The objective of this Management's Discussion and Analysis Report ("MD&A") released by Cartier Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Cartier") is to allow the reader to assess our operation and exploration results and our financial position for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. This report, dated November 27, 2019, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed financial statements for the third quarter ended September 30, 2019, and the audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2018. The interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IASB"). Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

Percentage calculations are based on numbers in the financial statements and may not correspond to rounded figures presented in this MD&A.

The Company discloses, on a regular basis, additional information on its operations, which is recorded in the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") in Canada at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This document may contain forward-looking statements that reflect management's current expectations with regard to future events. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain factors and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from expected results. Factors that could cause our results, our operations or future events to change materially compared to expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, volatility in the price of gold, risks inherent to the mining industry, uncertainty regarding mineral resource estimations, and additional funding requirements or the Company's ability to obtain such funding.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND CONTINUATION OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Company, initially incorporated under Part 1A of the *Québec Companies Act* on July 17, 2006, has been governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Québec) since February 14, 2011. The Company's head office is located at 1740, Chemin Sullivan, Suite 1000, Val-d'Or, Québec. Its activities primarily include the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. The Company has not yet determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mining properties is dependent upon the existence of economic ore reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposal of properties.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to realize its assets and additional financings. While it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. The application of IFRS on a going-concern basis may be inappropriate since there is doubt as to the appropriateness of the going-concern assumption.

The shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) and are traded under the symbol ECR.

MISSION

The Company's mission is to ensure growth and sustainability for the benefit of its shareholders and employees.

VISION AND STRATEGY

The Company's vision is to advance its current and future assets to the production stage according to a schedule consistent with its human and financial resources while respecting sustainable development practices.

The Company's strategy is to pursue a dynamic process that allows it to develop and maintain a balanced portfolio of mining projects, progressing from the exploration stage toward the resource definition, development and production stages.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Chimo Mine Property

The drilling program, which had been underway since July 11, 2017, was temporarily suspended on May 20th, 2019. At that time, the Company's field operations had resulted in 109 drill holes for a total of 49,251 metres drilled and 18,985 core samples analyzed for gold.

During the hiatus in drilling, the Company has been working with the independent firm GeoPointCom to build 3D solids of the 16 mineralized structures encompassing the 24 gold zones on the property, as well as solids for the underground workings of the former Chimo mine. This work uses 3,677 drill holes recorded in the property database, which amounts to 288,438 metres of drill core and 80,334 samples analyzed for gold. On September 10, 2019, the Company granted GeoPointCom the mandate to produce an NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate based on the results of this preparatory work.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL

Information of a scientific and/or technical nature presented in this management's MD&A was reviewed and approved by Cartier's vice president, Gaétan Lavallière, P.Geo., PhD, who is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Mining assets and deferred exploration costs

	Chimo Mine (1)	Wilson	Benoist	Fenton	Total
Percent interest	100%	100%	100%	50%	
	$	$	$	$	$
Mining assets					
Balance as at December 31, 2018	107,024	72,000	737,723	24,644	941,391
Additions	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Balance as at September 30, 2019	**457,024**	**72,000**	**737,723**	**24,644**	**1,291,391**
Deferred exploration costs					
Balance as at December 31, 2018	8,478,524	1,089,748	2,383,664	1,523,839	13,475,775
Additions					
Geology	297,127	208	3,450	2,872	303,657
Drilling	1,388,409	-	409	-	1,388,818
Geochemistry	104,310	-	-	-	104,310
Core shack rental and maintenance	2,650	-	355	-	3,005
Duties, taxes and permits	744	1,993	1,008	160	3,905
Depreciation of exploration leasehold improvements	2,429	-	-	-	2,429
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	25,638	-	-	-	25,638
Interest on lease obligations	4,351	-	-	-	4,351
Share-based payments - employees	53,952	-	-	-	53,952
Total deferred exploration costs during the period	1,879,610	2,201	5,222	3,032	1,890,065
Tax credits	(509,665)	(58)	(1,180)	(804)	(511,707)
Additions during the period	1,369,945	2,143	4,042	2,228	1,378,358
Balance as at September 30, 2019	**9,848,469**	**1,091,891**	**2,387,706**	**1,526,067**	**14,854,133**
Balance of mining assets and deferred exploration costs as at September 30, 2019	**10,305,493**	**1,163,891**	**3,125,429**	**1,550,711**	**16,145,524**

All mining properties held by the Company are located in northwestern Quebec.

(1) On June 19, 2019, the Company bought back 2% NSR royalty on the Chimo Mine property for $350,000 in cash.

Certains properties held by the Company are subject to royalties.

Exploration assets and deferred exploration costs

	MacCormack	Chimo Mine	Wilson	Cadillac Extension	Benoist	Fenton	Total
Percent interest	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining properties							
Balance as at December 31, 2017	206,871	107,024	72,000	3,715	737,723	24,371	1,151,704
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	273	273
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**206,871**	**107,024**	**72,000**	**3,715**	**737,723**	**24,644**	**1,151,977**
Deferred exploration costs							
Balance as at December 31, 2017	2,850,995	2,360,666	1,081,812	2,352,961	2,380,687	1,336,741	12,363,862
Additions							
Geology	-	223,366	1,367	3,327	6	14,055	242,121
Drilling	-	4,914,841	993	-	-	174,582	5,090,416
Geochemistry	-	246,077	-	-	-	-	246,077
Surveying and access roads	-	5,183	-	-	-	-	5,183
Core shack rental and maintenance	-	10,777	999	-	68	319	12,163
Duties, taxes and permits	3,431	709	444	1,432	1,572	188	7,776
Depreciation of exploration leasehold improvements	-	1,771	84	-	-	-	1,855
Share-based payments - employees	-	40,391	3,809	-	-	-	44,200
Total expenses during the period	3,431	5,443,115	7,696	4,759	1,646	189,144	5,649,791
Tax credits	-	(350,205)	-	-	-	(4,995)	(355,200)
Net expenses during the period	3,431	5,092,910	7,696	4,759	1,646	184,149	5,294,591
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**2,854,426**	**7,453,576**	**1,089,508**	**2,357,720**	**2,382,333**	**1,520,890**	**17,658,453**
Balance of exploration assets and deferred exploration costs as at September 30, 2018	**3,061,297**	**7,560,600**	**1,161,508**	**2,361,435**	**3,120,056**	**1,545,534**	**18,810,430**

All of the Company's mining properties are located in northwestern Quebec.

Certain properties are subject to royalties.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Three months ended September 30, 2019 ($)	Three months ended September 30, 2018 ($)	**Nine months ended September 30, 2019 ($)**	Nine months ended September 30, 2018 ($)
Interest income	**23,430**	40,424	**83,929**	121,511
Net loss	**(248,903)**	(300,964)	**(827,809)**	(95,608)
Basic net loss per share	**(0.00)**	(0.00)	**(0.00)**	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	**177,104,747**	177,104,747	**177,104,747**	177,020,498

	Statement of financial position as at:	
	September 30, 2019 $	December 31, 2018 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,672,931**	7,572,963
Mining assets and deferred exploration costs	**16,145,524**	14,417,166
Total assets	**22,681,347**	23,244,884
Current liabilities	**149,227**	324,110
Deferred income and mining taxes	**1,863,375**	1,756,974
Equity	**20,553,252**	21,163,800

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the loss before deferred income and mining taxes amounted to $248,419 and $826,672 compared to $305,109 and $1,097,448 for the same periods ended September 30,2018.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the comprehensive net loss amounted to $260,753 or $0.00 per share and $845,584 or $0.00 per share compared to a comprehensive net loss of $301,952 or $0.00 per share and $102,521 or $0.00 per share as at September 30, 2018.

Interest income was $23,430 and $83,929 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, compared to $40,424 and $121,511 for the same periods in 2018.

General and administrative ("G&A") expenses amounted to $270,479 and $908,286 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, compared to $344,828 and $1,217,516 for the same periods ended as at September 30, 2018. The decrease in G&A expenses was primarily a result of a reduction in share-based payments–employees and investor relations.

The main G&A expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, were respectively: salaries for $89,921 and $275,057; business development expenditures for $30,220 and $103,519; road shows and gold shows for $16,158 and $103,292; investor relations for $44,426 and $82,022; share-based payments–employees for $48,842 and $175,181; shareholder information for $3,201 and $34,502; and professional fees for $11,195 and $34,109. The main G&A expenses for the same periods ended September 30, 2018, respectively, were: salaries for $80,616 and $265,241; consultants for $3,405 and $26,261; share-based payments–employees for $113,335 and $333,437; professional fees for $3,261 and $28,730; business development expenditures for $22,544 and $71,257; shareholder information for $8,087 and $47,096; training and travel for $3,273 and $23,926.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

Quarter ended	Interest income	Net loss	Basic and diluted net loss per share	Additions of deferred exploration costs	Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted
	$	$	$	$	
19-09-30	23,430	(248,903)	(0.00)	165,811	177,104,747
19-06-30	29,423	(314,328)	(0.00)	443,260	177,104,747
19-03-31	31,077	(265,854)	(0.00)	1,280,994	177,104,747
18-12-31	42,863	(4,797,472)	(0.03)	1,429,814	177,041,733
18-09-30	40,424	(300,964)	(0.00)	1,316,184	177,104,747
18-06-30	40,861	(54,781)	(0.00)	1,763,840	177,049,802
18-03-31	40,226	260,135	0.00	2,569,767	176,904,747
17-12-31	35,940	(230,568)	(0.00)	1,995,114	163,970,181

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred exploration expenses in the amount of $1,890,065, including $1,879,610 on the Chimo Mine Property. For the same period in 2018, the exploration expenses amounted to $5,649,791, including $5,443,115 on the Chimo Mine Property and $189,144 on the Fenton Property.

The exploration expenses decreased by $3,759,726 in 2019, largely due to the hiatus in drilling that began in May 2019. During the same period in 2018, three drills were operating on the Chimo Mine Property, two of which were used for controlled directional drilling, a more expensive method but with better precision when drilling deep targets, which ultimately yields substantial savings compared to conventional drilling in such settings.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Current

As at September 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents include an interest-bearing account and a non-interest-bearing account, as follows:

	September 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount ($)	**Interest rate (%)**	Amount ($)	Interest rate (%)
Interest-bearing account	**4,446,032**	**1.10-2.50**	7,213,273	1.10-2.50
Non interest-bearing account	**1,226,899**	**-**	359,690	-
Total	**5,672,931**		7,572,963	

As at September 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents do not include any funds to be expensed as eligible exploration expenses before December 31, 2019.

As at September 30, 2019, working capital was $6,215,536 compared to $8,495,606 as at December 31, 2018.

Mining assets and deferred exploration costs

As at September 30, 2019, the Company's mining assets and deferred exploration costs amounted to $16,145,524 compared to $14,417,166 as at December 31, 2018.

As at September 30, 2019, deferred exploration costs amounted to $14,854,133 compared to $13,475,775 as at December 31, 2018.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, additions to deferred exploration costs before tax credits amounted to $1,890,065 compared to $7,079,605 for the year ended December 31, 2018. The main exploration costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, consisted of the following: drilling for $1,388,818; geology for $303,657; and geochemistry for $104,310. The main exploration costs as at December 31, 2018, consisted of the following: drilling for $6,365,547; geology for $358,581; and geochemistry for $274,617.

As at September 30, 2019, mining assets amounted to $1,291,391 compared to $941,391 as at December 31, 2018.

Liabilities

Current liabilities amounted to $149,227 as at September 30, 2019, compared to $324,110 as at December 31, 2018. The variation is due mainly to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for $226,033.

Since January 1, 2019, the non-current liabilities must include lease obligations. As at September 30, 2019, lease obligations amounted to $115,493. In addition, non-current liabilities, including deferred income and mining taxes, amounted to $1,863,375 as at September 30, 2019, compared to $1,756,974 as at December 31, 2018.

Equity

As at September 30, 2019, equity was $20,553,252 compared to $21,163,800 as at December 31, 2018. The variation is mainly a result of the comprehensive loss for the period.

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows used in operating activities amounted to $451,416 and $778,647 for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, and 2018, respectively. The cash flow results mainly relate to the net loss of ($827,809) and ($95,608) for the same periods, respectively. The main item with impact on cash flows in the nine months ended September 30, 2019, is related to the share-based payments–employees of $175,181. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the items with impact on cash flows were a result of the share-based payments-employees of $333,437 and deferred income and mining taxes of $1,001,840.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the cash used in financing activities amounted to $34,119 and consisted of payments on lease obligations, compared to the cash from financing activities which amounted to $26,077 for the same period in 2018, consisting mainly of exercised warrants in the amount of $26,000.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, the cash used in investing activities amounted to $1,414,496 and $5,355,898, respectively, and consisted mainly of exploration assets and deferred exploration costs.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCING SOURCES

Significant increases or decreases in the Company's cash and capital resources are primarily determined by the success or failure of exploration programs and the Company's ability to issue shares or obtain other sources of financing.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company's cash and cash equivalents amounted to $5,672,931. The Company's financing comes mostly from share issuances. The success of these issuances depends on the stock markets, investor interest in exploration companies and the price of metals. To continue its exploration activities and support its current operations, the Company has to maintain its exposure within the financial community to realize new financings.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, no shares were issued. During the year ended December 31, 2018, a total of 200,000 shares were issued as a result of the exercise of warrants.

As at September 30, 2019, and December 31, 2018, there was no cash reserved for exploration purposes.

The Company expects that its cash and cash equivalent resources of $5,672,931 and its ability to obtain additional financing is sufficient to support further exploration and development work on its mineral exploration properties for the next financial year.

The following table presents the sources of financing for the last eight (8) quarters up to the date of this report:

Financings				
Date	Source	Financing	Amount ($)	Primary use of net proceeds
January 1 to December 31, 2017	Exercise of warrants	Common shares	1,204,900	Exploration activities, G&A expenses, and other working capital requirements
January 1 to December 31, 2017	Exercise of options	Common shares	6,650	G&A expenses
December 5, 2017	Private placement with broker	Common shares	5,299,900	Exploration activities, drilling program on the Chimo Mine Property, G&A expenses, and other working capital requirements
April 25, 2018	Exercise of warrants	Common shares	200,000	G&A expenses

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND CRITICAL JUDGMENTS

The following paragraphs describe the most critical management estimates and assumptions in the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and expenses and the most critical management judgments in applying accounting policies.

Impairment of assets
An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable and exceeds its recoverable value. Management reviews on a regular basis, the impairment assessment of its mining assets. Each year, the Company conducts an annual review of the geological potential of all of its claims with the objective of abandoning any claims with a low discovery potential. All amounts incurred on those claims are recorded in the statements of loss for the year.

Share-based payments and fair value of warrants
The estimate of share-based payment costs and of the fair value of warrants requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the expected life of options and expected extinguishments using the Black-Scholes model.

Income taxes and deferred mining taxes
The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes becomes final only upon filing and the acceptance of the tax return by the appropriate authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS 16, Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company early adopted *IFRS 16, Leases* ("IFRS 16"), which specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 16 is as follows:

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and estimate of costs to dismantle and remove or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term using the straight-line method. The lease term includes consideration of an option to renew or to terminate if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease terms, including options to renew for which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, range from 1 to 6 years for facilities, automotive equipment, rent, and other equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, renewal or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Under *IAS 17, Leases* ("IAS 17"), the Company's accounting policy was as follows:

The determination of whether an arrangement was, or contained, a lease was based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement was, or contained, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveyed a right to use the asset, even if that asset was not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease was classified at the inception date as an operating lease.

A leased asset was depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there was no reasonable certainty that the Company would obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset was depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease was a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments were recognized in net loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received were recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Impact of transition to IFRS 16

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company early adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Accordingly, comparative figures as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 have not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17and *IFRIC 4, Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease*.

On initial application, for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, the Company has elected to record right-of-use assets based on the corresponding lease liability of $195,412 as at January 1, 2019.

As such, as at January 1, 2019, the Company recorded lease obligations of $195,412 and right-of-use assets of $195,412, with no net impact on the deficit.

When measuring lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, the Company discounted future lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 5.21%.

The Company has elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases on the date of initial application, as previously assessed under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The Company applied the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

The following table reconciles the Company's operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018, as previously disclosed in the Company's annual audited financial statements, to the lease obligations recognized on the initial application of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

	$
Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018	**103,410**
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019	**98,444**
Renewal options reasonably certain to be exercised	**96,968**
Lease obligations recognized as at January 1, 2019	**195,412**

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended in 2019, the Company paid $680 to the spouse of a director for consultant fees. As at September 30, 2019, this amount has been recorded in administrative expenses in "business development expenditures" in the statements of profit or loss, and no amount is payable.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to a number of risks to varying degrees. The type of risk and how the exposure to these risks is managed has not changed since December 31, 2018.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company discloses the fair value hierarchy by which the financial instruments are evaluated and assigned to the following levels. Level 1 features a valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 includes inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 includes inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data. Marketable securities are classified under Level 1.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, cash reserved for exploration, accounts payables and accrued liabilities approximate fair value based on the closing date.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company, like all other mining exploration companies, is exposed to a variety of financial and environmental risks, as well as risks related to the very nature of its activities. It is also subject to risks related to other factors, such as the price of metals and market conditions in general. The main risks to which the Company is exposed are detailed below:

(a) Financing risk

The Company must periodically obtain new funds in order to pursue its activities. While it has always succeeded in doing so to date, there is no assurance that it will continue to do so in the future.

The Company believes that the quality of its properties and their geological potential will enable it to obtain the necessary financing for their continued exploration and potential development.

(b) Volatility of stock price and limited liquidity

Cartier's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol ECR.

The Company's common shares have experienced significant volatility in price and trading volume over the last few years. There can be no assurance of adequate liquidity in the future for the Company's common shares.

(c) Permits and licences

The Company's operations may require permits and licences from different government authorities. There is no assurance the Company will obtain the required permits and licences to continue exploring and developing its properties.

(d) Environmental risks

The Company's operations are subject to federal, provincial and local environmental regulations. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, land use standards, land reclamation and labour standards.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a way that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and increased responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. At this time, it is uncertain whether these changes will adversely affect the Company's operations. Compliance costs are expected to rise.

Environmental hazards may exist on some of the Company's properties that are unknown to management at the present time, and which were caused by previous owners or operators.

(e) Metal prices

Even if the exploration programs of the Company are successful, some factors beyond the Company's control may affect the marketing of the minerals found. Metal prices are determined by global supply and demand for metals, which are affected by many factors, including international, economic and political trends, inflation expectations, exchange rate fluctuations, interest rates, global and regional consumption levels, speculative activities and global production levels. The effects of these factors cannot be precisely predicted.

(f) Key personnel

The management of the Company relies on certain key personnel, primarily the President and Chief Executive Officer. The loss of the President and Chief Executive Officer could have a negative impact on the development and success of the Company's operations. The Company's success is also linked to its capacity to attract and retain qualified personnel.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had not concluded any off-balance sheet arrangements.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON NOVEMBER 27, 2019:

Common shares outstanding	190,974,462
Stock options (weighted average exercise price of $0.16)	13,650,000
Warrants (weighted average exercise price of $0.27)	1,081,800
Total fully diluted	205,706,262

OUTLOOK

Resource estimation work will continue on the Chimo Mine Property in the fourth quarter, and the Company will resume drilling on November 20 to pursue exploration of the priority target area below the 5B4-5M4-5NE zones, which yielded excellent results last June.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements and other financial information contained in this MD&A are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been approved by the Board of Directors on November 27, 2019.

(s) Philippe Cloutier
Philippe Cloutier
President and CEO

(s) Nancy Lacoursière
Nancy Lacoursière
Chief Financial Officer