



STRIKEPOINT GOLD INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2018

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") reviews the significant activities of Strikepoint Gold Inc. ("Strikepoint" or the "Company") and compares the financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the related notes thereto, prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard No.34, Interim Financial Reporting. This MD&A should also be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and the related notes thereto. All documents previously mentioned are available for viewing on www.sedar.com.

All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The effective date of this MD&A is August 27, 2018.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including that within the Company's financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Such information, although considered to be accurate and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the statements made. Additional information on the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.strikepointgold.com.

CORPORATE SUMMARY

StrikePoint Gold Inc. is an exploration-stage Company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties of merit in Canada with the aim of developing them to a stage where they can be exploited at a profit or arranging joint ventures whereby other companies provide funding for development and exploitation.

The Company's head office is located at Suite 507, 837 W Hastings St. Vancouver, BC V6C 3N6.

The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "SKP". In May 2017, the Company began trading in the United States on the OTCQB under the symbol "STKXF".

HIGHLIGHTS

Property Acquisition – Porter Idaho

In August 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of the Porter Idaho property, near Stewart, British Columbia, from Skeena Resources Limited (TSXV: SKE) (“Skeena”) (the “Porter Idaho Transaction”), whereby the Company purchased the property indirectly through the acquisition of all of the shares of Mount Rainey Silver Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Skeena.

The terms of the Transaction are as follows:

- \$1,500,000 payable in cash to Skeena (\$250,000 was paid on completion of the Porter Idaho Transaction with \$1,250,000 to be paid over the ensuing period ending December 31, 2019);
- issuance to Skeena of 7,100,000 Strikepoint common shares (issued August 15, 2018) ;
- issuance to Skeena of 2,400,000 special warrants of Strikepoint (issued August 15, 2018). The special warrants have a five-year term. Each special warrant will be convertible into common shares of the Company for no additional consideration at such time that Skeena elects to convert.
- grant of 1% NSR on the property with the option to buy back 0.5% at a price of \$750,000.

The Porter Idaho Property contains two shear hosted silver-rich vein systems: the Silverado and Prosperity-Porter Idaho. The showings are 2 kilometers apart, located on opposite sides of Mt. Rainey, overlooking the town of Stewart. The Project is strategically located at the head of the Portland Canal, a deep-water port with year-round, ice-free access.

Since the initial discovery of silver mineralization on Mt. Rainey in the early 1900's, most of the work was focused on the Prosperity-Porter Idaho veins, where mineralization is hosted in six dipping parallel shear zones tracked on surface for 200 meters and one kilometer down dip with widths between 2 and 13 meters. The vein system was mined between 1929 and 1931 and produced 27,123 tonnes with recovered grades of 2,542 g/t silver (73.8 oz/ton) and 1 g/t gold (yielding approximately 2.2 million ounces of silver). The ore was shipped to the port at Stewart via aerial tramway.

The Porter Idaho Project contains an historical Indicated Resource of 394,700 tonnes grading 868 g/t silver, 3.37% lead and 1.41% zinc (435,000 tons @ 25.2 oz/ton silver or a contained 11 million ounces) and an Inferred Resource of 88,900 tonnes grading 595 g/t silver (97,900 tons @ 17.3 oz/ton silver or a contained 1.7 million ounces).

Porter Idaho Project Historical Resource Estimate			
@ 170 g/t Ag cut-off		Avg. Grades	Contained Metal
Category	Tonnes	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)
Indicated	394,700	868	11,000,000
Inferred	88,900	595	1,700,000

Estimates of mineral resources are dated March 10, 2008 and were prepared by independent consulting geologist N.C. Carter, Ph.D., P. Eng. for Raimount Energy Inc. and re-stated for Mount Rainey Silver Inc. on May 15, 2012. The foregoing estimates made use of an extensive database detailing results of both underground sampling programs as well as surface and underground diamond drilling and were prepared pursuant to CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Nevertheless, the reader is cautioned that a Qualified Person on behalf of StrikePoint has not done sufficient work to verify either the underlying sampling data or the calculation methodology to consider this to be a current resource and as a result, StrikePoint is treating this mineral resource as an Historical Estimate, as defined in National Instrument 43-101. StrikePoint has not yet determined what work needs to be completed in order to upgrade or verify the Historical Estimate.

The property has a three-year exploration permit in place which, upon completion of an environmental assessment, allows for exploration work on the site, including surface mapping, sampling and diamond drilling. The permit also allows for the establishment of a 15-person exploration camp on the property.

The Golden Triangle is an area of northwestern British Columbia that has seen extensive historic mining and prospecting activity, and has recently been the site of modern discoveries, including the Premier Gold, Snip and Eskay Creek Mines. The area has seen a resurgence in infrastructure investment which supports exploration activities, including upgraded transmission lines supplying clean, affordable and reliable hydroelectric power. Other recent improvements include highway upgrades, new ocean port infrastructure at the ice-free port of Stewart and the commissioning of three hydroelectric facilities.

Property Acquisition – Handsome Jack

During August 2018, the Company completed an acquisition agreement with Trifecta Gold Ltd. (TSXV: TG) (“Trifecta”) to purchase the Handsome Jack property, adjacent to the Porter Idaho property, near Stewart, British Columbia (the “Transaction”). The terms of the Transaction are as follows:

- \$25,000 payable in cash to Trifecta (paid on closing of the Transaction);
- issuance to Skeena of 250,000 Strikepoint common shares (issued on closing of the Transaction); and
- grant of 1% NSR on the property with the option to buy back 0.5% at a price of \$500,000.

The Handsome Jack property forms a contiguous land package adjacent to the eastern border of the recently acquired Porter Idaho property. The main known feature within the property is the Melvin adit which was last worked in the 1920s and is assumed to intersect the northerly strike extension of the Angelo vein within the Porter Idaho property. Ore from this adit returned up to 4,286 grams per tonne silver during its production, but outside of this exploration work has been cursory. Both the Melvin and Angelo veins are visible at surface, but the area between them was historically obscured by ice and so the apparent alignment has never been prospected in the field.

Additionally, a two-day program in 1991 identified a 300-metre by 200-metre gossanous zone with anomalous silver, lead and zinc referred to as the GEE2 showing. Commercially available aerial imagery shows additional gossanous areas of interest within the Handsome Jack property that have never been explored, largely due to the extensive ice coverage that existed up until the last decade.

This is a strategic acquisition for the Company as it allows for expansive exploration of the area, including prospective parallel systems to Prosperity-Porter as well as the supposed connections with the Silverado mine.

Strikepoint's exploration plan for Handsome Jack represents the first comprehensive exploration campaign in the area for over 30 years. Systematic prospecting, geological mapping and sampling will be performed with an emphasis on areas recently uncovered by ice. It was not until 1982 that the northern extension of the Angelo vein was discovered in outcrop when it was exposed from under a receding glacier.

Private Placements

In April 2018, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$830,000 consisting of 4,150,000 common share units at \$0.20 per unit. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.40 per share for a two-year period. Finder's fee payable in connection with the financing consisted of \$52,500 cash and 262,500 finder's warrants.

In July 2018, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$510,000 consisting of 2,550,000 common share units at \$0.20 per unit. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.30 per share for a two-year period. There was no finder's fee payable in conjunction with this private placement.

PROPERTIES

Yukon Properties

In January 2017, the Company entered into a Definitive Agreement ("Agreement") with IDM Mining Ltd. ("IDM") to acquire its portfolio of Yukon properties. In March 2017 the Company completed the purchase of the Yukon properties. As consideration, the Company paid \$150,000 in cash, issued 10,500,000 common shares and granted IDM an equity participation right, allowing IDM to maintain its pro-rata interest in the Company and a right of first refusal for two years on the sale of any of the Yukon properties. These properties are subject to certain other underlying royalties.

The Yukon portfolio consists of 14,031 claims covering 22 properties in 46 claim groups totalling 282,000 hectares and are grouped together under the following sections:

- Pluto
- Golden Oly
- Mahtin
- Kluane
- Dawson
- Ross River

The Yukon properties cover multiple tectonic and metallogenic environments as well as a variety of mineral deposit styles common in Yukon. The properties were previously held by Ryan Gold Corp. ("Ryan Gold") and its subsidiaries, and received significant exploration work, with approximately \$25 million (as disclosed in Ryan Gold's 2014 year end MD&A) in expenditures incurred. The properties have limited holding costs. Previous work by Ryan Gold included significant exploration drill programs on two of the properties, with tens of thousands of rock and soil samples collected during grass-roots exploration programs in several districts throughout Yukon. Additionally, geophysical surveys and geologic mapping programs have outlined many anomalous areas that have not received follow-up work.

The company filed a National Instrument 43-101 technical report on the Mahtin property, Yukon, on SEDAR on March 15, 2017.

Three properties, Pluto, Mahtin and Golden-Oly, were prioritized by the Company for exploration activity during the 2017 summer field season on the basis of exploration history, anomalous surface gold showings and current understanding of the geological settings. During fiscal year 2017, the Company spent \$2.3 million consisting of claim renewal fees, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, geophysics and limited reverse circulation drilling.

Golden-Oly

Golden-Oly is another large assemblage of claims, measuring 45 by 30 kilometres in size and has six targets identified through an aerial geophysical program conducted in 2012. It lays along the North Canal Road and is close to the border with the Northwest Territories. Traditionally, this area has been explored with a focus more on tungsten and zinc, but from the work undertaken across the project, there are several gold targets.

Airborne geophysics flown in 2012 highlighted six individual anomalies that correspond to topographic highs in the field. Some of these are partially exposed cores of granodioritic intrusions, while others exhibit hornfelsing around buried plutons. This area is along the southern edge of the Selwyn basin, and these plutons seem to be synonymous with the intrusion-related gold systems at Mahtin (north of the Selwyn basin). Soil sampling across these anomalies has further highlighted the anomalous gold-in-soil results, as well as having a geochemical fingerprint (gold-arsenic-bismuth) that is a known marker for these types of deposits.

The Golden-Oly property:

- Located near the historical sedex discovery Tom-Jason lead-zinc region of the Yukon:
 - Surrounded by Selwyn Chihong Mining Ltd.'s Selwyn project, Overland Resource's Andrew project and Constantine-Carlin Gold's JV Yukon gold projects;
- Neighbouring PDM property (100-per-cent Strikepoint owner) has another target that is synonymous with those seen at Golden-Oly;

- Sheeted polymetallic veins returning grades up to 19.5 g/t gold and over 100 g/t silver on the Nug prospect;
- Extensive anomalous gold in soils between 20 and 50 parts per billion gold across the entire property that could be indicative of other deposit types on the property.

During the summer of 2017, the Company completed extensive mapping and sampling (76 grab samples) focus was on Colossus target, one of the seven targets highlighted in 2012 on the Golden-Oly and PPM properties. The targets remain entirely untested by drilling.

Highlights from the 2017 field program:

- Surface grab samples taken during the 2017 field season returned results from trace to 10.65 g/t gold.
- Additional samples returned assays to 364 g/t silver and 0.52 per cent copper.
- The Colossus target is 3.3 kilometres in diameter, with multiple mineralized sheeted vein systems throughout this area.
- Geochemical profiling of the intrusive shows classic intrusion-related zonation, including central Au-Cu-Bi (gold-copper-bismuth) correlations with more distal Ag-Pb-Zn (silver-lead-zinc) halos.
- Colossus is seen as a typical example of the six additional geophysical targets on both the Golden-Oly and PDM properties and was studied in depth this season to gather data relevant to the entire property.

Further details of the 2017 field program on Golden-Oly property are available in new releases dated October 10, 2017

PDM

The PDM property has had a history of exploration going back to 1967, although most of this has been basic soils and mapping with little consistency. Strategic Metals held the property between 2007 and 2008 and undertook a diamond drilling program, but it appears that each of the three holes missed the target area. The current land package is also more extensive than held in the past, so the additional data collected across a larger area have assisted in a broader understanding of the potential.

During the summer of 2017, the Company completed extensive mapping and sampling focused in the centre of the property around the Spearhead showing, identified by the Yukon Geological Survey. A total of 159 grab samples were collected from the areas, mainly from obviously mineralized zones, but also from farther out to gather additional geochemical data.

Highlights from the 2017 field program include the following:

- Surface grab samples at PDM returned grades of up to 9.8 grams per tonne gold, 2.8 per cent copper and 245 g/t silver.
- Samples collected from area of sheeted veins within intrusive material with visible copper mineralization, including native copper.
- Sheeted veins observed occurring throughout an area of 350 m by 350 m, with a maximum density of 30 veins over a 10 m natural exposure.
- Geological observations at PDM tie in to an overall structural trend that stretches for 78 km and incorporates the Golden-Oly and Nordic properties, termed the Seven Wonders trend.
- New model will help focus future targeting within a large project area.

The mineralogy observed in the field was primarily copper-based, including chalcopyrite, malachite, bornite, chrysocolla and native copper, along with other sulphides such as pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite. These mineralized samples returned from trace to 2.8 per cent copper (with 15 per cent of all surface samples collected returning greater than 0.2 per cent copper), and from trace to 9.8 g/t gold (with 10 per cent of all surface samples returning greater than 0.5 g/t gold). Silver was also found in samples, ranging from trace to 245 g/t, with 13 per cent of all samples returning grades more than 20 g/t silver.

Geologists on site focused on an area of sheeted veins within a granodioritic stock that had densities up to 30 veins over a 10 m exposure oriented between 50 degrees to 60 degrees. The veins ranged from the millimetre to centimetre thickness and contained a variety of sulphides with quartz. The intrusive host rock also contains additional sulphide mineralization although at a lower rate of occurrence than within the veins.

An exploration team is currently onsite and has begun mapping and sampling the PDM property. The focus will be along the previously unexplored gossanous ridgelines radiating out from the Babylon intrusion, connecting the Cu-Au sheeted veins in the granodiorite to the more distal gold-bearing quartz samples seen in 2012. The team will also channel sample in-situ outcrops to test the continuity of copper and gold grades observed within the sheeted vein systems.

Work will also continue at the Colossus target, with an aim to drill test the mineralized contact zone.

Pluto

The Pluto property is in the Klwane region and is one of the largest in this portfolio, approximately 40 by 30 kilometres in size. Pluto sits relatively close to the latest discoveries in the White Gold district and is aligned along strike with this group of projects, including Goldcorp's Coffee project, which was acquired from Kaminak for \$520-million, and Kinross's White Gold project, which was acquired from Underworld for \$140-million. Initial analysis of the geology seems to show a unique mineralizing system for the area, the formation of skarns in contact with large, regional ring dike volcanic features.

The presence of a shallowly dipping limestone unit in the local lithology has become a focus for mineralization when intercepted by dikes of rhyolitic/dacitic material. The skarns subsequently produce anomalous gold-in-soil results where they outcrop in the sides of the valleys, which indicate that there is volume potential of the mineralization, a hypothesis that was drill tested in 2017.

Other information about the Pluto property:

- Highest gold-in-soil assay from the entire Yukon portfolio database at 15.43 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold;
- 15,908 soils taken to date on property;
- Grab samples returning grades upward of 7.11 g/t gold;
- Relatively unexplored region of the Yukon-Tanana terrane, south of Goldcorp's recently acquired Kaminak Coffee project and 45 kilometres southwest of Rockhaven Resources' Klaza project.

During the summer of 2017, the Company completed extensive mapping of the northeastern portion of the property, collected a total of 117 grab samples and completed twelve rotary air blast ("RAB") drill holes. A total of 1,294 metres ("m") were drilled with eight holes on the Charon target and four holes on the Hydra target.

Highlights from the 2017 field program include the following:

- Gold assays from surface samples ranged from trace to 48.4 g/t, including 36.3 g/t from within the Charon Zone, along with copper up to 1.23 per cent.
- 15.24 m at 1.05 g/t gold from a Charon zone drill hole 17-CRN-02 at Charon zone;
- 32.0 m at 0.14 per cent copper in hole 17-CRN-07;
- In hole 17-CRN-01, intersected 6.10 m at 0.74 g/t gold with 1.67 per cent copper;
- Drilling six kilometres southwest of Charon in the Hydra zone returned 10.67 m at 0.4 g/t gold with similar geological setting to Charon;
- Mineralization hosted in limestone layers which are altered by skarn and marble;
- Host limestone beds exist as multiple layers in the sediment package and extend for at least six kilometres by three kilometres area.

Further details of the 2017 field program on Pluto are available in new releases dated August 22, 2017 (surface results) and October 23, 2017 (drill results and exploration update).

The Seven Wonders trend

Post field season compilation of data has highlighted the existence of a structural trend that passes through PDM, Golden-Oly and the Nordic properties, for a total of 78 km by 16 km, and helps to explain certain mineralized features observed during the 2017 field program.

These features fall within a model known as a strain ellipse which shows how an area will deform when compressed through a regional event such as the accretional formation of the western coast of North America. This model is well understood, demonstrable and therefore predictable.

During compression of an area, the rocks are put under pressure forming a variety of faults, folds and other structures, some of which can become traps and fluid conduits. This model is showing the intrusions observed across the three properties have filled anticlinal folds within the sedimentary rocks, and then sympathetic off-shooting structures, known as Riedel shears, have allowed mineralizing fluids to pass through them. These manifest as the sheeted veins observed at the Babylon and Colossus targets, the latter of which returned assays to 10.65 g/t gold and 364 g/t silver (refer to press release dated Oct. 10, 2017).

The identification of the Seven Wonders trend will help with future targeting, including any drilling, on the property, as only certain structures that develop will also promote fluid flow and therefore mineralization. This is a key finding for the 2017 season as it will help focus work across a collection of large land packages and ensure exploration funds are spent the most wisely.

Quality assurance/quality control

The Company maintains a rigorous QA/QC program with respect to the preparation, shipping, analysis and checking of all samples and data from the properties. Quality control for field sampling and drill samples at the Company's projects covers the complete chain of custody of samples, including sample handling procedures and analytical-related work, plus the insertion of standard and blank materials. The QA/QC program also includes data verification procedures. ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada (ISO 17025:2005 accreditation), assayed all grab samples from the current field program using fire assay and ICP mass spectroscopy methods. Drill samples were processed by Bureau Veritas Labs in Vancouver, Canada (ISO 9001:2008 accreditation).

Qualified Person

The technical information for the Company's Yukon properties included in this MD&A has been approved by Andy Randell, P. Geo. Mr. Randell is Strikepoint's Vice-president Exploration and is a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties.

Lobstick Property – Ontario

On November 26, 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement with an unrelated individual (the "Optionor") whereby the Optionor granted the Company the option to acquire a 100% undivided right, title and interest in the optioned property (the "Lobstick Property") located in the Lobstick area near Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

The Company earned its 100% interest in the Lobstick Property during December 2017.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred \$3,100 (2017 - \$5,250) of geological consulting expenditures on the Lobstick Property.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized property option payments expense of \$16,900, comprised of the 2017 cash and share payments under the above agreement valued at \$15,000 and \$1,900, respectively.

Following the exercise of the option, the Company must pay and issue to the Optionor:

- \$50,000 plus 100,000 common shares of the Company within 30 days of filing a technical report under National Instrument 43-101 demonstrating mineral resources on any part of the Lobstick Property;
- \$50,000 plus 100,000 common shares of the Company within 30 days of filing a positive, bankable feasibility study (as defined under National Instrument 43-101) with respect to any part of the Lobstick Property; and
- A 3% net smelter return royalty with respect to the Lobstick Property upon commencement of commercial production, for which the Company may repurchase two-thirds of the 3% net smelter return royalty from the Optionor for \$1,000,000 for each one-third repurchased.

Angelina Property – Manitoba

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Angelina property. The property is on care and maintenance and no expenditures were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2018 or the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Results of Operations

Three months ended June 30, 2018

During the three months ended June 30, 2018 (the “current period”), the Company incurred a loss of \$1,184,782 compared to a loss of \$1,828,689 during the three months ended June 30, 2017 (the “comparative period”). The significant variances between the current period and the comparative period are as follows:

Exploration costs

During the current period, the Company incurred \$983,682 of exploration expenditures on the Yukon claims, primarily comprised of \$118,528 for drilling and assaying costs, \$242,488 for field costs, \$522,647 for geological consulting fees and \$282,543 for helicopter and fuel.

During the comparative period, the Company incurred \$965,607 of exploration expenditures on the Yukon claims, primarily comprised of \$612,578 for drilling costs, \$296,691 for field costs, \$15,525 for report writing, and \$26,213 for geological services as well as \$14,600 for geological consulting fees relating to the Lobstick property.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments expense of \$1,051,215 recorded during the comparative period relates to 3,980,000 stock options granted during that period. No stock options were granted during the current period.

Six months ended June 30, 2018

During the six months ended June 30, 2018 (the “current six-month period”), the Company incurred a loss of \$1,597,260 compared to a loss of \$6,526,679 during the six months ended June 30, 2017 (the “comparative six-month period”). The significant variances between the current six-month period and the comparative six-month period are as follows:

Exploration costs

During the current six-month period, the Company incurred \$1,245,406 of exploration expenditures on the Yukon claims, primarily comprised of \$43,842 for claim renewal fees, \$127,678 for drilling and assaying costs, \$465,689 for field costs, \$3,007 for report writing and \$319,547 for geological services, \$282,543 for helicopter and fuel as well as \$3,100 for geological consulting fees relating to the Lobstick property.

During the comparative six-month period, the Company incurred \$1,224,094 of exploration expenditures on the Yukon claims, primarily comprised of \$190,470 for claims renewal fees, \$612,577 for drilling costs, \$363,983 for field costs, \$28,850 for report writing and \$28,214 for geological services as well as \$19,850 for geological consulting fees relating to the Lobstick property.

Property acquisition costs

During the comparative six-month period, the Company paid \$150,000 and issued 10,500,000 common shares with a value of \$4,042,500 pursuant to the acquisition of the Yukon property (Refer to Yukon Properties section above).

Share-based payments

Share-based payments expense of \$1,098,505 recorded during the comparative six-month period relates to 3,980,000 stock options granted during that period.

Fair value adjustment on investments

During the comparative six-month period, the Company recorded a loss of \$232,729 on the fair value adjustment of its investments in CORE.

Gain on sale of Black Raven property

During the comparative six-month period, the Company sold its Black Raven property to CORE, which resulted in a gain on sale of \$653,703.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2018, the Company had current assets of \$5,027,069 (December 31, 2017 - \$5,558,694) (which included cash and equivalents of \$4,763,520 (December 31, 2017 - \$5,379,383), total assets of \$5,028,685 (December 31, 2017 - \$5,561,240) and total liabilities of \$502,028 (December 31, 2017 - \$214,823). As at June 30, 2018, the Company had no long-term debt outstanding. There are no known trends in the Company's liquidity or capital resources.

The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the sale of mineral properties, issuance of common shares, exercise of stock options and exercise of share purchase warrants. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the issuance of equity and/or debt.

The Company has not paid any dividends on its common shares. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares, as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and/or commence profitable operations in the future.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Three months ended (\$)	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2017 Q2	2017 Q3	2017 Q4	2018 Q1	2018 Q2
Loss	(188,090)	(314,537)	(4,697,990)	(1,828,689)	(1,297,843)	(549,684)	(412,478)	(1,184,782)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

Fluctuations in quarterly results

- Loss for the Q3 2016 period is comprised of \$11,100 of exploration costs, \$30,000 of management fees, \$95,051 of share-based payments expense with the balance of \$52,020 pertaining to general operation expenses.
- Loss for the Q4 2016 period is comprised of \$30,000 of management fees, \$156,833 of share-based payments expense with the balance of \$127,724 pertaining to general operation expenses.
- Loss for the Q1 2017 period is comprised of \$4,192,500 of property acquisition payments and \$278,337 of exploration costs as well as \$37,500 of management fees, \$47,290 of share-based payments expense with the balance of \$142,363 pertaining to general operation expenses.

- Loss for the Q2 2017 period is mainly comprised of \$965,607 for exploration costs, \$1,051,215 for share-based payments, \$232,729 fair value loss on investments, offset by the gain on sale of the Black Raven property of \$653,703.
- Loss for the Q3 2017 period is mainly comprised of \$876,168 for exploration costs, \$61,096 for share-based payments and \$93,750 fair value loss on investments.
- Loss for the Q4 2017 period is mainly comprised of \$397,892 for the realized loss on the sale of investments.
- Loss for the Q1 2018 period is mainly comprised of \$261,724 for exploration costs.
- Loss for the Q2 2018 period is mainly comprised of \$983,682 for exploration costs.

Commitments

The Company is required to incur exploration expenditures on its mineral claims to meet the conditions of holding its mineral rights and keep the mineral leases in good standing. Each provincial jurisdiction imposes expenditure requirements which vary from province to province and from year to year.

The Company has incurred sufficient exploration expenditures on the Angelina property to maintain the claims in good standing for the next 4 years and, as a result, there are no related commitments for this property over the next 4 years.

The Company is required to incur annual work commitments of \$12,000 per year on the Lobstick property to maintain the claims in good standing.

The Company is required to incur cash payments totalling \$1,250,000 over the ensuing period ending December 31, 2019 in conjunction with the acquisition of the Porter Idaho property (see Property Acquisition – Porter Idaho section above).

Transactions with Related Parties

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- a) Paid or accrued management fees of \$90,000 (2017 - \$90,000) to the CEO of the Company.
- b) Paid or accrued professional fees of \$39,000 (2017 - \$28,000) to iO Corporate Services Ltd., a company controlled by the Corporate Secretary of the Company and related to the Company's CFO.
- c) Paid or accrued consulting fees of \$18,000 (2017 - \$Nil) to a company controlled by a director of the Company and \$32,000 (2017 - \$6,000) to directors of the Company.
- d) Paid or accrued geological consulting fees of \$427,953 (2017 - \$323,363) to a company controlled by the Company's vice-president of exploration.

Key management personnel compensation disclosed above (including senior officers and certain directors of the Company):

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Short-term benefits	\$ 606,953	\$ 447,363

Adoption of new accounting standard

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*, which replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*. The new standard provides guidance that is based on the Company's business model for managing its financial instruments, which includes the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired as well as their contractual cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). It also includes a new expected credit loss model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own-credit risk in other comprehensive income for any liabilities designated as FVTPL.

Determination of the classification of financial instruments is made at initial recognition and reclassifications are made only upon the Company changing its business model for managing its financial instruments. Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, upon initial recognition the Company can make a one-time irrevocable election to designate them as FVTOCI.

Upon adoption of IFRS 9 on a retrospective basis, the Company made an irrevocable election to measure its marketable securities at FVTOCI, therefore, there was no impact on the carrying values or equity as at January 1, 2018 and no measurement differences due to adopting the new standard. Accordingly, the Company was not required to retroactively restate the comparative periods or to make an adjustment to deficit or accumulated other comprehensive income at January 1, 2018. As a result of adopting IFRS 9, the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments has been modified to include the following:

Financial assets

FVTPL

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with transaction costs being expensed in the period incurred. Realized gains and losses recognized upon de-recognition and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to profit or loss upon de-recognition. Realized gains and losses recognized upon de-recognition remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the instrument for the collection of contractual cash flows, which are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Impairment losses are included in profit or loss in the period the impairment is recognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

The Company completed an assessment of its financial instruments as at January 1, 2018. The following table summarizes the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL (\$)	FVTPL (\$)
Receivables	205,787	205,787
Accounts payable	51,748	51,748

Contingencies

The Company has no contingencies as at the date of this MD&A.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off Balance Sheet arrangements as at the date of this MD&A.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has not entered into any undisclosed proposed transactions as at the date of this MD&A.

Investor Relations

The Company has no investor relations contracts as at the date of this MD&A.

CURRENT DATA SHARE

As of August 27, 2018, the Company has:

- a) 73,835,392 common shares issued and outstanding;
- b) 5,405,000 stock options outstanding with exercise prices between \$0.15 and \$0.43, expiring between April 26, 2021 and August 7, 2022; and
- c) 18,502,250 share purchase warrants with exercise prices between \$0.295 and \$0.50, expiring between March 22, 2019 and July 23, 2020. In addition, on August 15, 2018, the Company issued 2,400,000 special warrants Skeena (see Property Acquisition – Porter Idaho section above). These special warrants have a five-year term and are each convertible into one common shares of the Company for no additional consideration at such time that Skeena elects to convert.

INDUSTRY AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, the more significant of which are discussed below. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company may impact the Company's financial results in the future.

Financing Risks

Being a junior mining exploration company in Canada and in the exploration business means that the Company must raise the necessary financings for future exploration. Those financings depend to a large degree on commodity price trends, general investment sentiment for companies in the sector and the ability of the Company's ability to find and confirm the existence of minerals in sufficient quantities and qualities on its exploration lands. Management is of the view that these risks faced by the Company are not greater than those risk encountered by its peers in Canada.

The Company will require additional financing to conduct exploration on its mineral properties and to fund General and Administration costs. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise the required financing through equity financings, debt financings, divestment of its properties or joint venture arrangements. A lack of financing in the future could cause the Company to reduce or postpone exploration spending, reduce exploration and corporate personnel, reduce the size of its mineral property ownership and create going concern issues for the Company.

General Economic Risks

As the Company continues to focus on its exploration in Canada, the operations will be subject to economic, political and social risks inherent in doing business in Canada. The risks come from matters based on policies of the government, economic conditions, changes in tax regime, changes in regulation, foreign exchange fluctuations and other factors that may change in the future.

Environmental Risks

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations and potentially social licensing in the jurisdictions it operates in. World-wide environmental regulation is changing to require stricter standards and

enforcement, increased fines for non-compliance, more assessment for projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors, employees and consultants. Although the company believes that it has taken the proper steps to protect the environment related to its operations, there is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation in Canada will not adversely affect the Company's operations or result in substantial costs and liabilities in the future.

Aboriginal Claims Risks

Aboriginal peoples have claimed aboriginal title and rights to portions of Canada. The Company is not aware that any claims have been made in respect of its properties and assets; however, if a claim arose and was successful, such claim may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Forward-looking statements

Certain information set forth in this MD&A, including management's assessment of the Company's future plans and operations, contains forward-looking statements, which are based on the Company's current internal expectations, estimates, projections, assumptions and beliefs, which may prove to be incorrect. Some of the forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "projects", "plans" and similar expressions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on them. Such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company is a mineral exploration company and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to companies in the same business. These risks and uncertainties include, among other things, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development activities, the Company's need for additional funding to continue its exploration efforts, operating hazards and risks incidental to mineral exploration, the Company's properties are in the exploration stage only and do not contain a known body of commercial ore, uncertainties associated with title to mineral properties, changes in general economic, market and business conditions; competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of mineral properties and skilled personnel; ability to obtain required mine licenses, mine permits and regulatory approvals required to proceed with mining operations; ability to comply with current and future environmental and other laws; actions by governmental or regulatory authorities including increasing taxes and changes in other regulations; and the occurrence of unexpected events involved in mineral exploration, development and production.