

INTERNATIONAL TOWER HILL MINES LTD.
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. All currency amounts are stated in U.S. dollars unless noted otherwise. References to C\$ refer to Canadian currency.

Current Business Activities

General

International Tower Hill Mines Ltd. (“ITH” or the “Company”) consists of ITH and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Tower Hill Mines, Inc. (“TH Alaska”) (an Alaska corporation), Tower Hill Mines (US) LLC (“TH US”) (a Colorado limited liability company), and Livengood Placers, Inc. (“LPI”) (a Nevada corporation). The Company is engaged in the acquisition and development of mineral properties. The Company currently holds or has the right to acquire interests in a development stage project in Alaska referred to as the “Livengood Gold Project” or the “Project”. The Company has not yet begun extraction of mineralization from the deposit or reached commercial production. The Company has a 100% interest in its Livengood Gold Project, which as of December 31, 2021, has a measured and indicated mineral resource of 704.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.60 g/tonne (13.62 million ounces). As reported in the Technical Report Summary (“TRS”), filed as Exhibit 96.1 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, a portion of the mineral resources at the Project have been converted into proven and probable reserves of 430.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.65 g/tonne (9.0 million ounces) based on a gold price of \$1,680 per ounce. See Part I, Item 2. Properties of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, including the cautionary language therein, for more information regarding mineral reserves and resources.

Recent Developments

Livengood Gold Project Pre-Feasibility Study

On November 4, 2021, the Company announced the results of the Pre-Feasibility Study (“PFS”) for the Livengood Gold Project which are summarized in the TRS. The TRS details a project that would process 65,000 tons per day and produce 6.4 million ounces of gold over 21 years from a gold resource estimated at 13.6 million ounces at 0.60 g/tonne. The study utilized a third-party review by Whittle Consulting and BBA Inc. to integrate new interpretations based on an expanded geological database, improved geological modelling, new resource estimation methodology, an optimized mine plan and production schedule, additional detailed metallurgical work at various gold grades and grind sizes, changes in the target grind for the mill, new engineering estimates, and updated cost inputs, all of which significantly de-risk the Project. The TRS has estimated the capital costs of the Project at \$1.93 billion, the total cost per ton milled at \$13.12, the all-in sustaining costs at \$1,171 per ounce, and net present value (5%) at \$1,800/oz of \$400 million.

The Project configuration evaluated in the TRS is a conventional, owner-operated surface mine that would utilize large-scale mining equipment in a blast/load/haul operation. Mill feed would be processed in a comminution circuit consisting of primary and secondary crushing, wet grinding in a single semi-autogenous mill and single ball mill followed by a gravity gold circuit and a conventional carbon in leach circuit.

The TRS was prepared by independent third-party consultants. The Company cautions that the PFS which is summarized in the TRS is preliminary in nature, and is based on technical and economic assumptions which are expected to be further refined and evaluated in a full feasibility study which may be completed in the future. The TRS is based on a mineral resource estimate effective as of August 20, 2021. The Company has determined that the mineral resource estimate of August 20, 2021 remains current as of December 31, 2021.

On March 9, 2022, the Company announced that the Board had approved a 2022 budget of \$3.2 million. The 2022 work program will advance the baseline environmental data collection in critical areas of hydrology and waste rock geochemical characterization needed to support future permitting, as well as advance community engagement.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus 2019 (“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. While it is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak, including as a result of the emergence of variant strains of the virus and ongoing vaccination efforts, and its ultimate effects on the Company's business, results of operations or ability to raise funds at this time, as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the COVID-19 pandemic has not had any material adverse effects on the Company.

Results of Operations

Summary of Quarterly Results

Description	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Net income (loss)	\$ (713,973)	\$ (1,015,489)	\$ (1,648,913)	\$ (2,178,014)
Basic and diluted net gain (loss) per common share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,137,872)	\$ (1,995,576)	\$ (1,101,763)	\$ (1,486,464)
Basic and diluted net gain (loss) per common share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2021

The Company had a net loss of \$713,973 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to a net loss of \$1,137,872 for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Mineral property expenditures were \$203,093 for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$539,754 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The decrease of \$336,661 is primarily due to the completion of the PFS for the Livengood Gold Project, which amounted to a decrease of \$314,519, and timing variance on environmental and legal costs, which amounted to a decrease of \$22,142, which expenditures were made during the three months ended March 31, 2021 and not repeated during the three months ended March 31, 2022.

Excluding share-based costs of \$25,246 and \$15,623 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively, wages and benefits were \$104,303, for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$147,627, for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The decrease of \$43,324 is primarily due to a variation in timing of employee benefits.

Regulatory costs were \$73,696 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$100,023 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The decrease of \$26,327 is primarily due to reduced SEDAR annual fees of (\$18,820) and reduced Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") listing fees of \$12,658, partially offset by increased filing expenses related to the TRS for the Livengood Gold Project filed as Exhibit 96.1 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 of \$5,151.

Excluding share-based costs of \$1,803 and \$1,116 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively, investor relations costs were \$13,450 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$11,077 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The increase of \$2,373 is primarily due to increased investor relations conferences and services.

Professional fees were \$66,233 for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$46,641 for the three months ended March 31, 2021. The increase of \$19,592 is primarily due to the legal review of the TRS for the Livengood Gold Project of \$11,977, a timing variance for the SOX review services of \$6,035, and additional iXBRL services of \$1,580.

Share-based payment charges

Share-based payment charges for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 were allocated as follows:

Expense category:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Consulting	\$ 2,175	\$ 2,232
Investor relations	1,803	1,116
Wages and benefits	25,246	15,623
Total	\$ 29,224	\$ 18,971

Share-based payment charges were \$29,224 during the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to \$18,971 during the three months ended March 31, 2021. The increase of \$10,253 is mainly the result of the stock options to purchase common shares of the Company issued to its employees and consultants on May 27, 2020 at C\$0.92 per common share and May 25, 2021 at C\$1.31 per common share. One-third of the stock options vested automatically upon grant with the remaining options vesting in equal parts over a period of two years.

Other items amounted to total other expense of \$80,534 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, compared to total other expense of \$130,766 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021. As a result of the impact of exchange rates on certain of the Company's U.S. dollar cash balances, the Company had a foreign exchange loss of \$94,755 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, compared to a loss of \$140,687 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021. The average exchange rate during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 was C\$1 to \$0.7898, compared to C\$1 to \$0.7899 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021. Interest income was \$1,569 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, compared to \$9,921 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2021. The decrease of \$8,352 is primarily due to short-term investment certificates being re-invested upon maturity at a lower interest rate. Other income was \$12,652 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2022, compared to Nil for the three-month period ended March 31, 2021.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has no revenue generating operations from which it can internally generate funds. To date, the Company has predominantly financed its ongoing operations through the sale of its equity securities by way of public offerings and private placements and the subsequent exercise of share purchase and broker warrants and options issued in connection with such private placements.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$7,249,783 compared to \$7,780,671 at December 31, 2021. The decrease of approximately \$0.5 million resulted mainly from expenditures on operating activities of \$0.9 million, partially offset by financing activities of \$0.3 million and a positive foreign currency transaction impact of \$0.1 million.

Financing activities during the three-month period ended March 31, 2022 included the exercise of stock options. Proceeds of \$290,290 were received on the issuance of 405,000 common shares.

The Company had no cash flows from financing activities during the three-month period ended March 31, 2021.

The Company had no cash flows from investing activities during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had working capital of \$7,080,499 compared to working capital of \$7,342,470 at December 31, 2021. The Company expects that it will operate at a loss for the foreseeable future, but believes the current cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to cover the anticipated 2022 work plan at the Livengood Gold Project and satisfy its currently anticipated general and administrative costs through at least the next 12 months.

The Company will require significant additional financing to continue its operations (including general and administrative expenses) in connection with advancing activities at the Livengood Gold Project and the development of any mine that may be determined to be built at the Livengood Gold Project, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the additional financing required on acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, any significant delays in the issuance of required permits for the ongoing work at the Livengood Gold Project, or unexpected results in connection with the ongoing work, could result in the Company being required to raise additional funds to advance permitting efforts. The Company's review of its financing options includes considering a future strategic alliance to assist in further development, permitting and future construction costs, although there can be no assurance that any such strategic alliance will, in fact, be pursued or realized.

Despite the Company's success to date in raising significant equity financing to fund its operations, there is significant uncertainty that the Company will be able to secure any additional financing in the current or future equity markets. See "Risk Factors – *We will require additional financing to fund exploration and, if warranted, development and production. Failure to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation and could cast uncertainty on our ability to continue as a going concern*" included in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Other than cash held by its subsidiaries for their immediate operating needs in the United States, all of the Company's cash reserves are on deposit with a major Canadian chartered bank. The Company does not believe that the credit, liquidity or market risks with respect thereto have increased as a result of current market conditions.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table discloses the Company's contractual obligations as of March 31, 2022, including anticipated mineral property payments and work commitments. Under the terms of the Company's mineral property purchase agreements, mineral leases and unpatented mineral claims, the Company is required to make certain scheduled acquisition payments, incur certain levels of expenditures, make lease or advance royalty payments, make payments to government authorities and incur assessment work expenditures (as summarized in the table below) in order to maintain and preserve the Company's interests in the related mineral properties. If the Company is unable or unwilling to make any such payments or incur any such expenditure, it is likely that the Company would lose or forfeit its rights to acquire or hold the related mineral properties. The following table assumes that the Company retains the rights to all of its current mineral properties, but does not exercise any lease purchase or royalty buyout options:

	Payments Due by Year						Total
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027 and beyond	
Mineral Property Leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 396,972	\$ 513,715	\$ 519,136	\$ 524,625	\$ 530,183	\$ 535,810	\$ 3,020,441
Mining Claim Government Fees	205,720	205,720	205,720	205,720	205,720	205,720	1,234,320
Total	\$ 602,692	\$ 719,435	\$ 724,856	\$ 730,345	\$ 735,903	\$ 741,530	\$ 4,254,761

1. Does not include required work expenditures, as it is assumed that the required expenditure level is significantly below the level of work that will actually be carried out by the Company. Does not include potential royalties that may be payable (other than annual minimum royalty payments).

Environmental Regulations

The operations of the Company may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company vary greatly and are not predictable. The Company's policy is to meet or, if possible, surpass standards set by relevant legislation by application of technically proven and economically feasible measures.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Holders

The Company has been a "passive foreign investment company" ("PFIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes in recent years and expects to continue to be a PFIC in the future. Current and prospective U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of PFIC classification and the U.S. federal tax treatment of PFICs. Additional information on this matter is included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, under "Part II. Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities - Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Holders."

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of March 31, 2022, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based on the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2022, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act: (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a manner that allows for timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

The effectiveness of our or any system of disclosure controls and procedures, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the system will be met and is subject to certain limitations, including the exercise of judgement in designing, implementing and evaluating controls and procedures and the assumptions used in identifying the likelihood of future events.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.