Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2018

Any statement or reference to dollar amounts herein shall mean lawful money of Canada unless otherwise indicated.

Scope of Management's Financial Analysis

The following analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements of Société d'Exploration Minière Vior Inc. (the "Company" or "Vior") and the accompanying notes for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking information and statements, which constitute "forward-looking information" under Canadian securities law and which may be material regarding, among other things, the Company's beliefs, plans, objectives, estimates, intentions and expectations. Forward-looking information and statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "estimate", "forecast", "goal", "intend", "plan", "will", "may", "should", "could" and similar expressions. Specific forward-looking information in this document includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the Company's future operating and financial results, its exploration activities, its capital expenditure plans and its ability to execute on its future operating, investing and financing strategies.

These forward-looking information and statements, by their nature, necessarily involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking information and statements. We consider the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable, but caution the reader that these assumptions regarding future events, many of which are beyond our control, may ultimately prove to be incorrect since they are subject to risks and uncertainties that affect the Company. We disclaim any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future results, events or developments, unless required to do so by a governmental authority or by applicable law.

Nature of Activities

The Company, which is governed by the *Quebec Business Corporations Act*, specializes in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. It has not yet determined whether its mining properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. Whether mining property costs can be recovered depends on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the financing necessary to continue exploring and developing the properties and enter into commercial production, or to obtain proceeds from the disposal of properties. The Company will have to raise additional funds periodically to continue operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

The Company is engaged in the exploration and development of quality mining properties in accessible, high-potential regions using advanced exploration techniques. Its mission is to identify and generate quality exploration projects, and to develop them on its own or in partnership in order to enhance the value of its assets.

Exploration Activities

Summary of Activities

The following technical data has been verified by Marc L'Heureux, geologist and qualified person as defined by *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101).

The Company's exploration expenses for the year ended June 30, 2018, totalled $643,475 ($76,039 in 2017). During the current year, the Company was mostly active on the Foothills, Big Island Lake as well as the new Mosseau gold project located near Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The level of expenditures for the current year is higher than the previous year as the Company focused its exploration efforts on the Mosseau project. Iluka Exploration (Canada) Ltd. ("Iluka") paid all exploration costs for the Foothills project during the current fiscal year, as well as for the Big Island Lake project from May 2018.

Expenses incurred in Nevada by Vior Gold USA, LLC during the year ended June 30, 2018, totalled $140,648 ($ nil in 2017).

Properties

As at June 30, 2018, the Company held a portfolio of six mining properties in Quebec covering more than 43,509 hectares (seven properties totalling 60,980 hectares in 2017) and one mining property in Nevada, USA, covering 501 hectares (nil in 2017).

Quebec, Canada

Mosseau Property

The Mosseau project is located 22 kilometers east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon in the Abitibi region of Quebec. It consists of 53 claims that are 100% owned by the Company, in addition to 15 additional claims that can be acquired by June 20, 2019, which would bring the project to a surface area of 33 square kilometers. Mosseau is surrounded by Osisko Mining's claims to the south and east, as well as Soquem's Verneuil project and Cartier Resources' Wilson project to the northwest.

During the current year, the Company completed a geological survey and rock sampling program, a 40 line-kilometer cutting grid, a 29-kilometer induced polarization survey, a 505-line-kilometer helicopter survey, and a program of 13 diamond drill holes totalling 2,907 meters.

During the summer of 2017, several new gold showings were discovered during the geological reconnaissance program. These showings are associated with a series of northwest/southeast-oriented parallel shear zones, including Morono's quartz, sericite pyrite zones (M, M-South, P, R and S), which selected surface samples returned gold values up to 8.53 g/t Au; as well as the Kiask deformation corridor further south, which yielded up to 12.1 g/t Au. The gold-bearing shear zones can be traced over a strike of more than 10 kilometers on the property and can be found in both the Wilson pluton and the Quévillon Group volcanosedimentary sequence.

The drill program totalling 2,907 meters in 13 holes targeted several geophysical anomalies of induced polarization as well as the M zone of the Morono gold deposit at depth on the property. Nine holes were drilled to test multiple induced polarization targets, most of which were oriented parallel to the Kiask River fault zone, and the other four holes were designed to verify the depth extensions of the Morono M zone gold deposit, which contains historic gold resources (see press release dated March 22, 2017).

A new gold zone was intersected in hole MO-17-10 that targeted chargeability anomaly located 800 meters northwest and on-trend with the KC-1 surface, showing where a selected rock sample returned 12.1 g/t Au. These are located north and parallel to the northwest-southeast-trending Kiask River fault zone that crosses the property. Hole MO-17-10 intersected 1.13 g/t Au over 14.5 meters (40.0 to 56.0 meters core length), including 2.93 g/t Au over 4.53 meters, including an interval of 7.41 g/t Au over 0.91 meter (assays are reported in true thicknesses). This new mineralized zone is encompassed within sheared mafic volcanic rocks moderately to strongly altered in biotite, chlorite with local silicification, and containing up to 1% veinlets and fine-grained sulphides. Hole MO-17-11 located 100 meters east of the KC-1 showing and along the same IP axis intersected 0.46 g/t Au over 6.93 meters (43.0 to 52.0 meters core length).

The discovery of this new gold zone opens a significant prospective area with a minimum strike length of 900 meters that remains largely unexplored and open in all directions.

Three of the four holes drilled at the Morono M zone succeeded at intersecting the zone at a depth between 300 and 350 meters. The best result obtained from the Morono M zone was in hole MO-17-03 with 0.36 g/t Au over 2.39 meters. Several other gold intercepts associated with parallel shear zones to the Morono M zone were cut as well, one of which intersected 0.43 g/t Au over 2.87 meters in hole MO-17-02. Historical drilling at the Morono deposit has shown that gold mineralization is not evenly distributed and additional drilling is required in order to determine a better representation of its potential.

The Mosseau project is considered to be highly prospective due to the presence of an historic mineral resource of 317,700 tonnes grading 3.4 g/t Au known as the Morono M zone (Internal report: Les Mines Morono, by Guy J. Hinse, P.Eng, 1992), as well as several gold showings and drill intercepts associated with shear zones that can be traced over a strike length of more than 10 kilometres on the project. The Morono M zone resource is historical and was not prepared under *NI 43-101*, nor verified and classified by a qualified person. Vior does not consider this estimate to be a current mineral resource under the *NI 43-101* designation.

Gold mineralization on the project is associated with shear zones mostly oriented parallel to the northwest/southeast-trending stratigraphy, at or near the contact between intrusive rocks of the Wilson pluton and volcanic rocks to the south. Mineralization at the Morono M zone appears in quartz-sericite schists with disseminated pyrite along a continuous 950-metre-long shear zone of 5 to 15 metres in thickness. All historical drill holes at the Morono M zone intersected the shear, and the zone remains open at depth with the deepest drill intercept at 270 metres grading 4.42 g/t Au over 5.84 metres (true width, hole M4-88; Ministry's Assessment Report GM47624).

The Mosseau project was acquired in part by the map designation of 42 claims, the purchase of 11 claims for $5,000, and the signing of two option agreements to acquire one 100% interest in 15 claims.

On March 20, 2017, the Company signed a purchase agreement with Ressources Tectonic Inc., 3421856 Canada Inc. and Alphonse Beaudoin on the Mosseau property, located east of Lebel-sur-Quévillon in Quebec. Under this agreement, the Company has the option to acquire 100% interest in 15 claims on the Mosseau property over a period of 15 months from the date of execution, in consideration of a cash payment of $90,000 and shares of the Company for a total value of $65,000 within a period of five days following approval of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and an additional cash payment of $60,000 and shares of the Company for a total value of $65,000 at the end of the option period. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had paid $90,000 in cash and issued shares of the Company for a total value of $65,000. These claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty, half of which may be bought back at any time. On June 20, 2018, the option was extended from 15 months to 27 months, and the Company's share issue was replaced by cash payments of equal value that were spread out over time.

The Company is currently designing the next exploration program for the Mosseau project.

Foothills Property

The Foothills project is held 49% by the Company and consists of 568 map-designated claims divided into three claim blocks covering more than 31,493 hectares. It is located near the town of Saint-Urbain, a historic iron-titanium mining camp located about 100 kilometres east of Québec City.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, our partner, Iluka, completed $500,066 in exploration work, which included mapping, a four-hole drilling program and two ground gravimetric surveys totalling 88 line-kilometers.

In the summer of 2017, a detailed field program, including sampling and mapping, was undertaken to verify existing anomalies in the glacial till and magnetic targets generated in the area from the winter 2017 helicopter-borne magnetic survey. The field program has made it possible to better define the ilmenite-to-rutile block train as well as the geology of the anorthositic complex.

The four holes drilled in the fall of 2017, totalling 1,206 meters, were designed to test magnetic and gravimetric targets that could be associated with massive ilmenite concentrations within the anorthositic intrusion of St-Urbain. Three of the four boreholes crossed pyroxene-rich zones, while one of the holes intersected series of metric units of massive ilmenite.

A ground gravity survey planned to cover 80 line-kilometers in the western part of the project had to be interrupted in autumn 2017 after 53 line-kilometers due to unfavorable weather conditions. The program was scheduled to resume in the spring of 2018, followed by a field follow-up on anomalies. However, it was agreed with the partner Iluka to instead conduct a helicopter gravity survey that would cover most of the western sector of the project and part of the eastern sector. The helicopter survey is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2018, which is expected to generate drilling targets. In addition, another 35 line-kilometer gravity survey was completed in the northeastern sector of the property during June and July 2018, specifically in the sector of Lac des Cygnes. A field follow-up on this survey has allowed us to identify a massive ilmenite showing.

During the last quarter, the Company also abandoned 45 claims and decided not to renew 267 claims maturing in the following year on the Foothills property as they became non-priority. The project will go from 880 to 568 designated claims.

The Foothills project covers the Saint-Urbain and Lac Malbaie anorthositic complexes, where kilometre-scale trains of rutile-rich ilmenite blocks and fragments were delineated by Vior in surficial glacial sediments during the 2014 and 2015 field programs. Ilmenite blocks which contain visually significant amounts of rutile minerals yielded assay values for TiO_2 ranging from 42.1% to 57.6%, with an average value of 52.5%. Glacial dispersal patterns in the area suggest the source of these blocks is proximal, located within a few kilometres' distance, either in the Saint-Urbain anorthositic complex or along its contact zone with gneissic country rocks.

On March 9, 2016, the Company announced the execution of an option and joint venture agreement with Iluka, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iluka Resources Limited (ASX: ILU), one of the largest producers of high-grade TiO_2 products of rutile and synthetic rutile. Iluka has the option to earn an undivided interest in the Foothills property. Under the terms of the agreement, Iluka may earn an initial 51% interest (the First Option) in the Foothills property by incurring exploration expenditures totalling $400,000 during the first year of the agreement. Iluka may then elect to increase its interest to 90% (the Second Option) over another two-year period, by incurring an additional $2,100,000 in exploration expenditures before March 31, 2019. On August 25, 2016, the Company amended the agreement, as described in note 7a of the consolidated financial statements. As at June 30, 2017, Iluka had completed exploration work totalling $817,523 and acquired a 51% interest.

In industry, most rutile and ilmenite is processed into non-toxic TiO_2 pigment for use in the manufacture of paints, plastics, paper, textiles, cosmetics and ceramics. Rutile is also used to produce titanium metal for use in the aerospace industry, surgical implants, motor vehicle and desalination plants.

Big Island Lake Property

The Big Island Lake rutile property, which covers 3,783 hectares in 69 contiguous claims, is 49% owned by the Company and 51% owned by Iluka. It is located approximately 25 kilometers north of the village of Havre-Saint-Pierre, in the North Shore region of Quebec. These claims, which constitute the Big Island Lake property, are located in an area with high potential for titaniferous mineralization, characterized by the presence of rutile. During the current year, the Company abandoned 26 non-priority claims on the Big Island Lake property, going from 95 to 69 designated claims.

On May 1, 2018, Vior entered into an option and joint venture agreement with Iluka, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iluka Resources Limited. Iluka may earn an initial 51% interest (First Option) in the Big Island Lake project by incurring exploration expenditures totalling $200,000 before March 31, 2019. After earning an initial 51% interest, Iluka may elect to increase its interest to 90% (Second Option) by incurring an additional $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures before March 31, 2021. Upon completion of the Second Option, Vior and Iluka will bear all costs according to their participating interest in the Big Island Lake project. Any joint venture party's interest reduced to 5% or less will be either sold to the other joint venture party at a price to be agreed to or converted to a 2% NSR royalty on precious and base metals and a 2% gross revenue royalty ("GRR") on mineral substances (other than precious and base metals).

In June 2018, Iluka completed an exploration drilling program with seven holes totalling 1,300 meters of drilling on selected rutile-ilmenite targets. Drill samples are currently being processed in the laboratory, and the results should be available in the fall of 2018.

The project is located within the Havre-Saint-Pierre anorthositic complex where several showings and prospects for massive ilmenite (iron titanium) have been identified, including the currently operating Lac Tio mine located 19 kilometers northeast of the project. The Big Island Lake project consists of a massive ilmenite horizon rich in rutile east-west trending and sporadically outcropping over a strike length of more than 280 meters, ranging in thickness from 10 to 26 meters. In 2016, Vior obtained TiO_2 values from selected samples ranging from 44.2% to 48.4%, while channel sampling yielded TiO_2 values of 41.6% over 7.7 meters and 45.2% over 2.2 meters.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, our partner, Iluka, completed $315,616 in exploration work and acquired a 51% interest in the Big Island Lake project.

A helicopter-borne gravity survey is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2018 on the entirety of the project, which should generate field exploration targets that can also be followed up by drilling.

Ligneris Property

The Ligneris property consists of 94 claims totalling 3,620 hectares held 100% by the Company. It is located approximately 80 kilometres north of the La Ronde mining complex and 100 kilometres northeast of the city of Rouyn-Noranda.

The last exploration campaign on Ligneris was carried out in November 2013. At the time, the Company completed some mapping and rock sampling. Exploration work focused mainly on the extensions of known mineralized zones and along geophysical anomalies. Assay results from 130 rock samples collected in the field confirmed the presence of mineralized zones.

Three mineralized areas, known as the North, Central and South areas, are known in the central part of the property, based on drilling campaigns carried out by Placer Dome in 1989-1990. The North area hosts gold, silver and zinc, associated with quartz veins injected in graphite, and pyrite-rich chert. The Central area consists of several distinct zones with a lateral continuity reaching 200 to 300 metres. Gold and zinc values include 4.05 g/t Au and 3.2% Zn over 0.5 meter in quartz veins with a high pyrite content and a few stringers of sphalerite. Mineralization of the South area consists of finely disseminated pyrite (3%-5%) or centimetric to metric sulphide clusters. These contain 15%-30% disseminated pyrite, sometimes containing visible gold. Resampling of several holes drilled by Barrick Gold in 1997 yielded a number of interesting gold values, with grades of 6.5 g/t Au over 3.9 meters, 4.8 g/t Au over 2.4 meters and 4.1 g/t Au over 1.6 meters.

In the fall of 2018, the Company plans to complete a VTEM-type high-resolution helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey on the project to detect the extension of the mineralized zones to a depth below 300 meters. The Company is currently looking for a partner to fund more substantial exploration work on this project in the future.

Vezza-Noyard Property

The Vezza-Noyard property is located 25 kilometres south of Matagami, in NTS sheet 32F12. The property is 100% owned by Vior and consists of one block totalling 10 claims and covering a surface area of 203 hectares.

The Vezza-Noyard property is located less than 300 metres southeast of the Vezza gold deposit. According to the most recent mineral resource estimate published by Maudore Minerals on March 22, 2013, indicated and measured resources are estimated at 261,000 ounces of gold at a grade of 6.5 g/t Au (based on a cut-off grade of 4.2 g/t Au), and inferred resources are 68,540 ounces at a grade of 4.9 g/t Au (based on a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au) (NI 43-101 report by GeoPointCom, 2012).

Osisko Gold Royalties ("Osisko") acquired in the fall of 2015 a 5% NSR royalty and a 40% Net Profit Interest (NPI) royalty on the Vezza gold mine held by Nottaway Resources Inc. ("Nottaway") for a total acquisition price of $10 million. The Osisko website reports a royalty received of 1,253 ounces of gold in 2017 from Nottaway.

According to an NI' 43-101 technical report on the mineral resource estimate for the Vezza mine prepared by Scott Wilson RPA and dated April 2, 2010 (source: www.sedar.com), gold distribution in the contact zone at the Vezza mine shows that the zone remains open down plunge to the southeast. This suggests the contact zone may extend onto the Vezza property held by Vior. The report also mentions that part of the underground openings at the 650 meter level at the Vezza mine may be located within Vior's Vezza property.

The Vezza-Noyard property lies in the north-central part of the Archean Abitibi Subprovince. The regional Casa Berardi – Cameron deformation zone, which separates sedimentary rocks of the Taïbi Domain to the north from volcanic rocks of the Cartwright Domain to the south, crosses the property from east to west. This deformation zone hosts several gold deposits including Casa Berardi, Douay, Vezza and Discovery. The Noyard gold showing in the north part of the property consists of a gold-bearing drill intercept grading 1.2 g/t Au over 3 metres, hosted in a mineralized breccia containing 5% to 30% pyrite (Soquem drill hole #1132-03-04).

The Company is currently looking for a partner to fund future exploration programs on the project, in particular a follow-up drilling campaign to test the extensions of the Vezza mine.

Other Properties in Quebec

The Domergue property, 50% owned by Vior and Soquem, has not been the subject of any exploration activity during the year. The Lake Nice project was the subject of geological reconnaissance during the summer of 2018. The geological context observed in the field does not meet the corporate objectives of the Company. It decided to abandon this project.

Nevada, USA

Tonya Property

On July 28, 2017, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Vior Gold USA, LLC ("Vior Gold") entered into an agreement with the private company Gold Range Company LLC ("Gold Range") for the acquisition of exclusive mineral rights on the Tonya property, located in Pershing County, 65 kilometers north of the town of Lovelock, Nevada. The property consists of two blocks of 6 claims registered in the name of Gold Range and another block of 59 claims registered in the name of Vior Gold, all as a single block of contiguous claims, for a total area of approximately 501 hectares. (an area of 580 hectares had been mentioned in previous management reports, but this included the possible overlapping of claims, which is now no longer the case). The Company has also concluded an agreement with the owners of the surface rights to the Tonya property to obtain free access for the execution of its future exploration work planned to begin in spring 2018.

The Tonya project is located at the northern end of the Humboldt mountain range, which forms the core of the Rye Patch mineral belt and encompasses a number of gold deposits, mines and prospects, including the Florida Canyon mine (2.3 M oz. gold produced), the Coeur Rochester mine (1.65 M oz of gold and 148 M oz of silver produced), and the Relief Canyon mine and the Spring Valley deposit, recently discovered and developed. The Tonya project is in the preliminary exploration stage.

Work to date on Tonya includes some outcrop sampling, a limited detailed soil survey and some rotary drilling. The property has geological similarities to the nearby Florida Canyon and Standard mines, as it is also covered by the limestones of the Natchez Pass Formation and the argillites of the Grass Valley Formation, which host the mineralization. in both deposits. The pathfinder elements in the property's soils reveal the presence of clusters of anomalies in gold, antimony and arsenic. Interpretation of previous work indicates that the Tonya project covers the upper levels of an epithermal gold system similar to other gold deposits in the belt. Some historical results of rotary drilling suggest a potential for higher gold values at depth.

Modern exploration work is limited on the Tonya project, since it was privately owned. Rock mapping and sampling work began in the spring of 2018 and is expected to be completed in October 2018. This will be followed by soil sampling surveys and drilling during the year.

Vior Gold obtained, on July 28, 2018, from Gold Range the exclusivity of the mining rights in return for a NSR royalty of 3% in favour of Gold Range, of which two tranches of 1% of the royalty can be bought back for the sum of US$1 million each. Vior Gold must pay in advance royalty the sum of US$10,000 at the signing of the agreement, US$10,000 on the first and second anniversary date, US$15,000 on the third and fourth anniversary date, and US$25,000 on the fifth anniversary date and each subsequent anniversary with an annual increase of US$10,000 until the start of commercial production. Vior Gold, has the obligation to complete exploration work worth US$100,000 during the first year of the agreement, including at least one drill hole at least 100 meters deep at one location agreed by both parties. Due to logistical delays, Vior has obtained from Gold Range an additional six months extension to complete the exploration work in the amount of US$100,000. The amendment to the agreement was reached on September 5, 2018.

Outlook

The Company has a sound financial position, and management continues to ensure and monitor the progress of ongoing projects while evaluating several other external opportunities that aim to improve the value of the Company's assets.

The Company is still looking for potential partners to work on some of its mineral properties. The process is still ongoing, and discussions have begun and are ongoing with potential partners.

Selected Financial Information

	Consolidated Results For the Years Ended	
	June 30, 2018 $	**June 30, 2017 $**
Revenues	639,251	5,533,777
Expenses	1,227,507	872,595
Deferred tax	(90,920)	(170,343)
Net earnings (net loss) for the year	(679,176)	4,490,839
Basic net earnings (net loss) per share	(0.017)	0.145
Diluted net earnings (net loss) per share	(0.017)	0.144

Results of Operations

Revenues for the year ended June 30, 2018 totalled $639,251 compared to $5,533,777 for the previous year. The sale of a part of the short-term investment during the current year resulted in a gain of $544,214 ($5,169,381 in 2017). The Company has been receiving management fees for the Big Island Lake project and the Foothills project. Following the settlement of a dispute with Aurvista Gold Corp. ("Aurvista"), the Company received $120,000 in compensation.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, expenses increased to reach $1,227,507 compared to $872,595 for the previous year. The significant variations of expenses come from salaries and fringe benefits, professional and maintenance fees, share-based compensation, search for mining properties as well as the cost of mining properties abandoned, impaired or written off.

The increase of $203,568 in salaries and fringe benefits in the current year is mainly due to the leaving allowance to the outgoing president.

The decrease of $196,471 in professional and maintenance fees during the current year comes mainly from the end of an agreement in July 2017 with a consulting firm as well as work related to the distribution of a dividend in shares in March 2017.

The increase of $228,899 in the stock-based compensation expense for the current year results from the October 2017 grant of 2,975,000 stock options at $0.10 and the January 2018 granting of 300,000 stock options at $0.135 compared to the granting of 100,000 stock options in June 2017.

The decrease of $40,558 in search for mining properties comes mainly from the decrease of research into new projects.

During the current year, the Company abandoned 2 claims on its Domergue property for an amount of $237, 26 claims on its Big Island Lake property for an amount of $8,415, 4 claims on its Lac Nice property for an amount of $2,559 as well as 312 claims on its Foothills property for an amount of $123,103. During the previous year, the Company abandoned 4 claims on its Foothills property for an amount of $1,955 and 1 claim on its Big Island Lake property for an amount of $399.

The deferred tax of $90,920 recorded in the current year and of $170,343 recorded in the previous year is mainly due to the reclassification of the gain realized on the available-for-sale short-term investments.

Other Information

	Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at	
	June 30, 2018	**June 30, 2017**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,661,573	2,409,689
Short-term investments	35,341	923,569
Mining properties	1,235,400	820,700
Total assets	4,599,610	4,356,763
Equity	4,095,984	4,181,804

Since its incorporation, the Company has never paid cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on the Company's financial need to fund its exploration programs, its future growth, and any other factor that the Board of Directors deems necessary to consider in the circumstances. On March 20, 2017, the Company paid a dividend in shares of Aurvista. The value of the dividend is $0.345 per share of Aurvista, and 13,775,358 shares of Aurvista were distributed for a value of $4,752,500.

Liquidity and Financing

During the year ended June 30, 2018, cash flows used in operating activities totalled $642,895 compared to $500,433 for the preceding year. This difference is primarily attributable to changes in tax credits for mining exploration and commodity taxes receivable, in other amounts receivable, in prepaid expenses as well as accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash flows from financing activities include the issuance of shares and warrants under private placements and the exercise of warrants and stock options. For the year ended June 30, 2018, 11,100,000 shares and 6,300,000 warrants were issued under three private placements for a total consideration of $998,000, from which share-issue expenses of $55,696 were deducted. These funds are for exploration purposes and are in addition to working capital. There were no exercise of stock options and warrants during the year ended June 30, 2018. For the year ended June 30, 2017, 7,400,000 shares and 7,400,000 warrants were issued under a private placement for a total consideration of $740,000, from which share-issue expenses of $66,978 were deducted. These funds are in addition to working capital. A total of 388,889 shares were issued on the exercise of 388,889 warrants for a consideration of $52,778, and 1,750,000 shares were issued upon the exercise of stock options for a consideration of $175,001. These funds are in addition to working capital.

The Company's investing activities consist mainly of acquisition of mining properties, capitalization of exploration costs as well buying and selling of short-term investments. The Company is entitled to a credit on duties refundable for loss of 8% under the *Mining Duties Act* and a refundable tax credit for resources, which may reach 31% under the *Quebec Income Tax Act*. Those credits are calculated on qualified exploration expenditures incurred in the province of Quebec. Acquisition of mining properties and capitalization of exploration work required disbursements of $742,951 for the year ended June 30, 2018 and of $234,217 for the year ended June 30, 2017. The receipt of credit on duties refundable for loss and a refundable tax credit for resources generated an increase in cash of $25,173 for the year ended June 30, 2018 and $46,411 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

During the previous year, the Company sold its Douay Ouest property for an amount of $12,500.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company disposed of short-term investments for an amount of $684,210. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company acquired short-term investments for an amount of $120,000 and disposed of short-term investments for an amount of $1,315,075.

It is management's opinion that the working capital available as at June 30, 2018 will cover all current expenses for at least the next 12 months.

Quarterly Information

The information presented hereafter details total revenues, net income (net loss), and net earnings (net loss) per participatory share over the last eight quarters.

Quarter End	Total Revenues	Net Earnings (Net Loss)	Net Earnings (Net Loss) per Share	
			Basic	Diluted
06-30-2018	94,980	(327,055)	(0.009)	(0.009)
03-31-2018	11,530	(283,249)	(0.006)	(0.006)
12-31-2017	428,359	(49,674)	(0.001)	(0.001)
09-30-2017	104,382	(19,198)	(0.001)	(0.001)
06-30-2017	830,164	490,630	0.017	0.016
03-31-2017	4,465,699	4,032,135	0.129	0.129
12-31-2016	44,757	(218,718)	(0.007)	(0.007)
09-30-2016	193,157	186,792	0.006	0.006

Analysis of Quarterly Results

As the Company's business is mining exploration, it receives no income from operations. Quarterly changes in interest income trend with working capital. Fees invoiced to a partner vary according to agreements and budgets in connection with these agreements. There is no trend to be observed.

Fourth Quarter

Operating Activities

The Company posted a net loss of $327,055 in the fourth quarter of the reporting year compared to net earnings of $490,630 in the previous year.

There were three significant changes in revenues in this fourth quarter compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year. Gain on sale of short-term investments decreased by $730,679, fees charged to our partner Iluka on the Big Island Lake project and the Foothills project increased by $23,629 and the change in gain (loss) on an investment held for trading was $35,814.

The significant changes in expenses in this fourth quarter compared to the fourth quarter of last year are attributable to:

1) an increase of $116,329 in salaries and fringe benefits due to the leaving allowance to the outgoing president;
2) a decrease in professional and maintenance fees of $53,207 coming mainly from the end of an agreement signed with a consulting firm;
3) an increase of $124,834 in the cost of mining properties abandoned, impaired or written off mainly as a result of the write-off of 312 claims for the Foothills property; and
4) the variation in deferred tax of $111,785 resulting essentially from the reclassification of gain of an available-for-sale short-term investment realized upon sale.

Contractual Obligations

The following table illustrates the Company's contractual obligations as at June 30, 2018:

		Total Obligations per Period	
	Total obligations	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 3 years**
	$	**$**	**$**
Lease of administrative offices	61,617	29,184	32,433
Total	61,617	29,184	32,433

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance-sheet arrangements.

Compensation of Key Management

Key management includes the directors, the president, the vice-president exploration and the chief financial officer. The short-term employee benefits include salaries for key management and fees for directors. The share-based payments are grants of stock options of the Company.

Compensation awarded to key management included:

	2018	**2017**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	494,982	295,197
Long-term employee benefits	45,000	-
Share-based compensation	220,865	7,218
Total compensation of key management	760,847	302,415

Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with companies owned by directors:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Rent and office expenses	-	19,800
	-	19,800

These transactions were carried at in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Rent and office expenses are issued from renting office space.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances with banks as well as a monetary fund of which the maturity is three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of shares and warrants in a public company. Purchases and sales relating to short-term investments are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on the trade date based on their classification as available-for-sale investments and as investments held for trading.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The standards require that financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, be initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured based on their classification: at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale, loans and receivables or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

At fair value through profit or loss – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired or contracted principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or if so designated by management. Assets in this category principally include embedded derivatives and derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and measured subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of income (loss). Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Financial instruments in this category are included in non-current assets unless the investments mature within 12 months or management intends to dispose of them within 12 months.

The Company holds warrants in a public company in this category.

Available for sale – Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial instruments that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Financial assets classified as available for sale are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss), except for significant or prolonged decline in value, in which case they are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss). Upon derecognition of the financial asset, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income (loss).

Available-for-sale investments are included in non-current assets unless the investments mature within 12 months or management intends to dispose of them within 12 months.

The Company's financial assets classified as available for sale and included in the short-term investments consist of shares in a public company.

Loans and receivables – Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are recognized initially at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reclass the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment. They are included in current assets except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting period, which would be classified as non-current assets.

The Company's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and other amounts receivable in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost – Financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the departure allowance to a senior officer and are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payable to fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, which corresponds to par value due to their short-term maturity. They are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within 12 months. Otherwise, they are presented in non-current liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss, as follows:

i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost: The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument’s original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

ii) Available-for-sale financial assets: The impairment loss is the difference between the original cost of the asset and its fair value at the measurement date, less any impairment losses previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss). This amount represents the loss in accumulated other comprehensive income that is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income (loss).

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost and available-for-sale debt securities are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from five to ten years, which is considered appropriate to reduce the carrying amounts to estimated residual values of the assets. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Mining Properties

The Company records its acquisition of interests in mining properties and areas of geological interest at cost less option payments received and other recoveries. These acquisition costs are recognized as intangible assets. Exploration costs related to these interests and projects are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the mining properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These exploration costs are recognized as tangible assets. These costs will be depreciated over the estimated recoverable resources in the current mine plan using the unit of production method or written off if the mining properties are sold or projects are abandoned. General exploration costs not related to specific mining properties are expensed as incurred.

Although management has taken actions to verify the ownership rights for mining properties in which the Company owns an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current exploration phase of these properties, these procedures give no assurance to the Company as to title. The title to property may be subject to unrecognized prior agreements and not compliant with regulatory requirements.

Mining properties are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the mining property exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the mining property's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is determined using the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) under *Cost of mining properties abandoned, impaired or written off.*

For the purpose of assessing impairment, mining properties are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impairments are reviewed for potential reversals at each reporting date. Impairment can be reversed but is limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation, as if no impairment to the carrying amount would have been recognized.

Joint Arrangements

The Company conducts exploration on some mining properties through joint operations where the joint arrangement participants are bound by a contractual agreement establishing joint control over the assets of the joint arrangement. As for joint operations, each party recognizes its rights to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the arrangement.

Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims, where applicable, are recognized when:

i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
ii) it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
iii) the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Changes in assumptions or estimates are reflected in the period in which they occur.

Provision for environmental restoration represents the legal and constructive obligations associated with the eventual closure of the Company's property, plant and equipment. These obligations consist of costs associated with reclamation and monitoring of activities and the removal of tangible assets. The discount rate used is based on a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability, excluding the risks for which future cash flow estimates have already been adjusted.

The Company had no provisions as at June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Credit on Duties Refundable for Loss and Refundable Tax Credit for Resources

The Company is entitled to a credit on duties refundable for loss of 8% under the *Mining Duties Act* and a refundable tax credit for resources which may reach 31% under the *Quebec Income Tax Act*. Those credits are calculated on qualified exploration expenditures incurred in the province of Quebec. Those credits are accounted for using the cost reduction method. Accordingly, they are recorded as a reduction of the related expenses or capital expenditures in the year the expenses are incurred, provided there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with all the conditions related to those credits and that those credits will be received.

Share Capital

Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is generally recorded at the quoted market price of the shares on the date of agreement relating to their issue. Share-issue expenses are recorded as a reduction of shares.

Flow-Through Shares

The Company finances some exploration expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. The difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares ("premium"), measured in accordance with the residual value method, is recognized as a liability which is reversed into the consolidated statement of income (loss) as a deferred tax recovery when eligible expenditures have been made.

The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for the expenses renounced and a deferred tax expense at the moment the eligible expenditures are made.

Warrants

The Fair value of warrants is measured on the date of grant. The fair value of warrants granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the warrants were granted. When warrants are issued as compensation to brokers, on the date of grant, the fair value of warrants is recognized as a share-issue expense and recorded as a reduction of share capital.

Share-Based Compensation Plan

The Company has established a share-based compensation plan, which is described in note 11 of the consolidated financial statements. The Company accounts for compensation costs for all forms of share-based compensation awarded to employees and non-employees, including stock options, using a fair value-based method.

Fair value is measured on the date of grant. The fair value of options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. On the date of grant, the fair value of stock options is recognized as an expense under caption *Share-based compensation* using the graded vesting method. Upon the exercise of stock options, any consideration received from plan members is credited to share capital and the fair value of the exercised stock options is reclassified from *stock options* to *share capital.*

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on deductible or taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to be in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current and are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Revenue Recognition

Interest on cash and cash equivalents, calculated using the effective interest method, is recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss) as part of interest income on an accrual basis.

The fees invoiced to partners are recognized when the services are provided as project operator.

Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are determined using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are determined using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the effects of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the year. For stock options and warrants, the calculation of diluted earnings per share is made using the treasury stock method, as if all dilutive potential common shares had been issued at the later of the beginning of the year or the date of issuance, as the case may be, and as if the funds obtained thereby had been used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average market value of the participating shares during the year.

Segment Reporting

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the acquisition and the exploration of mining properties. All of the Company's mining properties are located in Québec, Canada, except for one property located in Nevada, USA.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

The Company has not yet adopted certain standards, interpretations to existing standards and amendments which have been issued but have an effective date of later than June 30, 2018. Many of these updates are not relevant to the Company and are therefore not discussed herein.

IFRS 2, *Share-Based Payment* ("IFRS 2")

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2, *Share-based payment*, in June 2016. Changes have been made to address certain matters relating to the recognition of:

i) cash-settled awards; and
ii) equity-settled awards with net settlement terms for employee withholding taxes.

The amendments to this standard are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The Company has determined that the adoption of IFRS 2 will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9")

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final standard on financial instruments dealing with classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting, to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instrument: recognition and measurement*. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and this standard should be adopted retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard.

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15")

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, *Revenue from contracts with customers*. The objective of this new standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability. This new standard contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. This new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard.

IFRS 16, *Leases* ("IFRS 16")

This new standard issued by the IASB in January 2016, establishes principles for the recognition, measurement and presentation of the leases and the disclosures about them, from the points of view of the lessee and the lessor. For accounting of the lessee, there will be now only one model, which requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from lease contracts. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

a) Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions are those that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment and are often applied to matters or outcomes that are inherently uncertain and subject to change. As such, management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and expectations and that estimates routinely require adjustment. The following discusses the most significant accounting estimates and assumptions that the Company has made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Mining Properties

The Company's evaluation of the recoverable amount with respect to the mining properties is based on numerous assumptions including long-term commodity prices, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operations performance and may differ significantly from actual values. The recoverable amounts are based, in part, on certain factors that may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. This evaluation involves a comparison of the estimated recoverable amounts of mining properties to carrying values. Assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each reporting date and when there are indicators of impairment. This determination requires significant judgment. Factors which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, interruptions in exploration activities and significant negative industry or economic trends.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The determination of the ability of the Company to utilize tax losses carry-forwards to offset deferred tax liabilities requires management to exercise judgment and make certain assumptions about the future performance of the Company. Management is required to assess whether it is “probable” that the Company will benefit from these prior losses and other deferred tax assets.

Changes in economic conditions, commodity prices and other factors could result in revisions to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of utilizing the losses.

b) Critical Judgments in Applying the Entity's Accounting Policies

Short-Term Investments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence of an impairment loss includes:

- i) significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- ii) delinquencies in interest or principal payments;
- iii) increased probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- iv) in the case of equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost.

Assumptions used to calculate the fair value are described in note 17b of the consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at September 25, 2018, 44,259,267 shares were outstanding.

The Company has a stock option plan under which stock options may be granted up to a maximum of 3,725,926. As at September 25, 2018, 3,680,000 stock options were outstanding. Their expiry dates vary from November 1, 2020 to October 29, 2027.

Also as at September 25, 2018, 4,250,000 warrants were outstanding. Their expiry date vary from December 20, 2019 to December 8, 2022.

Financial Risk Factors

The Company`s activities expose it to various financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty’s inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and other amounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk approximates the amount recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Company does not hold any collateral as security. Financial assets included in other amounts receivable consist of interest and amounts receivable from a partner. The credit risk related to these amounts is due to the partners' possible inability to settle their debts. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to financial assets included in amounts receivable is remote, as the Company signed an agreement with a major mining company and that the credit risk related to amounts receivable from a partner is nil, this partner having already paid these amounts. The credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is limited because the Company deals with a Canadian bank with a high credit rating and its subsidiaries. The Company minimizes its exposure to issuer risk by investing only in products having a high-quality investment-grade rating. Exposure to these risks is closely monitored and maintained within the limits stated in the investment policy of the Company, which is revised regularly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to fulfill its financial obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidities to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2018, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of $2,661,573, ($2,409,689 as at June 30, 2017) to settle current liabilities of $458,626 ($174,959 as at June 30, 2017). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk consist of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks such as equity risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash principally in term deposits or in interest-bearing accounts held with a Canadian bank and its subsidiaries.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates on interest-bearing bank balances would result in an estimated impact of $24,644 (impact of $23,858 for the year ended June 30, 2017) on the consolidated statements of income (loss) and consolidated comprehensive income (loss).

Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and virtually all of its purchases are made in this currency. As a result, the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument varies due to equity market changes. An investment policy is in place and its application is monitored by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

Changes in fair value of available-for-sale shares are recorded in other comprehensive loss. A variation of ±10% of the quoted market prices as at June 30, 2018, would have had a $3,059 after-tax effect on other comprehensive loss ($73,820 for the year ended June 30, 2017).

Changes in fair value of warrants are classified at fair value through profit or loss and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income (loss). A variation of ±10% of the quoted market prices as at June 30, 2018, would have had no after-tax effect on the consolidated statements of income (loss) ($6,253 for the year ended June 30, 2017).

Other Risk Factors and Uncertainties

Exploration Risks

The Company is considered an exploration company. It has not yet determined whether its mining properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of mining property costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable ore reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the financing necessary to continue the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposal of assets.

Risk on the Uncertainty of Title

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mining properties in which it has an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current exploration phase of such properties, these measures do not guarantee the Company's title. The property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and may be non-compliant with regulatory requirements.

Key Personnel

The success of the Company rests in its capacity to attract and retain qualified staff. There is strong competition in the industry, and the Company's success depends in large part on its ability to retain senior officers and qualified geologists. Inability to recruit qualified personnel and the loss of key personnel could compromise the speed and success of operations.

Environmental Risk

The Company is exposed to various environmental situations that can occur during exploration work. The Company maintains an environmental management program including operational plans and practices.

Additional Information and Continuous Disclosure

This Management's Discussion & Analysis is dated September 25, 2018. The Company regularly provides additional information through press releases, material change reports, financial statements, and information circulars on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

(signed) Mark Fedosiewich
President and CEO

(signed) Gaétan Mercier
Chief Financial Officer