow. The approximate depth of snow at the immediate edge does not represent a significant challenge for exploration in 2020. Figure 2 is a representative sample of the mineralization in the last metre of BRCH19-01 where winter conditions cut channeling short.

QAQC/ Analytical Procedures

Rock samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSALABS' preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were prepared using method PRP-910. Samples were dried, crushed to 2mm, split 250g and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Prepped samples were sent to MSALABS' analytical facility in Langley, B.C, where 50g pulps were analyzed for gold using method FAS-121 (fire assay-AAS finish). Gold assays greater than 100 g/t Au were automatically analyzed using FAS-425 (fire assay with a gravimetric finish). Rock samples were analyzed for 53 elements using method IMS-230, multi-element ICP-MS 4-acid digestion, ultra-trace level. Silver assay results greater than 100 g/t Ag and cobalt, copper, nickel, lead and zinc greater than 10,000ppm were automatically analyzed by ore grade method ICF-6.

The Company conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material samples are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing rock samples.

Soil samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSA LABS' preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were prepared using method PRP-757. Soil samples were dried and screened to 80 mesh, discard plus fraction. Prepped samples were sent to MSA LABS' analytical facility in Langley, B.C, where they were analyzed for 51 elements using IMS-131 for samples with 20g or greater and IMS-130 for samples between 0.5g and 20g.

The Company conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material pulps are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing soil samples.

ARRANGEMENT AGREEMENT AND ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On June 25, 2019, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sassy to transfer its Northwest Ontario nickel exploration assets to Sassy, and its LOI, to acquire the Foremore claims, by way of a plan of arrangement pursuant to the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. During the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company transferred the above noted exploration assets to Sassy in exchange for 10,000,000 common shares of Sassy which were distributed to the Company's shareholders. On September 30, 2019, the Company received shareholder approval of the transaction.

The disposal group reclassified for distribution to shareholders at September 30, 2019 consists of the Company's Canadian subsidiary, Sassy, and certain exploration and evaluation assets which were spun-out during the period ended March 31, 2020. The disposal group was part of the Company's only segment, which is the exploration of exploration and evaluation assets.

During the period where Sassy was a subsidiary of the Company, management determined the assets and liabilities of Sassy to meet the definitions of assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Consequently, assets and liabilities of Sassy were classified as a disposal group.

In accordance with IFRS 5, on the reclassification of disposal groups as assets held for sale and discontinued operations, the Company remeasured the net assets of Sassy to fair value less costs of disposal. During the period ended March 31, 2020, an impairment of \$143,201 (September 30, 2019 - \$5,514,071) was recognized against exploration and evaluation assets, which is included in loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

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Assets and liabilities held for sale	March 31, 2020	September 30, 2019
Cash	\$ -	\$ 45,253
Receivables	-	1,662
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)	-	2,758,085
Total assets held for sale	\$ -	\$ 2,805,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ 37,500
Proceeds from issuance of shares – Sassy (Note 7)	-	17,500
Special warrants - Sassy	-	250,000
Total liabilities held for sale	\$ -	\$ 305,000

The fair value of the net assets distributed was based on subsequent Sassy private placements completed at \$0.25 per share multiplied by 10,000,000 shares of Sassy Resources, which were distributed to the Company’s shareholders on a pro rata basis. The Company’s shareholders received 0.066708 shares of Sassy for every one common share of the Company held as at February 10, 2020.

During the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company has incurred \$27,500 in transaction costs associated with the plan of arrangement, which were recorded as a loss on disposal of share ownership of Sassy.

Special Warrants

During the year ended September 30, 2019, Sassy granted 5,000,000 special warrants at \$0.05 per warrant for gross proceeds of \$250,000. Each special warrant shall be convertible into one common share and one common share purchase warrant on a date to be determined by the board of directors of Sassy but no later than two weeks after Sassy becomes a reporting issuer. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.10 for a period of two years.

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.

At March 31, 2020, the Company’s working capital deficiency, defined as current assets less current liabilities, was \$2,689,116 decreased from working capital deficiency of \$1,576,153 at September 30, 2019, primarily due to increased accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the period from October 1, 2019 to June 12, 2020, the Company:

- i) closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 15,513,250 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,551,325, of which \$49,625 was received subsequently and \$40,000 remains receivable. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant may be exercised by the holder to

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purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.15 on or before November 19, 2024. The Company issued 290,800 finder’s warrants (valued at \$11,801). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.15 on or before November 19, 2021. The Company paid share issuance costs of \$21,080.

- ii) issued 2,557,693 flow-through units at \$0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of \$332,500. 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 \$0.20 on or before November 14, 2021. The Company issued 196,615 finder’s warrants (valued at \$4,046). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.20 on or before May 19, 2021. The Company paid share issuance costs of \$25,560.
- iii) closed an additional tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued 15,477,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,547,700, of which \$64,000 remains receivable. 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 \$0.15 on or before December 20, 2024. The Company paid finder’s fees of \$25,360 and issued 253,600 finder’s warrants (valued at \$11,812). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.15 on or before December 20, 2021.

The Company also issued 1,562,000 flow-through units at \$0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of \$203,060. 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 \$0.20 on or before December 19, 2021. The Company paid finder’s fees of \$10,005 and issued 76,960 finder’s warrants (valued at \$1,929). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.20 on or before June 19, 2021.

The Company also issued 153,923 flow-through units at \$0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of \$20,010. 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 \$0.20 on or before December 20, 2021. The Company issued 12,314 finder’s warrants (valued at \$308). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.20 on or before June 20, 2021. The Company paid share issuance costs of \$1,600.

- iv) closed the final tranche of the non-brokered private placement and issued 1,680,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$168,000, of which \$58,000 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 \$0.15 on or before December 31, 2024. The Company paid finder’s fees of \$8,800 and issued 88,000 finder’s warrants (valued at \$4,469). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.15 on or before December 31, 2021.

The Company also issued 357,000 flow-through units at \$0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of \$46,410. 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 \$0.20 on or before December 31, 2021. The Company paid finder’s fees of \$3,713 and issued 28,560 finder’s warrants (valued at \$860). Each finder’s warrant may be exercised to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.20 on or before June 30, 2021.

- v) issued 100,000 common shares pursuant to exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$15,000.

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.

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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.

	Loss per quarter	Fully diluted loss per share	Interest income
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)	0.01	-
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	-
Jul. 1, 2019 – Sept. 30, 2019	(6,770,282)	0.01	-
Oct. 1, 2019 – Dec. 31, 2019	(838,523)	0.01	-
Jan. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2020	(351,188)	0.00	-

Six Months Ended March 31, 2020

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended March 31, 2020 was \$1,189,711 compared to \$1,127,579 for the period ended March 31, 2019. During the period ended March 31, 2020:

- i) Consulting and promotion increased to \$547,784 (2019 – \$168,160) due to the Company’s effort in raising awareness in the market to seek financing opportunities during the current period.
- ii) General, rent and administrative increased to \$66,892 (2019 – \$41,320) due to an increase in administration services during the current period.
- iii) Gain on disposal of share ownership of Sassy of \$268,665 (2019 – \$Nil) due to the Company’s effective interest in Sassy was diluted to 0.00011% during the current period.
- iv) Management fees increased to \$164,798 (2019 – \$149,138) due to fees paid or accrued to the former Chief Operation Officer and Chief Executive Officer during the current period.
- v) Office and miscellaneous increased to \$161,646 (2019 – \$153,059) due to an increase in general activities during the current period.
- vi) Professional fees increased to \$166,662 (2019 – \$76,849) due to higher legal fees relating to the disposition of Sassy during the current period.
- vii) Regulatory and filing fees decreased to \$4,023 (2019 – \$75,063) due to a decrease in share activities during the current period.
- viii) Share-based compensation decreased to \$Nil (2019 – \$320,890) due to fewer stock options granted during the current period.

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- ix) Travel and promotion increased to \$142,700 (2019 – \$48,903) due to an increase in travel as a result of site visits to the Newmont Lake project and other activities during the current period.
- x) Realized loss on marketable securities of \$Nil (2019 – \$85,000) due to sales of marketable securities during the comparative period.
- xi) Unrealized gain on marketable securities decreased to \$Nil (2019 – \$65,625) due to a change in market value of marketable securities during the comparative period.
- xii) Write-off of receivables of \$17,309 (2019 – \$Nil) due to the uncertainty in collection during the current period.
- xiii) Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets of \$143,201 (2019 – \$ Nil) due to exploration expenditures recorded for written off properties during the current period.
- xiv) Write-off of equipment of \$14,690 (2019 – \$ Nil) due to the equipment is no longer in use during the current period.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period ended March 31, 2020 was \$319,138 compared to \$547,572 for the period ended March 31, 2019. During the period ended March 31, 2020:

- i) Consulting and promotion increased to \$195,308 (2019 – \$86,900) due to the Company’s effort in raising awareness in the market to seek financing opportunities during the current period.
- ii) Gain on disposal of share ownership of Sassy of \$27,654 (2019 – \$Nil) due to the Company’s effective interest in Sassy was diluted to 0.00011% during the current period.
- xv) Management fees decreased to \$49,899 (2019 – \$78,358) due to fees paid or accrued to the former Chief Operation Officer and Chief Executive Officer during the current period.
- iii) Office and miscellaneous increased to \$87,847 (2019 – \$72,030) due to an increase in general activities during the current period.
- iv) Professional fees increased to \$101,840 (2019 – \$29,750) due to higher legal fees relating to the disposition of Sassy during the current period.
- v) Regulatory and filing fees decreased to \$3,059 (2019 – \$29,568) due to decreased share activities during the current period.
- vi) Share-based compensation decreased to \$Nil (2019 – \$192,677) due to fewer stock options granted during the current period.
- vii) Travel and promotion increased to \$52,719 (2019 – \$21,898) due to an increase in travel as a result of site visits to the Newmont Lake project and other promotional activities during the current period.
- viii) Realized loss on marketable securities of \$Nil (2019 – \$85,000) due to the sales of marketable securities during the comparative period.
- ix) Unrealized gain on marketable securities decreased to \$Nil (2019 – \$65,625) due to a change in market value of marketable securities during the comparative period.

Write-off of receivables of \$17,309 (2019 – \$Nil) due to the uncertainty in collection during the current period.

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- xvi) Write-off of equipment of \$14,690 (2019 – \$ Nil) due to the equipment is no longer in use 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, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties, and loans 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.

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 ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At March 31, 2020, the Company had a cash balance of \$126,984 (September 30, 2019 – \$135,986) to settle current liabilities of \$3,066,882 (September 30, 2019 – \$5,062,243). 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.

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 March 31, 2020, 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.

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 of its exploration and

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evaluation interests. Capital is comprised of the Company’s shareholders’ equity. As at March 31, 2020, the Company’s shareholders’ equity was \$9,78,031 (September 30, 2019 – \$9,819,474).

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 March 31, 2020.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at March 31, 2020.

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 periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

During the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company paid or accrued:

- (i) consulting fees recorded in exploration and evaluation assets of \$630,843 (2019 - \$Nil) paid or accrued to a director, a company owned by a director and a company in which the CEO has an ownership interest.
- (ii) consulting fees of \$7,500 to the former CEO of the Company.
- (iii) management fees of \$164,798 (2019 - \$149,138) paid or accrued to the Chief Executive Officer and a former director of the Company.
- (iv) director's fees of \$Nil (2019 - \$13,047) paid or accrued to directors and former directors of the Company.
- (v) share-based compensation of \$Nil (2019 - \$248,790) to directors of the Company.

Included in due to related parties as at March 31, 2020 is \$688,959 (September 30, 2019 - \$99,022) due to directors, a spouse of a director, former directors, companies controlled by directors and a company with common directors.

During the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company wrote off the related party’s receivable from a company with common directors of \$17,308 due to uncertainty in collection. As at March 31, 2020 is \$Nil (September 30, 2019 - \$17,308) due to a company with common directors.

During the period ended March 31, 2020, the Company issued Nil stock options (September 30, 2019 – 1,310,000) to directors resulting in share-based compensation of \$Nil (September 30, 2019 - \$248,790).

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company paid interest of \$86,853 to a director of the Company.

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Outstanding Share Information at June 12, 2020

Authorized Capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.

Issued and Outstanding Capital

149,907,933 shares outstanding

Stock Options and Warrants Outstanding

The following stock options were outstanding **June 12, 2020**.

<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Number of Options Exercisable</u>
September 25, 2020	\$ 0.30	1,225,000	1,225,000
December 19, 2020	\$ 0.30	480,000	480,000
March 18, 2021	\$ 0.30	440,000	440,000
April 1, 2021	\$ 0.30	1,200,000	1,200,000
June 24, 2024	\$ 0.35	670,000	670,000
		4,015,000	4,015,000

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The following warrants were outstanding at **June 12, 2020**:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
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
2,307,693	\$ 0.20	May 19, 2021
184,615	\$ 0.20	May 19, 2021
12,000	\$ 0.20	May 19, 2021
76,960	\$ 0.20	June 19, 2021
12,314	\$ 0.20	June 20, 2021
28,560	\$ 0.20	June 30, 2021
1,432,917	\$ 0.50	August 2, 2021
337,500	\$ 0.60	August 2, 2021
2,396,667	\$ 0.35	September 12, 2021
136,040	\$ 0.35	September 24, 2021
100,000	\$ 0.45	September 24, 2021
250,000	\$ 0.20	November 19, 2021
290,800	\$ 0.15	November 19, 2021
1,562,000	\$ 0.20	December 19, 2021
253,600	\$ 0.15	December 19, 2021
153,923	\$ 0.20	December 20, 2021
357,000	\$ 0.20	December 31, 2021
1,680,000	\$ 0.15	December 31, 2021
88,000	\$ 0.15	December 31, 2021
15,413,250	\$ 0.15	November 19, 2024
15,477,000	\$ 0.15	December 19, 2024
60,539,496		

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 March 31, 2020 condensed interim consolidated financial statements on www.SEDAR.com for financial instrument information.

New Accounting Policies and New Accounting Pronouncements

Please refer to Note 2 in the March 31, 2020 condensed interim consolidated financial statements on www.SEDAR.com for newly adopted accounting policies and recent accounting pronouncements.

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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 October 1, 2019, Richard Savage resigned from its board of directors.

On October 1, 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Maurizio Napoli as President and CEO.

On October 1, 2019, Alphonse Ruggiero resigned as CFO and the Company announced the appointment of Brian Moore as CFO and to its board of directors.

On October 1, 2019, David Ellett resigned from its board of directors.

On January 16, 2020, Maurizio Napoli resigned as CEO and will remain the President and a director of the Company.

On January 16, 2020, Cole Evans was appointed as CEO and a director of the Company.

On March 25, 2020, Alphonse Ruggiero resigned from its board of director, and the Company appointed David Watkins to the Board of Directors.

On April 8, 2020, the Company appointed David Cross as Chief Financial Officer.

On April 8, 2020, the Company appointed Terence Ortslan to its board of directors.

On June 8, 2020, Wally Boguski resigned as Chief Operating Officer and its Board of Directors.