



BAYHORSE SILVER INC.

2501 - 4398 Buchanan Street Burnaby, BC V5C 6R7

Tel: 604-684-3394 Fax: 1-888-684-0586 Toll Free: 1-866-399-6539

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Accompanying the September 30, 2019 Consolidated Financial Statements

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of November 26, 2019, is intended to be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, and related notes thereto, which have been reported in Canadian dollars (unless noted otherwise), and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Amounts in this MD&A are stated in Canadian dollars unless noted otherwise.

This discussion relates to the operations of Bayhorse Silver Inc. (the "**Company**"), during the period up to the date of this MD&A, being November 26, 2019.

Additional information, including press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**") and is available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

OVERVIEW

Bayhorse Silver Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on April 6, 2004 and continued its incorporation into British Columbia on May 3, 2010. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests. The Company's consolidated financial statements include the records of the Company's wholly owned US based subsidiary, Bayhorse Silver (USA) Inc. The Company is listed on the TSX-V under ticker symbol BHS as a Tier 2 mining issuer, the Frankfurt Exchange, Germany, under the symbol 7KXN, and in the US under the symbol KXPLF.

The Company is a junior natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. The Company is yet to receive any revenue from its mineral exploration operations. Accordingly, the Company has no operating income or cash flows. As a result, the Company has relied almost exclusively upon equity and debt financing activities, which is not expected to significantly change in the immediate future.

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Produced the first bar containing 37.69 ounces (1.172 kg) of .9999 fine silver. The silver bar was extracted from a portion of the 175 kg (386 lb.) of the samples sent to Minerals Solutions of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, USA.
- Completed the sale of 1,740 ounces of .9999 refined silver from the current testing/refining program.
- Completed non-brokered private placement financings and raised gross proceeds of approximately \$1.14 million in 2019.

- Engaged Consulting Metallurgist, John Fox, to oversee the ongoing metallurgical work at both its high grade Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon, USA, and at its precious metals rich, Brandywine Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Project, British Columbia, Canada.
- Expanded the Brandywine precious metals rich VMS project near Squamish BC, to 1,500 hectares from 400 hectares.
- Received gold metallic screen assays from the re-assayed core samples from the 2010 Brandywine drilling program. A suite of eleven samples taken from best mineralized intersections confirmed the presence of significant coarse gold mineralization with the highest grade being 20.2 g/t over 1.5 m.
- Completed commissioning and testing of the milling and concentrate circuit at its Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon, USA, and has commenced production of both gravity and flotation concentrate from the Ore-Sorter pre-processed stockpile to allow the Company the flexibility to tailor the silver concentrate characteristics for a variety of clients and uses.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE / DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

The Company's business is the acquisition, financing, and exploration of prospective mineral properties in areas of low political risk, close to support facilities and with ready access.

Mineral Properties

The Company has a 100% interest in the Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon USA.

Bayhorse Silver Mine Property, Oregon State

The Company entered into an Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated December 4, 2013 among Bayhorse Silver Mine, LLC, and American Cordillera Mining Corporation with its wholly-owned subsidiary Amcor Exploration Inc. (collectively, "AMCOR") of Spokane Washington, whereby the Company was granted an option (the "Option") to acquire an 80% interest in AMCOR's 100% leasehold interest from Bayhorse Silver Mine, LLC in certain mineral claims commonly referred to as the Bayhorse Silver Mine located in Baker County, Oregon.

The Company earned its 80% interest in the Bayhorse Silver Mine by making a cash payment of \$25,000, and making the following additional share issuances and property expenditures, all of which have been completed:

Share issuances

- Issue 1,500,000 common shares.

Property expenditures

- Incur cumulative expenditures of US\$1,500,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the Option date (December 17, 2018).

As of September 30, 2019, the cumulative exploration expenditure incurred was US\$5.5.

The Company is required to make minimum advance royalty payments of US\$50,000 annually on June 26, of which the Company has completed payments up to June 26, 2018 and has partially completed payments for 2019.

In accordance with the provisions of the option agreement, the Company was responsible for 80% of the project expenditures and AMCOR was responsible for 20% of the expenditures going

forward. Provisions in the option agreement allowed for dilution of either joint venture parties' interest in the joint venture and, when either party's interest fell below 10% based on participating project expenditures, their interest shall be converted to a 1% net smelter royalty and the surviving party shall hold a 100% interest to the mining lease.

On May 15, 2017, the Company completed all necessary terms to exercise its option to acquire an 80% interest in the Leasehold Interest in the Claim known as the Bayhorse Silver Mine and as such, a Joint Venture ("JV") was deemed to have been formed with the following JV Interests:

- AMCOR deemed JV expenditures of \$320,000 (20% interest)
- Bayhorse Silver Inc. deemed JV expenditures of \$1,600,000 (80% interest)

On December 31, 2017, AMCOR confirmed that they did not wish to participate in funding the JV that has been established between Bayhorse Silver Inc. and AMCOR. AMCOR accepted a dilution of their interest in the JV to nil and Bayhorse Silver Inc. therefore increased its interest to 100%.

Maiden Resource Estimate

The Company completed and filed on SEDAR a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on a Maiden Inferred Mineral Resource for the Bayhorse Silver Mine comprising 292,300 short tons at an average grade of 21.65 troy ounces per ton (opt) silver (Ag) at a cutoff of 7.5 opt Ag, for a total of 6,328,400 oz silver. Mr. Michael Dufresne, M.Sc., P.Geol., P.Geo., has supervised the preparation of and takes responsibility for the Mineral Resource Estimate, and is the President and a Principal of APEX Geoscience Ltd. Mr. Dufresne is independent of the Company and is a Qualified Person and Consultant to the Company.

An additional conceptual exploration target of 200,000 to 250,000 tons at a range of grades of 10 to 20 opt Ag for a range of 2 million to 5 million ounces of silver has been modelled. The additional exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource for the exploration target and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of additional resources.

APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta has provided the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate in Table 1 below that is primarily based upon historic underground channel sampling and drilling, supported and confirmed by recent underground sampling by APEX and Bayhorse personnel. A total of 364 channel or drillhole samples have been used in the estimate. Silver grades for composites have been capped at 135 opt, which resulted in the capping of seven composites. The resource was calculated using inverse distance squared (ID2) and all blocks intersecting the known and modelled underground workings were removed. At a lower cut-off grade of 7.5 opt Ag, the mineralized material removed from the resource was approximately 20,700 tons at an average grade of 24.34 opt Ag for a total of 503,000 ounces of contained Ag. Based upon historic reports of mining, this is in line with what has thought to have been removed historically. The Bayhorse Silver Mine is reported to have produced at an average grade of 35 opt Ag in the 1920's, and the last time it was mined in 1984, the grades averaged 16.7 opt Ag.

Table 1: Bayhorse Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for silver at a variety of lower cut-off grades. The current mineral resource is bolded.

Classification*	Ag Cutoff (ounces per ton - opt)**	Tonnage (in Short Tons)	Ag Grade (ounces per short ton - opt)	Ag Grade (parts per million)***	Contained Ag*** (troy ounces)
Inferred	0	312,800	20.51	703.3	6,417,300
	2.5	305,800	20.94	718.1	6,404,100
	5	301,700	21.18	726.0	6,388,900
	7.5	292,300	21.65	742.4	6,328,400
	10	275,500	22.43	769.0	6,178,100
	12.5	253,700	23.39	801.9	5,934,000

* Inferred mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to allow for the classification of the inferred resources tabulated above as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues. The Mineral Resources have been classified according to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014).

**A price of \$US15/oz Ag with a conceptual underground mining and processing cost of \$100US/ton has been utilized to derive the favoured lower cut-off for Ag of 7.5 opt.

***Grade in ppm and contained ounces may not add due to rounding.

The Company is not basing any decision to produce on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability and advises there is an increased uncertainty and specific economic and technical risk of failure with any production decision. These risks include, but are not limited to, (i) a drop in price of commodities produced, namely silver, copper, lead and zinc, from the pricing used to make a production decision; (ii) failure of grades of the produced material to fall within the parameters used to make the production decision; (iii) an increase in mining costs due to changes within the mine during development and mining procedures; and (iv) metallurgical recovery changes that cannot be anticipated at the time of production.

APEX has estimated a remnant maiden inferred mineral resource for the historic Bayhorse Silver Mine utilizing a total of 364 underground channel and drillhole samples including 20 underground drillholes that have intersected or bracket mineralization. Modeled 3D geologic 'solids' were used to constrain mineralization in the block model and grades for silver were interpolated into blocks by Inverse Distance Squared (ID2). The Bayhorse Silver mineralized zone is hosted within a rhyolite that is structurally controlled along a modest dipping thrust fault. Geological 3D solids were developed using cross-sections and level plans in conjunction with modern surveys to constrain the mineralization at the historic Bayhorse Silver Mine. East and west domains were created to accommodate elevation differences in the mineralization. In both cases a rough cutoff value of about 2 opt Ag was used to define and wireframe the 3D solids.

Based upon statistical treatment of the silver data for each of the two mineralized domains capping was employed at 135 opt Ag but had little effect on the overall estimate. A 2.0 m composite length was selected to approximate a potential underground mining height for the Bayhorse mineralized zone. In both zones, uniform down-hole composites were formed honoring the domain boundaries. Variography on the composite data was used to model prominent search directions for silver in the

two domains. Silver was modeled along strike (Azimuth 099° Plunge -1° to the north), dip (Azimuth 189° Dip -18°) and across dip (Azimuth 186° Dip 72°). Separate block models were completed for each of the two remnant domains and the mined out areas within those domains. The block model was dimensioned at 4 x 4 x 4 m with sub-blocking down to 1 x 1 x 1 m in order to fit to the mineralization solids for the Bayhorse mineralized zone. Based on available data the historic underground workings at the historic Bayhorse Mine were block modelled separately within the mineralized zone and were not included in the mineral resource estimate.

Specific gravity measurements were done on recent sample pulps by ALS Chemex and American Assay Laboratories based upon Archimedes methodology and resulted in 29 measurements for mineralization of different grades within the Bayhorse mineralized zone. Based upon this data blocks within the Bayhorse mineralized zone were assigned an average specific gravity of 2.80 g/cm³.

Grades for silver were interpolated into blocks by ID2 using the search ellipsoid dimensions and orientation established by variography. For the Bayhorse block models, the grade interpolation was completed in a series of passes with expanding search ellipsoids. As a verification tool for the selected ID2 block model, the composite average grades, the ID2 block model average grade and an average grade of an OK (ordinary Kriging) block model were compared along 20 m windows east - west, north – south and 5 m windows with elevation. Block grades matched the composite grades relatively well with no significant bias indicated in any of the modelled domains.

No economic evaluations have been completed on the Bayhorse mineralized zone, and as a result an economic cut-off for the mineralized zone is unknown. However, for the purposes of reporting mineral resources on the Project, current silver metal prices and current US\$-CDN\$ exchange rate were reviewed. In addition, a number of small operating mines were surveyed and reviewed for their existing operating costs for mining and processing. It was found that a lower silver cut-off grade corresponding to 7.5 opt Ag should be adequate for the mineral resource estimation and satisfy reasonable prospects for eventual future extraction. The Ag grade was determined for each estimated block utilizing a price for silver of US\$15/oz. and 90% recovery. Conceptual mining and processing costs were estimated at \$US100 per ton of mineralized material for the purposes of establishing the lower cut-off grade for the mineral resource.

Operations Update

The Company now has established through engineering and testing work that the Bayhorse Mine mineralization is amenable through X-Ray Sorting and Dense Media processing to be readily upgraded to direct shipping material. The Company has conducted mucking out and timbering operations inside the Bayhorse Mine and opened the secondary escape-way as required by MSHA regulations.

The Company has completed the excavation of over 1,100 feet of underground haulage-ways and drifts. A secondary escape-way has been established and the necessary underground services (ventilation, water and air lines) have been installed. The Company has also completed the installation of a primary crushing circuit and the Steinert Ore-Sorter.

The Company has established an all-weather storage pad outside the main portal and is ready to erect a cover over the pad to ensure any mineralized material stored outside the Mine for processing through the Company's Steinert Ore-Sorter, will not be affected by winter conditions, such as snow and ice.

Since reopening the western end of the underground workings the Company has inspected and rehabilitated a number of the historic slusher drifts that were installed by Silver King Mines in the 1980's in preparation for mining the western zone of the deposit, much of which is unmined. The historical western most workings comprise a horizontal distance of about 320 feet (~95 m) from the western end of Big Dog Zone. The mineralization is flat lying to shallow south dipping above the main historic haulage-way for approximately 30 - 40 feet. To the north, the mineralization then appears to incline upward toward the north at approximately 45 to 70 degrees for another 60-70 feet for a total horizontal across strike width of approximately 100 feet. The southern end of the flat lying area of mineralization appears to dip to the south. An underground drilling program is proposed to test the north and south extensions to the mineralization.

The thickness of the mineralization has historically been reported as between 20 feet to 40 feet. The Company has developed a 20 foot vertical raise from the main haulage level up in mineralization, and was still in mineralization at 30 feet. The raise and working stope is 50 feet south of, and towards what was reported by Silver King Mines as a 1,000 ton block of mineralized material, The raise and working stope are being developed in mineralized material and suggest the block identified on the historic plans 50 feet to the north may be more extensive than historically reported. The Company has extracted a bulk sample from the raise and stope in excess of 1,200 tons of mineralized material already from this zone and has commenced storing it on the all-weather pad.

The Bayhorse silver mineralization comprises mainly tetrahedrite-tennantite, that is the main copper-silver mineral and, including the other metallic minerals, such as chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite will be concentrated and upgraded into a dry concentrate through the use of the Steinert ore-sorter. A sampling protocol is being instituted along with QAQC inserted samples to determine ongoing head grades of the material being bulk sampled and processed through the Ore-Sorter and gravity separation for the fines.

Samples taken from the extracted material have been assayed and the Company has received assay results from metallurgical samples. Three 8 kg (17lb) metallurgical samples were taken from a homogenous 50 kg channel sample. From each 8kg sample, three 0.7 kg (1.5 lb) were taken and submitted for assay and the results were 175.3 oz/t Ag (5,452.42 g/t), 166.6 oz/t Ag (5,175.60 g/t), and 169.7 oz/t Ag (5,278.25 g/t) per ton respectively. Two duplicates from the same sample group as well as a further sample from a separate channel sample were also submitted for assay. The two duplicate samples assayed 186.2 oz/t Ag (5791.47 g/t) and 147 oz/t Ag (4,572 g/t) respectively, while the third sample assayed 91.2 oz/t Ag (2,836.63 g/t).

The metallurgical grades sampled are considered "direct to smelter" grade and can be shipped to a smelter without further processing. The metallurgical samples have been submitted, along with the completed assay certificates, to three identified smelters, in order to establish confirmed pricing agreements for the proposed delivery of Bayhorse Silver concentrate.

One of the smelters to whom the metallurgical samples have been submitted is Minerals Solutions LLC (Minerals) of Coeur D Alene Idaho, a Joint Venture between Liberty Refiners LLC (Liberty) of Hayden, Idaho and Irish Metals LLC (Irish) of Coeur D' Alene, Idaho. The Company has a Letter of Intent with Minerals to process a portion of its upgraded shipping material directly into pure refinery grade 4 X Nine silver. By grinding its upgraded shipping material to -80 mesh at the Mine, the Company is better able to provide material that meets Minerals' specifications for refining. Upon receipt and acceptance of definitive terms, the Company will commence deliveries of upgraded shipping material to Minerals.



The Company shipped 150 kg of high grade silver mineralization to Minerals to further enhance the silver recovery from the mineralization. The 150 kg (330 lb) sample was taken from a 10 foot by 2.5 foot by 3 inch thick panel of the Big Dog Zone vein. Additionally, a 25 kg sample from the same location was shipped in early January 2019 to Minerals for a total of three samples submitted.

The samples assay results are tabulated below:

	Sample	Ag g/t	Ag oz/t
1	BD1	6,282.88	202.00
2	BD2	5,660.81	182.00
3	BD3	9,424.33	303.00

The Company has produced the first refined silver from the high grade silver mineralization shipped to Minerals for processing from the Bayhorse Silver Mine. This first bar, containing 37.69 ounces (1.172 kg) of .9999 fine silver has demonstrated the effectiveness of the Minerals process on the Bayhorse mineralization. The silver bar was extracted from a portion of the 175 kg (386 lb.) of the samples sent to Minerals. Additional 12 kg samples of silver bearing material, extracted directly from the Bayhorse Bonanza Vein, and unsorted, has been shipped to Minerals. This sample assayed 338.5 ounces/ton (10,528.5 grams/ton) silver. The Company has shipped in excess of 500 kg of unsorted Bayhorse Silver Mineralization, of a variety of grades, up to bonanza grades, to ensure that Minerals has sufficient grade variation of samples to optimize silver recovery from their silver processing and refining process. The Company is working closely with Minerals in other areas of upgrading and processing of the Bayhorse mineralization through upgrading to refining to ensure it meets its goal of 98% plus silver recovery.

The Company made available for future sales and delivery 10 ounces (311 grams) of .9999 fine silver rounds at US\$15.10 per ounce and has completed the sale of 1,740 ounces of silver from the current testing/refining program.

Based on the Company's actual costs experienced to date for the Bayhorse mine, the Company's cost for mining the mineralized material is approximately US\$41 per ton, US\$11 per ton for processing through the crushing circuit and the Steinert Ore-Sorter and approximately US\$35 per ton for mine general and administrative costs.

The Company has completed commissioning and testing of the milling and concentrate circuit at its Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon, USA, and has commenced production of both gravity and flotation concentrate from the Ore-Sorter pre-processed stockpile.

The initial processing step creates a pre-concentrate product from the X Ray Transmissive Ore-Sorter that reduces the as-mined tonnage by up to 90%. This feeds a milling system that consists of a crushing circuit, a regrind circuit, a gravity circuit and a frothing circuit, producing a silver concentrate at minus 100 mesh.

The Company has planned a new 85-foot working drift into the South Big Dog high grade silver zone. This will take three weeks from resumption of mining and provide another working face in the near term into high grade mineralization. This zone is 500 feet closer to the portal entrance, where the crushing plant is located, thus reducing transportation costs and time. The new working drift will also provide an additional escapeway from the mine and will also increase cross flow ventilation throughout the mine workings.

Leach Testing

Mineralized material was submitted to Metals US, of Missoula, Montana, for leach testing to establish whether silver and the secondary metals (copper, zinc, antimony, lead) can be recovered more economically than via flotation by using their Total Metals Recovery Process. Test results received from Metals US indicate near total silver recovery from the recent two stage leaching test program conducted for the Company. In the leaching test (hydrometallurgical process) on 25 kg of Bayhorse Silver Mine mineralized material grading 25.6 oz/ton (796 g/ton) silver, near total recovery of the silver was achieved as shown in the table below. Using ion exchange purification and reduction, the resultant silver can be formed into pure silver bars.

Summary of 2 Stage Silver leach results		ppm Ag
Head assay	grams Ag/ton of ore	796
Tails after leaching	grams Ag/ton of ore	<2
Ag in leach solutions	grams Ag/ton of ore	792

Brandywine, British Columbia

On April 5, 2019, the Company entered into a letter of intent for an Option Agreement to acquire an 80% interest in the Brandywine precious metals-rich, volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located near Squamish, BC from Turnagain Resources of Richmond, BC. The option terms are the following:

- i. The Company is required to obtain TSXV Exchange approval and execute an Option Agreement by October 31, 2019.
- ii. A non-refundable deposit of \$1,000 upon entering into the letter of intent (paid), followed by payment of \$9,000 on signing of the Option Agreement, delivery of 100,000 common shares upon signing the Option Agreement, and incurring \$3,000,000 of work over 5 years;
- iii. Issuance of 200,000 common shares which will occur on 1st anniversary of the Option date;
- iv. Additional cash payment of \$40,000 and further 300,000 common shares on 2nd anniversary of the Option date;
- v. 300,000 common shares issued in each of 3rd to 5th anniversaries; and
- vi. Work expenditures of \$500,000 in year one, \$500,000 in year two, \$500,000 in year three and \$1,500,000 on or before the 5th anniversary of the Option date.

Based on a comprehensive review of historic reports, the Company has dramatically expanded the Brandywine area to 1,500 hectares from 400 hectares. The project now includes areas west of the original claim group where a historic rock samples included 9.15 g/t gold, 22 ppm silver, and 2% copper located 600 meters west of the original claims and 0.12 ppm gold, 6.5 ppm silver and 0.4% copper located 1.4 km west.

The Company has received gold metallic screen assays from the re-assayed core samples from the 2010 Brandywine drilling program. A suite of eleven samples taken from best mineralized intersections confirmed the presence of significant coarse gold mineralization with the highest grade being 20.2 g/t over 1.5 m.

As a result of the confirmation of coarse free milling gold at Brandywine, the metallic screen method will be used during the upcoming drill program in addition to standard gold fire assaying plus the standard 43 geochemical element analysis.

The full metallic screen assay results are tabulated below compared with the 2010 results:

Hole	From	To	Length	Au AVG Metallics FA 2019	Au AVG 30g pulps FA 2010
	m	m	m	g/mt	g/mt
BRW10-05	11.3	12.8	1.5	1.43	2.20
BRW10-05	20.4	21.9	1.5	0.47	1.40
BRW10-05	26.5	29.6	3.1	11.42	3.73
BRW10-05	including		1.6	20.20	6.23
BRW10-05	34.1	35.7	1.6	1.86	1.02
BRW10-06	23.5	25	1.5	1.31	0.02
BRW10-06	25.0	26.5	1.5	0.57	1.07
BRW10-06	32.6	35.7	3.1	3.35	2.89
BRW10-06	including		1.6	4.10	3.29
BRW10-07	41.8	43.3	1.5	1.20	1.52
BRW10-07	57.0	58.5	1.5	1.83	1.64

Higher gold content was found in 7 of the 11 samples versus 2010 values. Taking 10 samples into account, there was an average increase in gold values of 27.3% (In calculating the average increase the outlier difference value between 0.02 g/mt Au measured in 2010 versus 1.31 g/mt obtained by metallic screen assay was eliminated so as not to skew the magnitude of the difference).

The screen metallic fire assay is designed to deal with coarse visible gold in samples. A nominal 1000g (2.2 lb) of pulverized sample is sieved at 100 mesh (149µm), with assays performed on the entire +100 mesh fraction and two splits (30g) of the -100 mesh fraction. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each fraction.

A Notice of Work on the Brandywine property was submitted to the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources in September 2019 to carry out 1500 metres of drilling within the Dave's Pond gold target. Follow up of the gold anomaly along strike will be accompanied by testing of a multi-element anomaly marked by highly elevated lead-in-soils extending North-South for 2 km along the western flank of the gold anomaly. Upon permitting and additional financing, the Company intends to conduct a larger VTEM airborne survey over the Brandywine project, and drill a minimum 4 scissor holes across the DP zone to fully understand the orientation and depth of the gold bearing zone.

Bridging the Gap (Government Gulch) Property, Idaho

On November 20, 2015, the Company entered into an Option Agreement with Blackhawk Mining L.L.C. ("Blackhawk") to acquire a 75% undivided right, title and interest in the Government Gulch Property in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho.

Due to the lack of significant results from the Company's drill program on the BTG property in 2016 and 2017, the Company allowed the BTG Project Option Agreement to terminate in the first quarter of 2018 and currently does not have any interest in Bridging the Gap.

MINERAL PROPERTY AND EXPLORATION EXPENSES BY PROPERTY

Mineral expenses for the Bayhorse mine in Canadian dollars for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

Nine months ended September 30, 2019			
	Bayhorse	Brandywine	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition and holding costs	-	2,960	2,960
Assays and analysis	2,270	-	2,270
Depreciation	285,320	-	285,320
Equipment & other rentals	19,890	-	19,890
Labour	6,604	-	6,604
Geological	-	29,103	29,103
Other contractors	182,742	-	182,742
Project management	67,500	-	67,500
Supplies	43,656	-	43,656
Technical	-	2,500	2,500
Travel and accommodation	31,729	7,140	38,869
Miscellaneous	6,173	-	6,173
	645,884	41,703	687,587

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018			
	Bayhorse	Bridging The Gap	Total
Acquisition and holding costs	\$ -	\$ 8,783	\$ 8,783
Assays and analysis	41,357	4,106	45,464
Depreciation	218,350	-	218,350
Equipment & other rentals	158,480	-	158,480
Geological	56,943	2,656	59,599
Labour	761,408	1,638	763,046
Other contractors	9,429	-	9,429
Project management	68,638	20,059	88,697
Property preparation	9,425	-	9,425
Supplies	283,581	4,667	288,248
Technical	92,007	-	92,007
Travel and accommodation	157,331	690	158,021
Miscellaneous	12,158	438	12,596
	\$ 1,869,107	\$ 43,038	\$ 1,912,145

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

A summary of the last eight quarterly financial results is as follows:

Three Months Ended	General administrative expenses (\$)	Exploration Expenses (\$)	(Net Loss) (\$)	Loss per Share (\$)
30 Sep 2019	356,542	260,678	(641,332)	(0.01)
30 Jun 2019	316,018	187,712	(474,855)	(0.01)
31 Mar 2019	302,187	239,197	(392,496)	(0.01)
31 Dec 2018	540,947	602,675	(1,250,969)	(0.01)
30 Sep 2018	663,751	533,483	(1,179,920)	(0.02)
30 Jun 2018	299,623	669,631	(987,633)	(0.01)
31 Mar 2018	517,670	709,031	(1,302,278)	(0.02)
31 Dec 2017	211,440	1,277,880	(1,567,867)	(0.03)

Exploration expenses for the quarters ended September 30, 2019, June 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019 decreased due to the termination of the option agreement for Bridging the Gap. Exploration expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 were higher due to acquisition and drilling costs at Bridging the Gap and project preparation costs at Bayhorse. Expenses for the quarters ended September 30, 2018 were higher due to the cost of warrants issued with the Debentures. Expenses were higher for the quarters ended September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 due to the cost of stock options granted. Exploration expenses for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 were higher mainly due to increased labour cost as the Company reopened the mineralized zone at the Bayhorse Mine. General administrative expenses decreased for the quarters ended June 30, 2019 and March 31, 2019 mainly because the Company reduced the engagement of communication consultants and the lower stock-based compensation as well as the lower impact of foreign exchange loss. General and administration expenses increased for the quarter ended December 31, 2017 because there were no stock options granted. General and administration expenses increased for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 mainly due to the cost of warrants issued with the Debentures and the cost of stock options issued. Exploration expense increased for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 mainly due to increased mining preparation activity at the Bayhorse mine. The Company recorded a loss on conversion of convertible debenture resulting in the increase in net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2017.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth Expense items with variances between the three months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	<u>Three Months Ended</u>		Increase (Decrease)
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	
Mineral property costs	\$ 260,678	\$ 533,483	\$ (272,805)
Expenses			
Communications	1,338	48,842	(47,504)
Financing fee	107,247	276,249	(169,002)
Foreign exchange and bank charges	23,180	63,970	(40,790)
Insurance	11,125	10,978	147
Management fees	22,500	22,500	-
Office and other	13,078	13,459	(381)
Office rent	9,000	9,000	-
Professional fees	43,644	39,820	3,824
Promotion	1,117	123	994
Share-based compensation	108,956	168,988	(60,032)
Transfer, listing and filing fees	10,400	8,976	1,424
Travel	4,957	846	4,111
	\$ (356,542)	\$ (663,751)	\$ 307,209

Exploration expenditures decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the same period last year mainly due to the decrease in labour and supplies as the Company reduced the mining activities.

The decrease in communications for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to the engagement of consultants in the 2018 period.

The decrease in financing fee for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to the increase in the amount of convertible debt that was issued in the second half of 2018 resulting in increased warrant values recorded as financing fee.

Foreign exchange and bank charges decreased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period primarily due to the exchange rate changes for the US dollar as the Company's convertible debentures and lease liability are denominated in US dollars.

Professional fees increased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period mainly due to the increase in the rate of consulting fees paid.

Share-based compensation decreased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period because stock options granted in the 2018 period had a higher exercise price compared to lower exercise price and larger quantity in the 2019 period.

The increase in transfer, listing and filing fees for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to a one-time charge for changing transfer agents and other filing fees for private placements.

Travel expense increased in the current period compared to the comparable period in 2018 because of increased travel for financing related activities.

The Company's Debentures are denominated in US dollars, but the conversion price is denominated in Canadian dollars. The number of shares to be converted varies based on the foreign exchange rate at conversion date. The amount of interest payment also varies based on the foreign exchange rate on interest payment dates. The Debenture issued by the Company is a hybrid instrument, containing a loan component and embedded derivatives and as such is classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") and all changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Accordingly, the Company recorded a loss of \$26,463 (2018 – gain of \$17,314) for the three months ended September 30, 2019.

The following table sets forth Expense items with variances between the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	<u>Nine Months Ended</u>		Increase (Decrease)
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	
Mineral property costs	\$ 687,587	\$ 1,912,145	\$(1,224,558)
Expenses			
Communications	7,032	159,043	(152,011)
Financing fee	335,206	444,029	(108,823)
Foreign exchange and bank charges	(32,179)	195,160	(227,339)
Insurance	35,868	37,373	(1,505)
Management fees	67,500	52,500	15,000
Office and other	43,642	43,181	461
Office rent	27,000	27,000	-
Professional fees	131,845	113,790	18,055
Promotion	3,561	3,061	500
Share-based compensation	296,896	369,303	(72,407)
Transfer, listing and filing fees	43,381	34,075	9,306
Travel	14,995	2,529	12,466
	\$ (974,747)	\$ (1,481,044)	\$ 506,297

Exploration expenditures decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 compared to the same period last year mainly due to the decrease in labour and supplies as the Company reduced the mining activities.

The decrease in communications for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to the engagement of consultants in the 2018 period.

The decrease in financing fee for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to the increase in the amount of convertible debt that was issued in the second half of 2018 resulting in increased warrant values recorded as financing fee.



Foreign exchange and bank charges decreased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period primarily due to the exchange rate changes for the US dollar as the Company's convertible debentures and lease liability are denominated in US dollars.

The increase in management fees for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to the increase in the rate of consulting fees paid.

Professional fees increased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period mainly due to the increase in the rate of consulting fees paid.

Share-based compensation decreased for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period because stock options granted in the 2019 period had a lower exercise price compared to higher exercise price in the 2018 period.

The increase in transfer, listing and filing fees for the 2019 period compared to the 2018 period was mainly due to a one-time charge for changing transfer agents and other filing fees for private placements.

Travel expense increased in the current period compared to the comparable period in 2018 because of increased travel for financing related activities.

The Company's Debentures are denominated in US dollars, but the conversion price is denominated in Canadian dollars. The number of shares to be converted varies based on the foreign exchange rate at conversion date. The amount of interest payment also varies based on the foreign exchange rate on interest payment dates. The Debenture issued by the Company is a hybrid instrument, containing a loan component and embedded derivatives and as such is classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") and all changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Accordingly, the Company recorded a gain of \$31,141 (2018 – loss of \$38,282) for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The Company recorded a gain of \$119,365 (2018 – loss of \$37,814) on shares issued on conversion of convertible debentures for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 due to the conversion of Debentures into common shares when the market price of the shares was different than the conversion price.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Working Capital and Cash

The Company's cash increased by \$48,049 to \$89,849 during the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Cash used in operations was \$856,999 mainly for exploration expenses, professional fees and management fees.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company received gross proceeds of \$1,141,250 from private placements of shares issued and proceeds of \$81,468 from loans. During the same period, the Company made \$288,445 in lease liability payments.

Going Concern

The Company has not yet put into commercial production any of its mineral properties and as such has no operating revenues or cash flows. Accordingly, the Company is dependent on the equity and debt markets as its sole source of operating working capital, and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource capital markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to it.

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties inherent to the mineral resource industry. This activity is capital intensive at all stages and subject to fluctuations in metal prices, market sentiment, currencies, inflation and other risks. The Company currently has no source of material revenues, and relies primarily on equity and debt financings to fund its exploration, development and administrative activities. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity will be substantially determined by the success or failure of its exploration and development activities, as well as its continued ability to raise capital. The current severe recessionary credit conditions have significantly limited the Company's ability to raise financing through its usual methods and if these conditions persist they will materially decrease the Company's liquidity and capital resources.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assumes that the Company will continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. At September 30, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,789,851 had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company reported a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1,508,683 and has an accumulated deficit of \$27,080,930. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital, the continuing support of its creditors, and ultimately, the attainment of profitable operations and positive cash flows. While management has been successful in obtaining additional sources of finance in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. The recoverability of the underlying value of assets is entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and future profitable production. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the going concern assumption be inappropriate, and such adjustments could be material.

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure, being its share capital, and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support future business opportunities. At September 30, 2019, the Company had share capital of \$18,267,938, \$1,687,062 of Debentures and lease liability of \$1,071,317. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. Planning, annual budgeting, cash flow forecasting and implementing controls over major investment decisions are primary tools used to manage the Company's capital.

The Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing bank accounts.

The Company currently has no source of revenues. As such, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.



Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's significant financial liabilities and capital commitments, including contractual obligations for the years indicated:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,432,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,432,562
Advance royalty payment obligations ⁽¹⁾	62,242	66,215	66,215	66,215	66,215	327,102
Ore Sorter lease payments	116,803	467,213	428,289	-	-	1,012,305
Promissory Notes and loans	157,541	-	-	-	-	157,541
Convertible Debentures ⁽²⁾	258,239	801,202	675,393	-	-	1,734,833
	\$ 2,027,387	\$1,334,630	\$1,169,897	\$ 66,215	\$ 66,215	\$4,664,344

⁽¹⁾ Represents advance royalty payments for the Bayhorse mineral property.

⁽²⁾ The convertible debentures may be converted to common shares and may not result in a cash outflow. The amount represents the actual debt obligation and not its fair value at June 30, 2019.

On August 14, 2017, the Company signed a Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Minerals. Under the LOI, the Company undertakes to provide to Minerals direct shipping material from the Bayhorse Silver Mine, Oregon, USA. Minerals will concentrate, process, refine and sell, or return refined silver to the Company. The Company has undertaken to provide direct shipping material, at a minimum 3,000 grams per ton silver to Minerals, commencing October 1, 2017. Under the terms of the LOI, the Company will provide Minerals with a minimum 1,000 kg direct shipping sample to establish the cost of processing that will form the basis for a formal processing agreement.

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various claims, legal proceedings and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not believe that adverse decisions in any pending or threatened proceedings related to any matter, or any amount which it may be required to pay by reason thereof, will have a material effect on the financial condition or future results of operations of the Company.

Subsequent Event

The following occurred subsequent to September 30, 2019:

On October 25, 2019, the Company closed the second tranche a non-brokered private placement consisting of 1,760,000 units at a price of \$0.125 per unit for gross proceeds of \$220,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.25 per share within two years from the date of issuance. The Company paid \$3,500 cash finder's fee and issued 28,000 broker warrants exercisable into one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.25 cents for a period of two years from the date of issuance.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other members of key management, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, consists of the following amounts.

The following table summarizes transactions with related parties during the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Note	Nine Months Ended	
		September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Management fees	(a)	\$ 67,500	\$ 52,500
Office rent	(a)	27,000	27,000
Interest and financing fee	(b)	16,260	4,768
Professional fees	(c)	91,800	78,000
Office and other - Corporate services	(d)	27,000	27,000
Share-based compensation	(e)	287,615	246,842
Mineral property costs – geological	(f)	-	58,115
Mineral property costs – project management	(a)	67,500	82,500
		\$ 584,675	\$ 576,725

- (a) Management fees and office rental fees were paid to Highcard Exploration Inc. (“Highcard”), a company controlled by Graeme O’Neill, the CEO and director of the Company (“O’Neill”).
- (b) Interest charged at 12% per annum, compounded quarterly, and payable quarterly for overdue related party accounts payable balances.
- (c) Fees paid to the Company’s CFO, Rick Low.
- (d) Fees paid to the Company’s Corporate Secretary, Donna Moroney.
- (e) During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company issued 3,200,000 (2018 - 2,305,000) stock options to related parties.
- (f) Geological costs were accrued or paid to Gaeaorama (a company controlled by Clay Conway, director for Bayhorse Silver (USA) Inc.) for work performed on the Bayhorse Silver Mine and Bridging the Gap property.

The following table summarizes payable balances to related parties as at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

	September 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade payable to O’Neill**	\$ 14,675	\$ 26,420
Cash advanced to the Company by O’Neill	-	20,320
Trade (receivable from) payable to Highcard**	9,839	(2,389)
Trade payable to a Gaeaorama**	83,413	80,552
Trade payable to corporate secretary**	51,142	30,162
Trade payable to CFO**	144,177	43,693
	\$ 303,246	\$ 198,758

**These trade payables bear an interest rate of 12% per annum on overdue amounts, compounded quarterly, and payable quarterly.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, O’Neill converted US\$450,000 convertible debentures into 4,806,360 common shares at a price of C\$0.125 per share and US\$12,552 of accrued interest on the

convertible debentures into 167,584 common shares at a price of C\$0.10 per share. A gain on conversion of \$120,159 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 resulted from this transaction. Contribution surplus of \$33,102 was transferred to share capital in relation to the conversion.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, O'Neill subscribed for 6,016,666 shares of the private placements for total proceeds of \$568,500. O'Neill received 6,016,666 warrants that are exercisable from 2 to 3 years from the date of issuance at exercise price ranging from \$0.125 to \$0.25.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, a company controlled by Donna Moroney subscribed for 90,000 shares of the private placements for total proceeds of \$9,000. The company controlled by Donna Moroney received 90,000 warrants that are exercisable 2 years from the date of issuance at exercise price of \$0.15.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, O'Neill subscribed for 5,480,500 shares of the private placements for total proceeds of \$779,100. O'Neill received 3,895,500 warrants that are exercisable 2 years from the date of issuance at exercise prices of \$0.15 - \$0.30.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, O'Neill subscribed for 90 units of US\$5,000 convertible debenture with total proceeds of US\$450,000. O'Neill received 1,800,000 warrants that are exercisable 3 years from the date of issuance at exercise price of \$0.25. During the year ended December 31, 2017, O'Neill subscribed for 61 units of US\$5,000 convertible debenture with total proceeds of US\$305,000 (note 5). O'Neill received 1,220,000 warrants that are exercisable 3 years from the date of issuance at exercise price of \$0.30. During the year ended December 31, 2018, O'Neill converted US\$305,000 of convertible debentures and the Company issued 2,077,165 common shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, Rick Low, CFO, subscribed for 5 units of US\$5,000 convertible debenture with total proceeds of US\$25,000. Rick Low received 100,000 warrants that are exercisable 3 years from the date of issuance at exercise price of \$0.25.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company has a loan payable of \$13,088 (US\$10,000) (December 31, 2018 - \$13,642) to Caliber Minerals Inc., a related party with a director in common. This loan is interest free, unsecured and has no terms of repayment.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value of financial instrument

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, by reference to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values.

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
September 30, 2019			
Cash	\$ 89,849	\$ -	-
Convertible debenture	-	-	(1,687,062)
Lease liability	-	-	(1,071,317)
December 31, 2018			
Cash	\$ 41,800	\$ -	-
Convertible debenture	-	-	(2,307,705)
Lease liability	-	-	(1,265,075)

As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company believes that the carrying value of receivables, loan payable, account payables, and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or duration.

As at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the carrying values of convertible debenture and lease liability have been assessed based on the fair value hierarchy described above and are classified as Level 3.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments classified as FVTPL are determined as follows:

- The fair value of the loan component of the Debenture is based on the present value of expected future cash flows at the discount rate that would have applied to the financial instrument without conversion or other embedded derivative features. None of the fair value change in the Debenture for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018 is related to a change in the credit risk of the Debenture. All of the change in fair value is associated with changes in market condition.
- The fair value of the lease liability is based on the present value of expected future cash flows at the discount rate that would have applied to the financial instrument without conversion or other embedded derivative features. None of the fair value change in the lease liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and year ended December 31, 2018 is related to a change in the credit risk of the lease liability. All of the change in fair value is associated with changes in market condition.

Financial Risk

A discussion of the Company's use of financial instruments and their associated risk is provided below:

Industry Risk

The Company is engaged primarily in the mineral exploration field and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company is potentially at risk for environmental reclamation and fluctuations in commodity-based market prices associated with resource property interests. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash accounts and its receivables. This risk is managed through the use of a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company's receivables relate to GST recoverable from the Government of Canada. The risk associated with its receivables is minimal.

Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. There is moderate foreign exchange risk to the Company as it incurs significant mineral property-related expenditures in the USA and its Debentures and lease liability are denominated in US dollars. The Company is also exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from:

- Cash balances held in US dollars,
- Accounts payable denominated in US dollars,
- Debentures and interest payments denominated in US dollars, and
- Lease liability.

These are all shown on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk. A 10% variance in the foreign exchange rates would expose the Company to a positive or negative impact on its comprehensive loss of approximately \$359,000 per year.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest rate risk with respect to interest that can be charged on the overdue balances in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances from related parties. Related party overdue payables bear interest at 12% per annum.

The Company's promissory notes payable, convertible debentures and lease liability accrue interest at fixed rate; therefore, the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk on these instruments.

Liquidity and Funding Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations due over available financial assets at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available capital in order to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding risk is the risk that market conditions will impact the Company's ability to raise capital through equity markets under acceptable terms and conditions. Under current market conditions, both liquidity and funding risk are assessed as high.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements but must maintain the minimum listing requirements in order to maintain its TSX-V listing. The Company manages its capital structure based on the funds available to the Company, in order to fund its general and administration expenses, support acquisition, maintenance, exploration and development of mineral properties.

The board of directors has not established any quantitative return on capital criteria for management, instead relying on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The property in which the Company currently has an interest is in the exploration stage so the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out activities and administration, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at the date of this report, 101,047,194 shares were issued and outstanding.

As at the date of this report, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
200,000	\$0.10	January 8, 2020
25,000	\$0.10	December 1, 2020
200,000	\$0.125	June 23, 2021
225,000	\$0.12	June 30, 2021
1,000,000	\$0.15	December 5, 2021
120,000	\$0.125	December 20, 2021
250,000	\$0.20	July 13, 2022
1,000,000	\$0.20	September 18, 2022
850,000	\$0.25	March 6, 2023
460,000	\$0.20	May 8, 2023
1,860,000	\$0.15	September 24, 2023
100,000	\$0.15	November 15, 2023
585,000	\$0.10	February 12, 2024
750,000	\$0.10	May 7, 2024
400,000	\$0.10	June 17, 2024
1,400,000	\$0.10	August 22, 2024
9,425,000		

As at the date of this report, the following warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,524,500	\$0.30	December 27, 2019
2,231,500	\$0.30	January 20, 2020
120,000	\$0.25	January 22, 2020
280,000	\$0.25	February 22, 2020
3,768,500	\$0.30	March 2, 2020
564,750	\$0.25	April 12, 2020
9,000,000	\$0.25	May 10, 2020
200,000	\$0.25	May 18, 2020
6,300	\$0.125	May 18, 2020
535,000	\$0.19	May 29, 2020
2,325,000	\$0.15	July 19, 2020
128,154	\$0.20	September 27, 2020
4,000,000	\$0.30	September 27, 2020
900,000	\$0.25	August 22, 2021
1,460,000	\$0.25	September 27, 2021
71,400	\$0.125	September 27, 2021
1,480,000	\$0.25	December 19, 2021
2,000,000	\$0.15	February 12, 2021
1,100,000	\$0.15	March 12, 2021
864,000	\$0.15	April 15, 2021
1,300,000	\$0.125	May 29, 2022
1,933,333	\$0.125	July 3, 2022
1,213,334	\$0.125	July 22, 2022
700,000	\$0.125	August 6, 2022
2,370,000	\$0.125	August 27, 2022
1,155,000	\$0.25	September 27, 2021
1,788,000	\$0.25	October 25, 2021
43,418,771		

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Accounting Estimates

- i. Valuation of equity instruments - The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they were granted. Estimating the fair value for share-based payment transactions requires

determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

- ii. Valuation of derivatives – certain derivatives issued by the Company are valued using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The Black Scholes Option Pricing Model is a formula that is used to determine the fair value of a call or put option based on factors such as underlying stock volatility, days to expiration, and others. The key inputs used by the Company in its Black Scholes Option Pricing Model are further disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. Changes in the inputs to the valuation model could impact the carrying value of the derivatives and the amount of unrealized gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.
- iii. Valuation of convertible loan – the Company's convertible loans are valued using the present value of the future cash flows. This method is used based on underlying factors such as the current interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and Company's ability to make all interest payments on timely basis. The key input used by the Company in this calculation are further disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. Changes in the input to the calculation could impact the carrying value of the convertible loan and the amount of unrealized gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.
- iv. Valuation of lease liability loan – the Company's lease liability is valued using the present value of the future cash flows. This method is based on underlying factors such as the current interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and Company's ability to make all lease payments on a timely basis. Changes in the inputs to the calculation could impact the carrying value of the lease liability and the amount of interest expense recognized in profit or loss.
- v. Deferred income taxes – The Company is periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period that the changes occur. Each period, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives.

Critical Accounting Judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

- i. The assumption that the Company is a going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and at least one year.
- ii. The determination of functional currency. Management has determined that the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.
- iii. The determination or absence of asset retirement obligation.
- iv. Determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities involves assessments made by management.

- v. Assessment of impairment, recoverability of the carrying value of financial assets.
- vi. Refundable tax credits and flow-through expenditures - The Company is entitled to refundable input tax credits and tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in Canada. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether expenditures are eligible for claiming such credits. The Company is also required to spend proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares on qualifying resource expenditures. Management's judgment is applied in determining whether qualified expenditures have been incurred. Differences in judgment between management and regulatory authorities can materially increase the flow-through premium liability and outstanding commitments.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

There are no new standards that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Certain risks are faced by the Company, which could affect its financial position. In general, they relate to the availability of equity capital to finance the acquisition, exploration and development of existing and future exploration and development projects. The availability of equity capital to junior resource companies is affected by commodity prices, global economic conditions and economic conditions and government policies in the countries of operation, among other things. These conditions are beyond the control of the management of the Company and have a direct effect on the Company's ability to raise capital.

The Company's working capital and liquidity fluctuate in proportion to its ongoing equity financing activities. The Company requires a certain amount of liquid capital in order to sustain its operations and in order to meet various obligations as specified under the its mineral property option agreement. Should the Company fail to obtain future equity financing due to reasons as described above, it will not be able to meet these obligations and may lose its interest in the property covered by the agreement. Further, should the Company be unable to obtain sufficient equity financing for working capital, it may be unable to meet its ongoing operational commitments.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and without known reserves. Exploration and development of natural resources involves substantial expenditures and a high degree of risk. Few exploration properties are ultimately developed into producing properties. Accordingly, the Company has no material revenue, writes-off its mineral properties from time to time and operates at a loss. Continued operations are dependent upon ongoing equity financing activities.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.



Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of November 26, 2019.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to integration of acquisitions; risks related to operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties." Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize.

Except as required under applicable securities law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or others. For a description of material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see "Risks and Uncertainties."

QUALIFIED PERSON

All technical information about the Company's mineral properties contained in this MD&A has been prepared under the supervision and approval of Dr. Stewart Jackson, PGeo., a consultant to the Company, who is a "Qualified Person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.