G2 GOLDFIELDS INC.

(Formerly Sandy Lake Gold Inc.)

Management's Discussion and Analysis
of Interim Consolidated Financial Position
and Interim Consolidated Results of Operations
for the Three and Nine Months ended February 29, 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The following interim management's discussion and analysis ("Interim MD&A") of the activities, consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of the operations of G2 Goldfields Inc. (the "Company") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's consolidated financial and operating performance for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual MD&A, audited annual financial statements for the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, together with the notes thereto and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020, together with the notes thereto, as filed by the Company on Sedar.

This Interim MD&A has been prepared to provide material updates and comment on significant factors affecting the business operations, liquidity and capital resources of the Company.

This Interim MD&A does not provide a general update to the Annual MD&A, nor form part of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company or reflect any non-material events since the date of the Annual MD&A.

This Interim MD&A has been prepared in compliance with section 2.2.1 of Form 51-102F1, in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations.

The Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the financial information contained in this Interim MD&A are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

To prepare this Interim MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors (the "Board"), considers the materiality of information to the Company. Information is considered material if:

(i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the common shares of the Company;
(ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or
(iii) it would or might significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors.
(iv) Management, in conjunction with the Board, considers materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

All dollar amounts in this Interim MD&A are in Canadian dollars, unless stated otherwise. References to C$ are to Canadian dollars.

This Interim MD&A is dated April 28, 2020 and information contained herein is presented as of such date, unless otherwise indicated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Company is a Canadian based resource exploration company focused on the acquisition of multiple unique, but historically challenged, mineral exploration projects, each with the potential to identify and generate one or more significant gold projects for development.

The Company currently operates in two jurisdictions, being Guyana, South America and Sandy Lake, Ontario, Canada. The common factor is that the Company’s projects in both countries contain Orogenic gold mineralisation hosted in Proterozoic and Archean Greenstone belts

The Company was incorporated as 7177411 Canada Corporation on May 21, 2009, under the laws of Canada.

On April 4, 2019, the Company filed articles of amendment to change its name from "Sandy Lake Gold Inc." to "G2 Goldfields Inc.". The common shares are publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol GTWO.

The head office, principal address, and records office of the Company are located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1101, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3L5.

MARKET TRENDS

Management regularly monitors economic conditions and estimates their impact on the Company's operations and incorporates these estimates in both short-term operating and longer-term strategic decisions. From 2018 to date, equity markets in the junior resource sector, particularly the TSX-V, showed signs of improvement, with mining equity values increasing significantly during this period. Strong equity markets generally provide favorable conditions for completing a public merger, financing, or acquisition transaction.

However, COVID-19 has made access to capital for junior mining companies likely to be very difficult for most juniors. Since mid-March 2020, share prices for the Company’s peer group have both dropped and risen most dramatically over a very short period.

Apart from the above effect of COVID-19 and the risk factors noted under the heading “Risks and Uncertainties” and “Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information”, management is not aware of any other relevant trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that might have a material effect on the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

THIS REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THETHREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 2020 AND FEBRUARY 28, 2019, ALONG WITH OTHER PUBLIC DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS OF THE COMPANY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company’s profile is available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) website at www.sedar.com or on the Company’s website www.g2goldfields.com.

Daniel Noone, (Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists) is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* “NI 43-101”) and has reviewed and approved for inclusion the scientific and technical disclosure in this Interim MD&A. Mr. Noone is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Interim MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans," "expects," "is expected," "budget," "scheduled," "estimates," "continues," "forecasts," "projects," "predicts," "intends," "anticipates" or "believes," or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may," "could," "would," "should," "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this Interim MD&A speak only as of the date of this Interim MD&A or as of the date specified in such statements.

There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this Interim MD&A speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

Forward-looking statements and other information contained herein, including general expectations concerning the mining industry, are based on estimates and forecasts prepared by the Company employing data from publicly available industry sources, as well as from market research and industry analysis, and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry and the operating environment in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates and which it believes to be reasonable.

Although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics, this data is inherently imprecise. While the Company is not aware of any misstatements regarding any data presented herein, the mining industry generally involves risks and uncertainties and all data is subject to change based on various factors, often not foreseeable, including but not limited to World Health Organization identified pandemic(s) or other forms of sickness which may affect directly or indirectly the value of the Company or perceptions of value of commodities generally in the general market place.

The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this Interim MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors and risks that could affect the Company and might cause actual actions, events or results to differ, perhaps materially, from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors and risks that cause actions, events or results not to occur as projected, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
• Potential of the Company's properties to contain economic deposits of any mineral discovered	• Financing will be available for future exploration and development of the Company's properties; • the actual results of the Company's exploration and development activities will be favorable;	• Price volatility of any mineral discovered; • uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data and confirming title to, and interests in, properties; • the possibility that future exploration results will not be

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
	• operating, exploration and development costs will not exceed the Company's expectations; • the Company will be able to retain and attract skilled staff; • all requisite regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration projects and other operations will be received on a timely basis upon terms acceptable to the Company, and applicable political and economic conditions are favorable to the Company; • the price of applicable minerals and applicable interest and exchange rates will be favorable to the Company; • no title disputes exist with respect to the Company's properties	consistent with the Company's expectations; • availability of financing for and actual results of the Company's exploration and development activities; • increases in costs; • environmental compliance and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation; • interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; • changes in economic and political conditions; • the Company's ability to retain and attract skilled staff; • the availability of permits
• While the Company has only a minor source of revenue from royalties from small scale mining under license of the company, at Peters mine and Aremu mine, it believes that it has sufficient cash resources to meet its requirements for near term.	• The operating activities of the Company for the next twelve months and beyond, starting from March 1, 2020, and the costs associated in addition to that, will be consistent with the Company's current expectations; • debt and equity markets, exchange and interest rates and other applicable economic conditions are favorable to the Company.	• Changes in debt and equity markets; • timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; • changes in the operations currently planned for 2019; • increases in costs; • environmental compliance and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation; • interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; • changes in economic conditions.
• The Company believes the properties warrant ongoing exploration, and will require additional funding to maintain the current or increased levels of exploration. Accordingly, the Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business	• Exploration activities will continue to comply with all government regulations; • COVID-19 will not curtail operations as testing and remoteness of sites allows for adequate worker protection; • Financing will be available as needed.	• Increased government scrutiny and regulations; • The Company's ability to satisfy worker safety; • Availability of future financing.
• The Company's ability to carry out anticipated exploration and maintenance on its property interests and its anticipated use of	• The exploration and maintenance activities of the Company's operations and costs for the next twelve months, and the costs associated in addition to that,	• Changes in debt and equity markets; • timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms;

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
cash available to it in any period.	will be consistent with the Company's current expectations; • debt and equity markets, exchange and interest rates and other applicable economic conditions are favorable to the Company.	• increases in costs; changes in the operations currently planned for fiscal 2021; • environmental compliance and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation; • interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; • changes in economic conditions; • receipt of applicable permits; • ongoing uncertainties relating to applicable First Nations matters and any delay in compliance by Treasury Metals Inc. with the option agreement concerning the Weebigee Project.
• Plans, costs, timing, and capital for future exploration and development of the Company's property interests, including the costs and potential impact of complying with existing and proposed laws and regulations.	• Financing will be available for the Company's exploration and development activities, and the results thereof will be favorable; • actual operating and exploration costs will be consistent with the Company's current expectations; • the Company will be able to retain and attract skilled staff; • all applicable regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration projects and other operations will be received on a timely basis upon terms acceptable to the Company; • the Company will not be adversely affected by market competition; debt and equity markets, exchange and interest rates and other applicable economic and political conditions are favorable to the Company; • the price of any applicable mineral will be favorable to the Company; • no title disputes arise concerning the Company's properties.	• Price volatility of any mineral discovered, changes in debt and equity markets; • timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; • the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data and confirming title to acquired properties; • the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; • increases in costs; environmental compliance and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation; • interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; • changes in economic and political conditions; • the Company's ability to retain and attract skilled staff; • availability of permits; • market competition; uncertainties relating to applicable First Nations matters.

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
• Management's outlook regarding future trends, including the future price of any mineral discovered and availability of future financing.	• Financing will be available for the Company's exploration and operating activities; • the price of applicable minerals will be favorable to the Company.	• Changes in debt and equity markets; • interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations; • changes in economic and political conditions; • availability of financing • changes in debt and equity markets and the spot price of any mineral discovered, if available.
• Consultations with local First Nations for the Weebigee Project.	• The Company will engage appropriate consultation with local First Nations and with the Government of Ontario which will result in the Company resuming work on the Weebigee Project.	• Consultations with local First Nations may not result in the Company resuming work on the Weebigee Project or may result in high additional costs to resume work on the Weebigee Project.

Readers are cautioned that the above chart does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions which may affect forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect *or simply insufficient*.

Actual results and developments are likely to differ and may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Interim MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause G2 Goldfields' actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates concerning those or other forward-looking statements from time to time, unless required by law in any of the jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial and Operational Highlights for the Three Months Ended February 29, 2020

The Company achieved the following:

- Recorded royalty receipts from artisanal workers on its properties of $581,617;
- Progressed the private placement of $1.3 million, which closed subsequent to the quarter end on March 6, 2020;
- Completed the acquisition of the Ghanie claims and made its first payment under its option obligations;
- Moved the second drill rig to the Oko property;
- Continued negotiations with Sandy Lake's First Nations.

Financial and Operational Highlights for the Nine Months Ended February 29, 2020

The Company achieved the following:

- Completed the acquisition of the Guyana Projects through the issuance of 20 million common shares;
- Received cash proceeds of $2,030,000 on the exercise of previously outstanding warrants;
- Established a drill program on the Oko deposit;
- Continued to negotiate property acquisitions in Guyana.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

In order to better understand the Company's financial results, it is important to gain an appreciation of the significant events, transactions and activities involving mineral property interests that occurred during the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 and to the date of this Interim MD&A. This overview should be read in conjunction with the remainder of this Interim MD&A to more fully appreciate the Company's results and activities for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020.

Guyana Projects, Guyana, South America

The Company operates in Guyana, where it holds a number of different concessions as detailed further in this Interim MD&A.

Throughout 2019 and up to the date of this Interim MD&A, 19 diamond drill holes were completed by the Company on one of those projects, the Oko property (see relevant press releases January 12, 2020, February 19, 2020, April 8, 2020, April 15, 2020 and April 23, 2020 issued in the period under review in this Interim MD&A).

Property Acquisitions in Guyana

On December 2, 2019, the Company announced it had entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the historic Jubilee Creek Goldfield acreage, Puruni District, Guyana. The property is comprised of contiguous claims totaling 7,900 acres and is located approximately 4.5 miles south-east of the Company's Peters Mine Property (8,800 acres). The Company may earn a 100% interest by making payments totaling $US 475,000 over a 4-year period, with the vendor retaining a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR). The Company has the option to acquire the NSR for $US 2 million.

Despite a long history of production dating back to at least 1907, the property has never been drilled or subject to a modern exploration campaign. Historical workings include a vertical shaft, two open pits and numerous adits spread out over 1000 feet. Country rock appears to be diorite and quartz diorite, but the historic mineralization is associated with a reticulate stockwork of quartz veins and stringers in a zone of intense shearing. Historic sampling of surface material has returned values from trace to 9.3 oz/ton Au.

This historical data referred to is based upon data and records prepared by the Guyana Geological Survey (Guardia F.J.L. – Report on the Mara Mara River, Whanamparu River and Upper Jubilee Creek Areas of the Middle Puruni; 1966). Surface sample results are prior to the implementation of National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The Company is of the view that the above historical data is reliable, however as to date it has been unable to independently confirm the historic results. The corroboration of these results will form part of a drill program in the near term.

On February 25th, 2020 the Company also entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% interests of four claims (the Ghanie claims), totalling 3,280 acres, which are contiguous to the southeastern extent of the Oko claims.

The Company may earn a 100% interest by making payments totaling $US 315,000 over a 4-year period, with the vendor retaining a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR). The Company has the option to acquire the NSR for $US 2 million.

Exploration Update of Mining Interests in Guyana

The Aremu/Oko/Ghanie and Jubilee/Peters Mine properties contain two of the four past-producing historical mines in Guyana. The properties total approximately 37,068 acres and are located in the Cuyuni-Mazarumi Region (Region 7) of north-central Guyana in the Guiana Shield.

The projects are located at the southern end of the Cuyuni Basin and host high grade Orogenic Gold mineralisation within the Cuyuni Basin Sediments and the underlying Barama volcanics.

The Guyana Project locations are identified on the map available on the Company website https://www.g2goldfields.com/projects/#aremu-oko-gold-project .

The Company commenced drilling at the Oko Project in September 2019, and after a short break over the Christmas period recommenced on January 12, 2020. Up until February 29, 2020, the company had completed 27 diamond drill holes at the Oko project for a total of 4433.25m of drilling.

As of February 29, 2020, the Company had received and press released the results of 19 drill holes which were beginning to trace out a North / South trending, steeply easterly dipping, linear zone of high grade gold mineralisation over a strike length of 1km, open both along strike and down dip.

The high-grade gold mineralisation associated with visible gold, is hosted within pervasive silica replacement and quartz veining found at and near the contact of a Carbonaceous Shale unit and Sandstones.

The sedimentary / volcanic package of rocks has been isoclinally folded, with an axial plane striking north. The mineralisation is hosted on the steeply, easterly dipping limb of the anticline.

Some high grade highlights from the drilling results received up to February 29, 2020, include 6m @ 15.8 g/t Au from OKD-01, 12m @ 13.8 g/t Au from OKD-03, 8.2m @ 9.1 g/t Au from OKD-05, 1.7m @ 30.8 g/t Au from OKD-07 and 4.1m @ 12.9 g/t Au from OKD-17.

For all the summarized drill results highlighted above, widths are drill indicated core length as insufficient drilling has been undertaken to determine true widths at this time. Average grades are calculated with un-capped gold assays, as insufficient drilling has been completed to determine capping levels for higher grade intercepts. For further details, please view the Company's news release of January 14, 2020 which can be found at the Company's website (www.g2goldfields.com) or on SEDAR.

Subsequent to the quarter ended February 29, 2020 and to the date of this Interim MD&A, the Company has;

- Continued drilling on the Oko Property, and to date has drilled 42 holes.
- Assays from holes OKD-20 to OKD-29 have been received and were reported in a news release on April 15, 2020 and April 23, 2020.
- Highlights from these 10 holes included 49.0 g/t Au over 2.7 meters and 11.5 g/t Au over 3.2m (OKD-29), 116.6 g/t Au over 2.4 meters (OKD-24), 19.5 g/t Au over 4.0 meters (OKD-27), 7.2 g/t Au over 11.7 meters (OKD-20), and 30.8 g/t Au over 2.2 meters (OKD-28).
- This phase of the drilling has confirmed the consistency and predictability of the high-grade gold mineralization along strike and down dip. Every hole has hit this relatively linear zone of mineralization within meters of where our model predicted.
- Visible gold is consistently logged within the silica flooding along the Carbonaceous Shale and Sandstone contact. Parallel zones intersected to the east and west of the target zone provide further targets for follow up.
- To the south, on the recently acquired Ghanie claims, the mineralization is open and 3 shafts and multiple open pits trace the mineralization.
- To the northwest, a gold in soil anomaly extends for several kilometers.

- Commenced a mapping program on the Ghanie claims immediately after closing the acquisition. Drill targets were defined and drilling commenced on April 8, 2020. The mineralization intersected on the Ghanie claims is the southern continuation of Oko mineralization.

Canada Project, Sandy Lake, Ontario, Canada

The Sandy Lake project in Canada is currently the Company's single Canadian exploration asset. It comprises approximately 125,000 acres of contiguous mineral claims in the Sandy Lake Archean Greenstone Belt, located approximately 140 miles north of Red Lake, Ontario.

The Company holds a 100% interest in the mineral rights to 110,000 acres and has the right to earn up to a 70% interest in an additional 15,000 acres, the "W series" of claims, in JV with Goldeye, now part of Treasury Metals Inc (see p.12 and 13 for further details).

In 2019, the Company's 22 hole drill program in the western part of the claim package returned high-grade gold intercepts of 34.50 g/t Au over 8.00 meters and 10.92 g/t Au over 10.33 meters (see relevant press releases (May 13, 2019), (September 3, 2019) and (January 6, 2020), published in the three and nine month period covered by this Interim MD&A).

High-grade gold mineralization has been identified by drilling and sampling in several areas along a major banded iron formation (BIF) structure trending for 60km across the property.

During 2019, the Company completed a total of twenty-two drill holes totaling 4,794 meters. Eleven holes targeted the W1 and W2 zones and were successful in outlining high-grade gold mineralization over a 600 m in strike length (see press releases May 13 and September 4, 2019). An additional eleven holes were drilled in the W3 zone located over two km to the west of the W1/W2 area. The Company announced the results from the first seven holes (19-12 to 19-18) (see the press release September 4, 2019) which included high-grade core length intervals of 1.4 m of 11.85 g/t Au (hole 19-12) as well as 0.73 m grading 450.04 g/t Au (hole 19-14).

Subsequent to the end of the 2nd Quarter, the Company announced by press release of January 6, 2020 the results from four holes drilled a further 400 m west of the original W3 discovery.

Of those 4 Drill holes SD 19-19 through SD 19-22 were drilled in a fan pattern from a single pad.

Of note, hole SD 19-22 intersected a broad zone of low-grade gold mineralization, returning a core length interval of 60.48 m grading 0.83 g/t Au. This is the deepest and most broad intersection to date in the W3 target area. The Company believes that this may demonstrate that as drilling progresses to the west, the gold mineralization may increase in thickness. Gold mineralization is associated with VTEM changeability anomalies of which several remain untested to the west around the closure of a major fold nose.

The 2019 drilling program has demonstrated the potential for the Company's Sandy Lake project to host both high grades as well as disseminated gold mineralization. Significant high-grade intersections at Sandy Lake Project are summarized in the press release of Jan 6, 2020.

This initial drill program has encountered both discrete, high-grade shoots and veins as well as BIF hosted disseminated mineralization. The next round of drilling will focus on:

1. Extending the high grade at W1 & W2 down plunge and along strike;
2. Following the disseminated mineralization in the BIF at W3 to the west through the axis of the NW Arm Fold;
3. Testing the chargeability anomaly in the BIF between W2 & W3.

The Company is designing a 10,000-meter drill program for the Sandy Lake Project in order to follow up existing target areas W1 to W3 as well as multiple untested targets, subject to timetable changes imposed on the Company as a result of best practices in addressing safety and health issues arising for Company members, members of local First Nations, and resecting any Government directives, as a result of the pandemic referred to as the novel coronavirus, COVID-19.

The Company has completed reconnaissance sampling in four additional areas on the Weebigee property. Approximately 170 grab and channel samples have been collected to date, with a strong emphasis on the W5 (Canoxy) Zone.

Historic and current sampling of the W5 area has proven the area to host numerous mineralized banded iron formations (BIF) over significant strike lengths. The Company is also specifically targeting areas where airborne geophysical data has outlined significant VTEM chargeability anomalies.

The Company continues to appreciate and thank the Chief, Council, and members of the Sandy Lake First Nation for their support and assistance as we continue to build upon a long-term mutually beneficial relationship of economic and community development. The Company is committed to best practices in all aspects of its exploration efforts proactively and strongly supporting local partnerships. The Company is working with Chief and Council to ensure no member of the Company is on site during the pandemic concerns, to respect all consequential concerns for health and safety.

The Company has compiled and analyzed the results at the Sandy Lake project from the drilling and mapping completed to date and will propose drill programs for the W3, W1/ W2 areas to be reviewed and approved by the Sandy Lake First Nation, subject to any pandemic issues which may continue to be a concern.

Summary of Sandy Lake Goldeye Arbitration

The Company's interest in the Sandy Lake Project, is derived from a May 2015 option agreement contained in a JV between the Company and Goldeye Inc, now part of Treasury Metals Inc.

The two main issues for decision by the arbitrator were:

(i) the correct calculations of amounts of first-year expenditures incurred by the Company and
(ii) whether Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc. had a derivative right to exercise, or had effectively exercised an option to participate in a 50% joint venture with the Company in the ownership of a large group of claims staked by the Company around the original Weebigee project in 2015.

Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc., initiated the proceedings, and had alleged that the Company had failed to incur minimum first-year expenditures of $500,000 on the Weebigee property as required by the May 2015 option agreement.

The Arbitral Tribunal panel ruled (see press release dated July 9, 2018), that the Company had in fact incurred expenditures of $1,292,130 in the first year.

On July 9, 2018, the Company announced a partial award in the Arbitration Proceedings with Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc., that the Arbitral Tribunal has ruled in favor of the Company on all substantive issues.

The Arbitral Tribunal also ruled that:

(i) Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc. had failed to fulfill the conditions for participating in a joint venture with the Company in the surrounding mineral claim land package of approximately 80,000 acres (consisting of 2,210 individual claim units) of the total of approximately 110,000 acres held by the Company that are not part of the JV asset of the "W series" of claims**.** The W series of claims cover only the original 15,000 acres in the May 2015 JV Agreement. And thus,
(ii) that Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc. has no ownership or any other rights over or interests in these claims.

On January 21, 2019, the Company announced that the Company had been awarded $926,960 in costs in the Arbitration Proceedings with Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc. Payment for the full amount was received on September 19, 2019.

Additionally, the counterclaim of the Company against Goldeye / Treasury Metals Inc. is pending before the Arbitral Panel but has not yet been determined.

Future exploration expenditure on the Company's Weebigee Project will be carried out in a manner consistent with the order of the Arbitration panel, as described in the Company's press release dated September 20, 2017, the successful ongoing consultations with the First Nations in the area of the Joint Venture, including the resolution of force majeure issues described in the Company's press release dated April 23, 2018, and the successful outcome in the arbitration as set out in the reasons of the Arbitration panel on July 9th, 2018 (see press release dated July 9, 2018).

However, progress is subject to delays outside the Company's control, as a consequence of appropriate proper health precautious taken by the Company, to avoid the possible effects of COVID-19 sickness on either Company personnel or any member of the Sandy Lake First Nation.

Exploration and Development Outlook

The level of exploration expenditures vary from year to year as activity is expanded or curtailed. During fiscal 2020, activity at the Sandy Lake Canadian Project has been curtailed as negotiations continue with First Nations.

During this current fiscal year, the Guyana Projects were secured through the acquisition of Ontario Inc., a Guyanese registered company.

Activity on the Guyana Projects continues to ramp up and the Company continues to acquire prospective projects in Guyana at the present time. Drill targets have been, and will continue to be identified. At present the Company's efforts are focused on the Oko Project but in the near-term additional drills and projects will be advanced.

Mapping and sampling at the Aremu, Tracy and Jubilee Creek projects however are on hold until crew rotations can be normalised post the COVID-19 lockdown.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company has implemented strict protocols at our operations. As such, the Company's Oko drill camp has been isolated, with no ingress or egress permitted, to minimise the potential for exposure to health risks and allow work to continue.

The primary focus of the Company at this point is to protect the safety and security of our personnel and their families, and neighbouring communities.

The Company has adequate cash on hand to increase its drilling and exploration activity. Property holdings costs over the next 12 months aggregate approximately $500,000 to keep the Company's properties in good standing.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet	**As at February 29, 2020 (Unaudited)**	As at May 31, 2019 (Audited)
Cash	**$ 177,834**	$ 1,091,626
Other current assets	**56,743**	10,000
Loan to Ontario Inc.	**-**	276,749
Fixed Assets	**330,902**	-
Mining interests	**19,047,053**	10,410,411
Current liabilities	**682,148**	803,256
Long-term liabilities	**1,073,511**	163,687

Consolidated Balance Sheet	As at February 29, 2020 (Unaudited)	As at May 31, 2019 (Audited)
Total shareholders' equity	**17,856,874**	10,956,037

As at February 29, 2020, the Company had assets of $19,612,533 and a net equity position of $17,856,874. This compares with assets of $11,922,980 and net equity position of $10,956,037 as at May 31, 2019.

At February 29, 2020, the Company had $1,755,659 of total liabilities compared to $977,943 as at May 31, 2019.

As at February 29, 2020, the Company had accumulated losses of $34,563,379 as compared to $33,436,645 as at May 31, 2019 and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (MINING INTERESTS)

The Company capitalizes expenditures incurred acquiring exploration and evaluation assets (mineral projects) and any required licenses related thereto with a term of more than one year. As at February 29, 2020, the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation asset related to the Guyana and Canada Projects was $19,047,053 (February 28, 2019 - $10,410,411).

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures are capitalized to Mining Interests. These are discussed below and are disclosed in Note 6 of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company's quarterly results reflect the continuation of drilling on the Oko high grade gold discovery, the acquisition of the Jubilee Mine project and continuing consultation with the Sandy Lake First Nation in relation to the Weebigee project.

Guyana and Canada Projects

The Company's E&E expenditures on the Guyana and Canada Projects were as follows for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets	Three Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively		Nine Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Guyana	**1,144,115**		**2,225,917**	
Canada	**-**	268,020	**388,705**	611,887
Total	**$ 1,144,115**	$ 268,020	**$ 2,614,622**	$ 611,887

During the 3 months ended February 29, 2020, total E&E expenditures of $1,144,115 was expended in Guyana with the emphasis on the Oko property diamond drilling and assay costs totalling $502,898. Consulting fees and site accommodation costs at Oko totalled $109,034.

During the 9 months ended February 29, 2020 total E&E expenditures of $2,225,917 was expended in Guyana with the emphasis on the Oko property diamond drilling and assay costs of $1,426,378. Consulting fees and site accommodation costs at Oko also totalled $394,002 of the nine-month total.

Total expenditures for the 9 months ended February 29, 2020 on the Sandy Lake project was $388,705. All expenditures were incurred in the period prior to the acquisition of the Guyana Projects and no expenditures attributable to Sandy Lake were made in the 3 months ended February 29, 2020.

During the 9 months ended February 28, 2019 all E&E expenditures related to the Sandy Lake Project in Canada.

Expenses capitalized were materially offset by an arbitration settlement awarded to the Company and received from its joint venture partner on a portion of its claims. This award, which totals $902,806, was booked as a recovery of Sandy Lake's E&E expenditures in the second quarter of fiscal 2020.

During the period ended February 28, 2019, the Company incurred significant arbitration costs with its joint venture partner on some of the Sandy Lake claims. This action was settled in the first six months of its 2020 fiscal year, in the Company's favour, resulting in the significant award of costs mentioned above.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss	Three Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively		Nine Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue	**$ 189,345**	-	**$ 283,440**	-
Salaries, benefits and consulting fees	**493,799**	45,251	**966,895**	189,147
Office and administrative	**96,229**	8,195	**144,710**	52,877
Professional fees	**62,697**	36,369	**125,714**	50,531
Investor and filing fees	**58,398**	12,436	**110,677**	23,343
Other	**40,157**	3,385	**62,178**	19,622
Comprehensive loss for the period	**561,935**	**105,636**	**1,126,734**	**335,520**
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**(0.007)**	(0.002)	**(0.015)**	(0.007)

Revenue

During the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 the Company received royalty receipts totalling $189,345 and $283,440 respectively. These amounts were received from artisanal mining on the properties through a net smelter return on certain properties.

Operating Expenses

The total consolidated comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 was $561,935 and $1,126,734 as compared to $105,636 and $335, 520 for the comparative periods in 2019.

The largest increase was in share-based compensation which rose by $377,894 in the three months ended February 29, 2020 and by $750,801 for the nine months then ended. The increase reflects a significant expansion of the operations of the company.

Salaries and wages increased $63,813 in the three months and $81,306 for the nine-month period ended February 29, 2020 compared to the same periods in 2019.

Office rent and utilities also increased $79,186 in the three months and $91,873 for the nine months ended February 28, 2020.

Transfer agents and filing fees increased $31,693 in the three months ended February 29, 2020 and $67,832 for the nine months then ended.

During the three-month period the Company incurred a foreign exchange loss of $18,897 attributable to Guyanese operations. In prior periods no losses have been recognized.

The foregoing increases account for $597,811 or 79% of the increase for the three months ended February 29, 2020 and $1,085,892 or 76% of the total nine month increase in the 2020 comprehensive consolidated loss.

These costs reflect the increases in scope of the Company with its addition of an operating unit in Guyana, the cost of attracting and retaining an executive team as well as the legal and travel costs of completing the acquisition of its Guyana subsidiary.

Cash Flow Items

Operating Activities

Operating activity expenditures for the three and nine months ended February 2020 were $535,377 and 492,532. In the prior periods they were $209,904 and $238,066. These expenditures relate largely to the timing of accounts payable balances.

Investing Activities

Investing activity was entirely directed to properties. Monies spent in the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 were $1,209,564 and $2,409,357 compared to prior year amounts of $241,970 and $611,837. The difference is largely attributable to a significant increase in drilling.

Financing Activities

Financing activity all relates to equity offerings and warrants exercised in both periods.

SUMMARY OF UNAUDITED QUARTERLY RESULTS

The information presented below highlights the Company's unaudited quarterly results for the past eight quarters.

Three Months Ended:	February 29 2020	November 30 2019	August 31 2019	May 30 2019
Revenue	**189,345**	94,095	**-**	-
Expenses	**726,594**	237,644	**321,522**	683,216
Other (income) expenses	**24,686**	98,593	**1,134**	(598)

Net loss for the period	**(561,935)**	(242,142)	**(322,656)**	(682,618)
Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the company	**(0.007)**	(0.003)	**(0.005)**	(0.012)

Three Months Ended:	February 29 2019	November 30 2018	August 31 2018	May 30 2018
Revenue	**-**	-	**-**	-
Expenses	**105,357**	108,080	**111,838**	170,959
Other (income) expenses	**(279)**	(26)	**(9,941)**	(17,040)
Net loss for the period	**(105,636)**	(108,106)	**(121,779)**	(187,999)
Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to owners of the company	**(0.002)**	(0.002)	**(0.002)**	(0.006)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working Capital

As at February 29 2020, the Company had cash of $177,834 and reported a working capital deficit of $447,570 compared to cash of $1,091,626 and positive working capital of $431,564 as at May 31, 2019.

Working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities. Working capital calculations or changes are not measures of financial performance, nor do they have standardized meanings, under IFRS. Readers are cautioned that this calculation may differ among companies and analysts and therefore may not be directly comparable.

Management believes that disclosure of the Company's working capital is of value to assess the available capital resources of the Company at a reporting period end.

Subsequent to the February 29, 2020 reporting date, the Company has raised $1,350,000 through a private placement on March 6, 2020, and $150,000 on the exercise of outstanding warrants.

The Company's cash and current assets at April 28, 2020 is sufficient to meet the Company's current accounts payable, accrued liabilities and existing commitments.

At February 29, 2020, substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held with a chartered bank in Canada.

Management is not aware of any liquidity issues associated with any of the banks in which company funds have been deposited.

Long Term Liabilities

The Company also has long-term liabilities outstanding of $1,073,511. These are non-interest bearing and have no repayment schedule. Of this amount, a total of $816,005 is owed to officers of the Company and arose on the provision of services to the Company and cash calls to fund operations of Ontario Inc. in Guyana for fiscal years 2014 through 2018. The balance is owed to a medium scale mining company operating in Guyana and remains outstanding from 2016.

The Company has no other long-term debt obligations or off-balance sheet arrangements at February 29, 2020.

In order to retain its mineral concessions in Guyana in good-standing, the Company is to make option payments to the optionors of approximately U.S.$400,000 in the next 12 months and pay the Government of Guyana approximately U.S. $100,000. The Company's current working capital is sufficient to fund these commitments. No such payment obligations exist with respect to the Company's Canadian properties.

Capital Resources

To date, the capital requirements of the Company have been met by equity and loan advances from related parties. The Company has incurred cumulative losses of $34,563,379 and will continue to incur losses and require capital for ongoing property exploration.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise capital and fund its ongoing operations, or alternatively enter into a joint venture, a merger or other business combination transaction involving a third party, sell all or a portion of the Company's assets, sell the Company itself, successfully develop the Company's mineral property interests, or a combination thereof.

The ability to raise additional financing, for future activities beyond those contemplated by the aforementioned financing activity may be impaired, or such financing may not be available on favourable terms, due to conditions beyond the control of the Company, such as uncertainty in the capital markets, depressed commodity prices or country risk factors, caused by pandemics such as COVID-19, or other unexpected events. This exposure is discussed in more detail in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section (page S2 to fill in when closer to last draft) of this Interim MD&A. These factors indicate the possible existence of a number of material uncertainties beyond the Company's control which may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company has been successful in securing financing to support past business activities, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. The Company will require additional financing to complete its planned work programs on mineral properties, meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead, and discharge its liabilities as they come due. Accordingly, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, and the reported expenses and financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate.

The activities of the Company, principally the acquisition, exploration, and development of properties prospective for gold, are financed through the completion of equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants.

MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company defines its capital as equity and debt. When managing capital, the Company's objectives is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern to achieve optimal results for its shareholders. The Board has not established a return on capital criteria for management but relies on the management team to adjust the capital requirements of the Company to sustain its business objective. For the nine months ended February 29, 2020, capital was raised in the amount of $2,031,000 from equity.

Additionally, subsequent to February 29, 2020, the Company raised an additional $1,350,000 in a private placement on March 6, 2020 and has subsequently received $150,000 from the exercise of warrants to April 28, 2020.

In light of the above and industry trends the Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to advance their development if it believes there are sufficient financial resources available and one or more meets the Company's overall objective.

Management believes its capital management approach is reasonable given the stage of development and size of the company.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this Interim MD&A the Company does not have any such arrangements.

SHARE CAPITAL

Securities Issued and Outstanding	As at February 29, 2020 (Unaudited)	As at May 31, 2019 (Audited)
Common shares	**97,138,991**	66,983,991
Common shares purchase options	**6,625,000**	4,900,000
Warrants	**16,877,730**	27,207,730

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as Related Parties. The compensation cost for Related Parties is as follows:

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss	Three Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively		Nine Months Ended February 29th and 28th, Respectively	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Salaries and fees	**$ 15,000**	20,000	**$ 50,000**	30,000
Share based compensation	**193,187**	89,711	**398,314**	167,609
Due to AVA Management (i)	**42,057**	-	**42,057**	-
Loan to Ontario Inc.	**-**	291,600	**-**	291,600
Due to officers and directors (ii)	**816,005**	163,687	**816,005**	163,687

(i) Ontario Inc. is the wholly owned operating subsidiary in Guyana of Bartica Investments Ltd. and was previously controlled by Patrick Sheridan and Violet Smith. It has been consolidated as it was acquired on October 24, 2019.

(ii) Included in Long-term Liabilities is an amount owing to Ms. Smith, a prior owner of Ontario Inc. and an officer of the Company. This amount is $484,714 and relates to amounts advanced to support Ontario Inc.'s operations prior to its purchase by the Company.

Also included are amounts charged by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Noone with respect to the Goldeye arbitration in the amount of $331,291 in prior years.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

At February 29, 2020, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date based on generally accepted pricing models, discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. These estimates are subjective in nature and may involve significant uncertainties in matters of judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to their short terms to maturity or capacity for prompt liquidation and the interest rates being charged or earned on these amounts.

Financial Instrument Risk

The Company's types of financial risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed by the Company is as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Measurement Mode
Cash	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Receivables	FVTPL	Fair Value
Marketable securities	FVTPL	Fair Value
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Debt	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the Statements of Financial Position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs use in making the measurements.
The fair value hierarchy used has the following levels:

Level 1	Valuation based on quoted price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Derivative instruments in this category are valued using models or standard valuation techniques derived from observable market inputs
Level 3	Valuation technique using inputs that are less observable, unavailable or observable data does not support a significant portion of the instruments fair value.

Going Concern Risk

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 were prepared on the basis of a going concern. The going concern basis assumes that the Company will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient cash and other financial resources available to meet its obligations. The Company typically forecasts cash flows for a period of twelve months to identify financial requirements. These requirements are met through a combination of cash on hand, disposition of assets, accessing capital markets and/or loan advances.

At February 29, 2020, the Company's current liabilities consisted of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $680,072 which are due primarily within the next quarter. The Company's cash at April 28, 2020 was sufficient to pay the accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Credit Risk

It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from these financial instruments. The Company's exposure to credit risk on its cash is limited by maintaining this asset with high-credit quality financial institutions. The Company may be exposed to the credit risk of its bank in Guyana which holds cash for the Company's Guyanese operations. The Company limits its exposure to this risk by maintaining minimal cash balances in Guyana, normally sufficient to fund the next month's operations.

Market risks

The market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Currently the Company has minimal interest rate exposure.

Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The carrying amounts of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are subject to fluctuations in the underlying foreign currency exchange rates.
Gains and losses on such items are included as a component of net loss for the period.

The Company is exposed to some foreign exchange and currency risks arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates among the Canadian dollar, the United States dollar and the Guyanese dollar, and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company has historically raised funds from equity financings primarily in Canadian dollars. Canadian G&A expenses are primarily paid in Canadian dollars. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange and currency risks.

The Company estimates that a 1% fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have an impact of approximately $20,000 to the Company's Mining Interests in any particular year at the Company's current rate of investment.

Most of the Company's expenditures are in Guyanese dollars which is a floating currency roughly tied to the US dollar, and which has not varied significantly in the past five years. Hence as the Canadian dollar varies with the US$, the Company's total costs in Guyana may be impacted. The Company does not hedge this exchange risk.

The Company transfers enough funds at any given time to meet the local subsidiary's financial needs. Such transfers aggregate approximately Canadian $150,000 per month.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The Company evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis and bases them on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company's estimates are used for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results are likely to differ from these estimates. Should the Company be unable to meet its ongoing obligations, the realizable value of its assets may decline materially from current estimates.

The accounting policy estimates and judgments described below are considered by management to be essential to the understanding and reasoning used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements and the uncertainties that could have a bearing on its financial results. Further details, and a description of certain other areas of estimation and judgment, can be found at Note 2(d) in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020.

Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires significant judgment. As disclosed in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020, the Company has incurred cumulative losses of $34,563,579. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining additional financing, entering into a joint venture, a merger or other business combination transaction involving a third party, sale of all or a portion of the Company's assets, the outright sale of the Company, the successful development of the Company's mineral property interests or a combination thereof. Factors that the Company evaluates include forecasts, the ability to reduce expenditures if required, and indications of shareholder support.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Mining Interests)

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that costs incurred will be recovered through successful exploration and development or sale of the asset under review. Furthermore, the assessment as to whether economically recoverable resources exist is itself an estimation process. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

Share-Based Payments

The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model ("Black-Scholes") to estimate the fair value of stock options granted to directors, officers and employees. The use of Black-Scholes requires management to make various estimates and assumptions that impact the value assigned to the stock options including the forecast future volatility of the stock price, the risk-free interest rate, dividend yield and the expected life of the stock options. Any changes in these assumptions could have a material impact on the share-based payment calculation value.

Right-of-Use ("ROU") Assets and Lease Obligations

The application of IFRS 16 (see additional details below) requires the Company to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the valuation of ROU assets and the related lease obligations. These include determining agreements in the scope of IFRS 16, determining the contract term and the interest rate used for discounting of future cash flows. The lease term determined by the Company is comprised of the non-cancellable period of lease agreements and periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The present value of the lease payment is determined using a discount rate representing the rate that would be applicable to the Company in the relevant jurisdiction of the lease agreement at the time the lease agreement commences or is modified.

IFRS 16 – Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB published a new standard, IFRS 16, eliminating the dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguished between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Under the new standard, a lease becomes an on-balance sheet liability that attracts interest, together with a new right-of-use asset. In addition, lessees recognize a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when cash rentals are constant. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach from January 1, 2019 and has elected to record the transition date right-of-use assets at amounts equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, on a lease by lease basis. The Company elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for short-term leases that have a term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The following are the new accounting policies for right-of-use assets under IFRS 16.

Lease definition:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. An identified asset may be implicitly or explicitly specified in a contract, but must be physically distinct, and must not have the ability for substitution by a lessor. The Company has the right to control an identified asset if it obtains substantially all of its economic benefits and either pre-determines or directs how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Measure of right-of-use assets and lease obligations:

At lease commencement, the Company recognizes a ROU asset and a lease obligation. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease obligation adjusted for any lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The ROU asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease, or the useful life of the asset determined on the same basis as the Group's property and equipment. The ROU asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease obligation.

The lease obligation is initially measured at the present value of lease payments remaining at the lease commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease obligation, when applicable, may comprise fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise price under a purchase, extension or termination option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

The lease obligation is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising 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, extension or termination option. When the lease obligation is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset.

Recognition exemptions:

The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease obligations for short-term leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less or for leases of low-value assets. Payments associated with these leases are recognized as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term within costs and expenses on the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Currently the pronouncement does not impact the Company's reporting results.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business of the Company is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Investment in Common Shares should be considered highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of development, production and exploration and the location of its properties in Guyana. Readers should carefully consider the risks disclosed in this Interim MD&A, the

Company’s annual information form (“AIF”) for the year ended May 31, 2019, audited annual consolidated financial statements and related management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended May 31, 2019 and other publicly-filed documentation regarding the Company available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. These risk factors are not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with an investment in the Company or relating to the Company’s operations and any of these risk elements could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company.

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are considered by management to be the most important in the context of the Company’s business. The risks and uncertainties below are not listed in order of importance, nor are they inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties the Company may be subject to, and therefore other risks may apply.

- **The impact and risks arising from epidemic diseases, such as the recent outbreak of COVID-19 may have a significant impact on the Company, and its ability to work in the jurisdiction of its assets.**

The impacts of the fast spreading Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the Company are unpredictable. The Company is conducting business as normal with modifications to personnel travel and work locations driven by desire and the need for safety of the Company’s employees as well as others affected by the business of the Company. The Company is currently adapting work at its Projects in response to the mandates of both the Canada and Guyanese Governments, as well as concerns of local communities. Rules in all jurisdictions are changing rapidly and the Company will continue to evaluate and adapt to measures as they are announced. Government and local restrictions on the movement of people and goods may cause work and analysis performed by the Company and its contractors to slow or even cease. Canada is taking very aggressive measures to counter the spread of the virus, however, deteriorating conditions could force the Company to enact force majeure under its agreements or other contracts. Such disruptions in work may cause the Company to miss actual or self-imposed deadlines, push out earlier forecasts, and increase fiscal losses. In addition, the outbreak of COVID-19 has caused considerable disruption to the world economy and financial and metals markets which could have a materially adverse impact on the ability of the Company to raise additional funding in the future and could negatively impact, among other factors, the Company’s share price. Guyana has also implemented lockdown processes in the capital, Georgetown, where the Company has its admin office.

The Company’s principal activity is mineral exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many kinds of risks, including, but not limited to, operational, technical, environmental, labour, social, political, security, financial, economic, and metals pricing. Additionally, often due to factors that cannot be predicted or foreseen, few exploration projects successfully achieve development. While risk management cannot eliminate the impact of all potential risks, the Company strives to manage risks to the extent possible and practicable.

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are considered by management to be the most important in the context of the Company’s business. The risks and uncertainties below are not listed in order of importance, nor are they inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties the Company may be subject to, and therefore other risks may apply.

- **Mineral exploration inherently involves a high degree of risk. All of the mineral property interests of the Company are in the exploration stage and, consequently, may not result in any commercial discoveries.**

Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The property interests owned by the Company are in the exploration stage only, are without known bodies of commercial mineralization and the Company has no ongoing mining production at any of them. The Company’s mineral exploration activities may not result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of mineralization. If the Company’s efforts do not result in any discovery of commercial mineralization, the Company will be compelled to look for other exploration projects or cease operations.

Additionally, the exploration and development activities of the Company may be disrupted by a variety of risks and hazards, which may be beyond the control of the Company.

These risks include, but are not limited to, social and political strife, litigation, labour stoppages, the inability to obtain adequate power, water, and labour, including consultants or other experts, as well as suitable machinery and equipment. In addition, the Company may be unable to acquire or obtain such necessities as water and surface rights, which may be critical for the continued advancement of exploration and development activities on its mineral property rights.

- **Government expropriation may result in the total loss of the Company's mineral property interests.**

Even if the Company's mineral property interests are proven to host economic mineral resources, governmental expropriation may result in the total loss of the Company's mineral property interests without any compensation to the Company. Similarly, expropriation or shutdown of financial institutions or other entities the Company does business with could impact operations.

Further, expropriation of other businesses, in mining or other industries, could impact the Company's ability to operate and obtain financing, as well as its strategic options.

Finally, expropriation need not be outright, there are many forms of creeping expropriation, through taxation and other mechanisms, that if applied could negatively impact the company's operations and prospects.

- **The Guyana and Sandy Lake Canada Projects are the Company's only material properties.**

The Guyana Projects and the project at Sandy Lake Canada (collectively, the "Projects") are the Company's only material properties of possible exploration value. Actual development costs may differ materially from the Company's estimates and may render the development of one or more of the Company's Projects economically unfeasible.

The Company is dependent upon the Projects for future revenue and profits, if any.

Should the development of the Projects not prove to be possible or practicable for political, social, engineering, technical or economic reasons, then the Company's business and financial position will be significantly and adversely affected from that reasonably expected by the Company, based on data available to it at the date of this Interim MD&A.

If the Company discovers a potentially economic mineral resource or mineral reserve at one or more of the Projects, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to monetize the asset which includes by sale of the asset developing a mine thereon, or otherwise commercially exploiting such mineral resource or mineral reserve, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and prospects.

- **Interpretation of existing or new governmental regulations in Guyana and Canada may have negative impacts on the Company.**

The Company's assets and activities are subject to both extensive Guyana mining and other laws, Canadian federal, state, provincial, territorial and local laws and regulations governing various matters, including, where applicable, but not limited to:

  - land access, use and ownership;
  - water use;
  - environmental protection;
  - land use designations;
  - social consultation and public referendums;
  - corporate social responsibility;
  - management and use of toxic substances and explosives;

- rights over and management of natural resources, including minerals and water;
- prospection, exploration, development and construction of mines, production and reclamation;
- exports and imports;
- taxation;
- mining royalties;
- imposition of capital restraints by the Government of Guyana, affecting the Company's ability to operate and to realize the value it may have added to its assets, to the detriment of its shareholders;
- importation of equipment and goods necessary for the Company's development of its concessions;
- transportation;
- hiring practices and labour standards by companies and contractors, as well as occupational health and safety, including mine safety;
- reporting requirements related to investment, social and environmental impacts, health and safety issues, and other matters;
- processes for preventing, controlling or halting artisanal or illegal mining activities; and,
- historic and cultural preservation.

The costs associated with legal and regulatory compliance can be substantial.

Existing and future changes to laws and regulations, or more stringent or modified application and enforcement of current laws and regulations by local or nations governmental or judicial authorities could generate additional expenses, capital expenditures, delays in the development of the Company's properties, and even restrictions on or suspensions of Company operations.

Existing or future relevant local laws and regulations may allow governmental authorities and/or private parties to bring complaints or lawsuits against the Company based upon alleged damage to property and/or injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of the Company's past and current operations, or possibly even actions or inaction by third parties, including those from whom the Company acquired its properties, and could lead to the imposition of substantial financial judgments, fines, penalties or other civil or criminal sanctions.

In this industry in which the Company operates it is an ongoing challenge to comply strictly with all of the norms which might apply or be applied to the Company.

The Company seeks to retain competent and trained staff, professionals, attorneys, advisors and consultants in the different jurisdictions in which it does business. Even so, there is no certainty that the Company and its contractors will continuously be compliant with all applicable laws and regulations.

- **Failure to comply fully with applicable mining laws, regulations and local practices may have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations or business, and may lead to financial restatements, fines, penalties and other material negative impacts on the Company.**

While the Company seeks to fully comply with applicable laws, regulations and local practices, failure of the Company or government officials to comply fully with applicable laws, regulations and local practices, including those relating to mineral rights applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction, cancellation or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

Any such loss, reduction or imposition of partners could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations or business. Furthermore, unreasonableness, increasing complexity or novel judicial or regulatory interpretations of mining laws and regulations may render the Company incapable of strict compliance.

- **The exploration and the development of the Company's property interests are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing health, safety, environment and communities.**

The Company's exploration and development activities are, or may become, subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, waste disposal, worker and community safety, employee health, mine development, water, preservation of archaeological remains and endangered and protected species, as well as extensive reporting and community engagement requirements, and more. The Company's ability to obtain permits and other approvals and to successfully operate in particular locations may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Company's activities or those of other mining companies or associations, or even artisanal or illegal miners, affecting the environment, water, wildlife, human health, or the safety of nearby communities, both within and outside of Canada and Guyana.

Delays in obtaining or failure to secure government permits and approvals, or to secure evictions of illegal miners or other invaders, may adversely affect the Company's ability to access, explore or develop its properties. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, significant expenditures to comply with laws and regulations and to the extent reasonably possible, generate social and economic benefit in nearby communities.

On occasion, areas in the Company's mineral properties are, or may become, occupied by illegal miners, and these incidents are reported and dealt with by the Company using procedures available to it under Canadian or Guyana law as may be the case. The Company, however, may be required to remediate areas on its concessions impacted by its own activities or those of third parties. Future changes to environmental laws, regulations and permitting processes or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have an adverse impact on the Company's operating and financial condition.

- **The Company´s ability to operate on its concessions may depend on its ability to obtain and maintain social licenses.**

The Company´s concessions may be in close proximity to, or in some cases overlap with, local communities, and it often needs local approvals in order to access these areas and/or operate.

The Company often enters into agreements with local communities, groups or individuals that address surface access, road or trail usage, local employment and other key issues. The ethnic composition, social organization and landownership structure of the communities may differ on a case by case basis, as may the Company´s exploration requirements and impacts. Similarly, local concerns regarding environmental and social impacts, both current and historic, including pressures and worries related to the activities of illegal miners, as well as expectations related to Company employment, social investment programs and other benefits tend to vary from place to place. Every local stakeholder relationship, however, requires ongoing dialogue and relationship management.

For these purposes, the Company's senior management engages directly with the relevant stakeholders with the aim of creating sustainable and enduring relationships based on collaboration, shared interests and trust. However, events do not always unfold as intended or according to plan, and the status of relations can deteriorate for any number of reasons, including, but not limited to: influences of local or external political or social actors or organizations, shifts in the agendas or interests of individuals or the community as a whole, or the Company´s inability to deliver on community expectations or its commitments, or the occurrence of the unexpected, as in the case of a pandemic. The Company's senior management is prepared to manage such situations and issues are usually resolved through dialogue within a reasonable timeframe. However, if under extreme circumstances the Company were to lose its social license with one or more communities and be unable to recover it, this could seriously impact the viability of any project.

Additionally, in recent years, local political and social groups and organizations, including indigenous confederations, at times funded at least in part by international nongovernmental organizations, have increased their activities against extractive industries in many jurisdictions, including Canada. Activists have taken such actions as road closures and work stoppages, as well as succeeded in attracting the attention of different local and national media outlets, at times negatively impacting the reputations of the mining sector and/or specific companies.

The ILO convention, requires free, prior and informed consultation to aboriginal or indigenous communities. The Company is committed to the highest standards of such consultation. Apart from clear indigenous interest in the Company's project in Sandy Lake, it is the Company's understanding that there are no aboriginal or indigenous communities in its other Projects, but such initiatives cannot be entirely ruled out and, if pursued, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and Projects and on its financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

- **The Company may not be able to obtain or renew permits that may be or become necessary for its operations.**

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may be required to obtain new governmental permits as well as renew permits for exploration and development activities and any ultimate development, construction and commencement of mining operations. Obtaining or renewing necessary permits can be a complex and time-consuming process, which at times may involve several political jurisdictions and different government agencies that may not have the expertise, resources or political disposition needed for efficient and timely processing, and may require public hearings and costly undertakings on the Company's part. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain and renew permits are contingent upon many variables not within its control, including the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by permitting authorities, the expertise and diligence of civil servants, challenges presented by social and political actors, and the timeframes for agency decisions.

The Company may not be able to obtain or renew permits that are necessary to its operations, or the cost to obtain or renew permits may exceed what the Company believes it can recover from a given property once in production. Any unexpected delays or costs associated with the permitting process could slow exploration and/or development or impede the eventual operation of a mine, and might adversely impact the Company's operations and profitability.

- **The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and failure to generate revenues in the future could cause it to go out of business.**

The Company has limited royalty revenues from ongoing operations, and has recorded significant accumulated losses. Based upon current plans, the Company expects to incur operating losses in future periods due to ongoing expenses associated with the holding, exploration and development of the Company's mineral property interests.

The Company's continuing operations are dependent on its ability to secure equity and debt financing, with which it intends to identify, evaluate and acquire interests in mineral properties. The circumstances that could affect the Company's ability to secure equity and debt financing that is reasonably likely to occur are, without limitation, as follows:

- the state of capital markets for junior companies in the mineral exploration industry and generally;
- the prevailing market prices for base and precious minerals;
- changes in laws, regulations, and political conditions.

The Company will likely continue to have limited financial resources and its ability to achieve and maintain profitability and positive cash flow will remain dependent upon the Company being able to:

- develop and/or locate a profitable mineral property;
- generate royalty revenues in excess of expenditures; and,
- minimize exploration and administrative costs in the event revenues and/or the availability of financing is insufficient, in order to preserve available cash.

As stated above, in order to maintain the Company's business, in the absence of cash flow from operations, the Company will have to raise funding through financing activities. However, in the event it needs to do so, there is no certainty the Company will be able to raise funds at all or on terms acceptable to the Company. Furthermore, additional funds raised by the Company through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities would cause the Company's current shareholders to experience dilution. Such securities also may grant rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the Company's common shareholders.

The Company does not have any contractual restrictions on its ability to incur debt and, accordingly, the Company could incur significant amounts of indebtedness to finance its operations. Any such indebtedness could contain restrictive covenants, which likely would restrict the Company's operations.

- **The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in Guyana and Canada.**

The Company competes with many companies, including those possessing greater financial resources and technical capabilities, for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims, leases, other mineral interests, and equipment required to conduct its activities as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees, and contracting of attorneys, consultants and technical experts. Guyana is an emerging mining country with one large mine that only just commenced production in 2016 and as a result mining expertise is limited and competition for qualified nationals is particularly intense.

- **Even if the Company makes a discovery of commercial quantities of minerals, there is no assurance that there will be market demand for the resource and that the investment will earn an adequate return.**

There is no assurance that even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered at any of the Company Projects, a ready market will exist for sale of any Project based on a market for the relevant discovered minerals.

Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals discovered. These factors include but are not limited to : market fluctuations; domestic and international economic trends and political events and the possible short, medium and long term effects on funding for mining companies of a South America or worldwide pandemic, whether by COVID-19 or other as yet unknown virus; inflation or deflation; currency exchange fluctuations; interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns; speculative activities; and, government laws and regulations, including those relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, labour, importing of equipment, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. The exact effect of any of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but a combination of them may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or losing its invested capital.

- **Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish mineral reserves and the Company may either not discover minerals in sufficient quantities or grades or not be able to obtain the required funds to develop or sell a project on a timely basis.**

Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves through drilling and the estimation of mineral reserves or mineral resources in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) Guidelines.

Although significant benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, the Company may not discover minerals in sufficient quantities or grades to justify a commercial mining operation and the funds required for development may not be obtained on a timely basis or may not be obtainable on terms acceptable to the Company. Estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources can also be affected by environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties and unusual or unexpected geological formations. In addition, the grades of minerals ultimately mined may differ from those indicated by drilling results. Material changes in mineral reserve or mineral resource estimates, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

- **Risks relating to inaccurate estimates of mineral resources, production, purchases, costs, decommissioning or reclamation expenses.**

Unless otherwise indicated, mineralization figures presented by the Company in filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time, are based upon estimates made in good faith by Company personnel and independent geologists. These estimates are inherently imprecise, as they depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable for any company in this industry at the same stage of asset development. As a result, there can be no assurance that mineral resource or other mineralization figures or estimates of costs (including initial capital costs and initial capital intensity) and expenses will be accurate, nor that the resource mineralization could be mined or processed profitably.

The Company has not commenced production at any of its properties, nor defined or delineated any proven or probable mineral reserves. Therefore, the mineralization estimates for the Company's properties may almost certainly require adjustments or downward revisions based upon inherently unknown further exploration or development work, or actual production experience.

In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by and inferred from drilling results. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or at production scale. As a result, the mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates that may be contained in the Company's filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time have been determined and valued based on assumed future prices, cut-off grades and operating costs that may prove to be inaccurate.

In addition, extended declines in future market prices for gold or other metals to be discovered on properties of the Company from time to time may render portions of the Company's mineralization uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization.

The estimated parameters for the Company's projects may be changed as development and mining plans are generated and refined. These parameters would include estimates of how plants, equipment and processes may operate in the future at the Company's projects, for which cost and productivity estimates may prove to be incorrect.

Any material alteration in the above noted estimates, or of the Company's ability to extract mineralization from its projects, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results or financial condition.

- **The inherent operational risks associated with mining, exploration and development, many of which are beyond the Company's control.**

The Company's activities are subject to a high degree of risk due to factors that, in some cases, cannot be foreseen, anticipated, or controlled. These risks include, but are not limited to: tectonic or weather activity that may provoke landslides, damage infrastructure or other impacts; labour disruptions; local political or social pressure; the possible economic and human effect of one or more pandemics, legislative and regulatory changes; crime, including corruption; the inability to obtain adequate sources of power, water, labour, suitable or adequate machinery and equipment, and service providers, including drilling, engineering and environmental contractors, as well as expert attorneys and consultants. In addition, the Company may be unable to acquire or obtain such requirements as water rights, easements and other surface rights, which may be critical for the continued advancement of exploration, development and operational activities on its mineral concessions. Furthermore, the Company is currently or may become involved in one or more of regulatory and/or legal processes where, in spite of its best reasonable efforts and those of its legal advisors and consultants, results are always uncertain.

These processes could generate delays and adverse decisions and could negatively impact project development and the Company's prospects.

- **Inadequate infrastructure and resources may adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.**

Mining, development, exploration and production activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure and services.

Reliable power and fuel sources, roads, bridges, as well as water supplies are important determinants which affect need for capital, as well as operating costs and safety.

The lack of availability on acceptable terms or delay in availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay development of one or more of the Company's Projects.

If adequate infrastructure is not accessible or implementable, there can be no assurance that the development of one or more of the Company's Project(s) will commence or be completed on a timely basis, if at all.

In addition, unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, tectonic activity, sabotage, government, social or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

- **The Company currently has limited access (if at all) to insurance covering its assets and operations and, as a consequence, could incur considerable costs in the event of a loss.**

Mineral exploration involves risks, which, even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation, any mining exploration company may not be able to overcome.

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest may be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration for precious and non-precious metals. Any of these could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage.

The Company presently has very limited commercial liability insurance and does not intend to increase its liability insurance.

As a result of having limited liability insurance, the Company could incur significant costs that may have a materially adverse effect upon its financial condition and even cause the Company to cease operations.

- The Company's mineral property interests or surface property may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and therefore title to some of the Company's property interests may be affected.

Although the Company has sought and received such representations as it has been able to obtain from vendors in connection with the acquisition of, or options to acquire, an interest in its mining properties and surface rights, and has conducted reasonable investigations of legal title to each such property, the properties in which the Company has an interest may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims, or it is possible that title may be affected by currently undetected defects.

- **The prices of gold, copper, and other base and precious metals have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may adversely affect the economic viability of any of the Company's mineral properties.**

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be almost entirely derived from its work in development of one or more of its Projects such that it is seen as an attractive opportunity to a mid-tier resource producer to mine the gold, copper and/or other precious or base metals at a commercially attractive all in sustained cost base.

However, prices of such commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including: one or more worldwide pandemic(s), international economic and political trends; expectations of inflation; currency exchange fluctuations; interest rates; consumption patterns; speculative activities; and, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods.

The effect of these factors on the price of gold and copper, as well as other precious and base metals, and, therefore, on the economic viability of any of the Company's mining properties to a 3rd party producer as purchaser, cannot be accurately predicted, but nonetheless may adversely impact the Company's ability to continue to raise capital and conduct its operations.

- **One or more of the Company's subsidiaries and mineral properties are in a foreign country and, therefore, a large portion of the Company's business may be exposed to political, economic, social, security, and other risks and uncertainties.**

The Company's mineral properties, and related subsidiaries, are located in just 2 jurisdictions, Canada and Guyana. The Company may, therefore, be exposed to various types and degrees of security, economic, labour, political, social and other risks and uncertainties, which it could not anticipate.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

terrorism; hostage taking; military repression; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; war or civil unrest; local political and/or social opposition to mining; creeping or outright expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts, including by way of invalidation of governmental acts; artisanal and illegal mining operations and the Governments of Canada and Guyana enforcement of norms restricting these activities; changes in taxation and mining-related laws and regulations; trade protectionism, including restrictions or tariffs on imports; changes to the foreign exchange regime; changes to the currency regime; currency controls; restrictions on repatriation of funds; changing political conditions, including electoral results; challenges to the validity of governmental acts; litigation and judicial decisions, including approval of processes for popular votes to ban mining in different jurisdictions, that run counter to the Governments of Canada and Guyana current pro-mining policies, possibly precipitated by activists or indigenous groups opposed to extractive industries and/or foreign investment; corrupt or unethical behaviour by government officials or agents, judges, and even Company employees; and, governmental regulations that may favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ residents of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political and public attitudes in both Guyana and Canada, its provinces, or local political jurisdictions, may adversely affect the Company's operations or potential profitability.

Operations may be affected in varying degrees by modifications to government legislation and regulations with respect to, but not limited to: restrictions on production; price controls; export controls; currency remittances; taxes, including income taxes, property taxes, value added taxes, capital gains taxes, windfall taxes, and the sovereign adjustment tax; royalties; expropriation of property; foreign investment; maintenance of claims; the environment; land use, including territorial bans on different types of mining activities; land claims or other demands by local people; social consultation and other permitting requirements; artisanal and illegal mining operations; labour; transportation; water use; imports and exports; and, mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

The impact of one or more of these various factors and uncertainties, none of which can be accurately predicted, could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or potential profitability.

The Company conducts some operations through one or more foreign subsidiaries and a substantial percentage of the Company's assets are held in such entities.

Accordingly, any future changes in Guyana laws may impose limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent corporation and such entities, which or among such entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently.

Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have an adverse impact on the Company's valuation and listed share price.

- **The value of the Company's common shares, as well as its ability to raise equity capital, may be impacted by future issuances of shares.**

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The Company may issue more common shares in the future. Sales of substantial amounts of common shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options), or the perception that such sales could occur, could materially adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common shares and the ability of the Company to raise equity capital in the future.

- The Company's future performance is dependent on key personnel. The temporary or permanent loss of the services of any of the Company's and its subsidiary's executives or directors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

- The Company's performance is substantially dependent on the performance and continued efforts of the Company's executives and its board of directors.

- The loss of the services of any of the Company's executives or directors could have a material adverse effect on the Company business, results of operations and financial condition. The Company currently does not carry any key person insurance on any of its executives or directors. The Company has limited resources and is currently unable to compete with larger organizations with respect to compensation and perquisites.

The Company is exposed to some financial risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar – as discussed elsewhere in this Interim MD&A.

The Company and its subsidiaries incur the majority of their expenditures in Canadian dollars, and corporate G&A expenses are primarily paid in Canadian dollars. The only need for funds to be sent to Guyana is for monthly costs. These are exposed to currency risk of CAD:USD, since the Guyanese dollar is usually traded in a narrow range of about 5% with the US$. Thus, the Company is exposed to minimal financial risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar, and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company's 3rd party drilling contracts and assaying are the main costs for the Company, which costs are payable in Guyanese dollars primarily so the Company is exposed to an exchange rate risk.
The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risks.

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's expenses and mineral property costs is provided earlier in this Interim MD&A and in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended February 29, 2020 and 2019.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

TSX Venture listed companies are not required to provide representations in the annual filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in National Instrument 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of

(i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and

(ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding the absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitation on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in Multinational Instrument 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.