Kintavar Exploration Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2017

The following management discussion and analysis (the "MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Kintavar Exploration Inc. (the "Corporation" or "Kintavar") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Corporation's financial and operating performance for the year ended December 31, 2017.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the "Financial Statements") prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Further information regarding the Corporation and its operations are filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) in Canada and can be found on www.sedar.com.

Abbreviation	Period
Q1-16	January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016
Q2-16	April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016
Q3-16	July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016
Q4-16	October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Q1-17	January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017
Q2-17	April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017
Q3-17	July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017
Q4-17	October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

1. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Kintavar was formed on March 24, 2017 upon the issuance of an amalgamation certificate under the Business Corporations Act (Quebec) and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mining properties in Canada. The Corporation's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") under the symbol KTR. The address of the Corporation's registered office and principal place of business is 75, boul. de Mortagne, Boucherville, Quebec, Canada, J4B 6Y4.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE

2.1 Amalgamation and related transactions

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Amalgamation Agreement dated January 3, 2017, between Black Springs Capital Corp. ("Black Springs") and Groupe Ressources Géomines inc. ("Géomines"), Black Springs and Géomines were amalgamated on March 24, 2017. The amalgamated entity is named Kintavar Exploration Inc.

Immediately prior to the amalgamation, Géomines acquired from GéoMéga Ressources Inc. ("GéoMéga") mineral claims on gold bearing prospects, including the claims comprising the Anik, MacDonald, Rivière à l'aigle, Gaspard, Lac Storm, 3G, Comptois and Maryse properties, located in the Province of Quebec in consideration of the issuance of 17,857,143 Géomines shares.

Pursuant to the amalgamation, the shareholders of Black Springs were issued 4,125,000 class A common shares ('Shares") and the shareholders of Géomines were issued 35,025,929 Shares of which 17,857,143 were issued to GéoMéga. The Corporation also issued 571,428 Shares as finder fee.

This transaction was accounted for as the successive acquisitions by Géomines of GéoMéga's mining claims and 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Black Springs. Consequently, the Financial Statements reflect only the assets, liabilities, operations and cash flows of Géomines for dates and periods prior to March 24, 2017 and include also GéoMéga's mining claims and Black Spring's assets and liabilities since March 24, 2017. More detail on the amalgamation and related transactions can be found on note 4 of the Financial Statements of the Corporation.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

The transactions described above constituted Black Springs' qualifying transaction.

2.2 Private placements

Concurrently with the closing of the amalgamation, the Corporation completed a concurrent financing pursuant to a non-brokered private placement of (i) 1,183,510 Shares, issued on a flow through basis, at a price of $0.18 per share, and (ii) 5,173,293 units at a price of $0.14 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $937,293. Each unit being comprised of one Share and one half of one warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder hereof to acquire one Share at a price of $0.18 per common share until March 24, 2019. In connection with this financing, the Corporation paid to an arm's length party an aggregate amount of $7,842 and issued an aggregate of 43,568 finder warrants. Each finder warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Share at a price of $0.18 until March 24, 2019.

On November 16, November 28 and December 28, 2017, the Corporation closed a private placement in three tranches consisting of 4,792,140 flow through Shares at a price of $0.14 per Share and of 3,450,203 units at a price of $0.11 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,050,423. Each unit being comprised of one Share and one half warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder hereof to acquire one Share at a price of $0.14 per Share for 2 years. In connection with this financing, the Corporation paid to arm's length finders an aggregate amount of $23,328 and issued an aggregate of 166,630 finder warrants. Each finder warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Share at a price of $0.14 for 2 years.

On April 6, 2018, the Corporation closed a private placement consisting of 6,250,000 units at a price of $0.40 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $2,500,000. Each unit being comprised of one Share and one half warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder hereof to acquire one Share at a price of $0.70 per Share for 2 years.

2.3 Use of funds following the qualifying transaction

In the March 7, 2017 filing statement, the Corporation had to complete private placements to raise a minimum of $500,000 and a maximum of $3,108,000. The Corporation completed financings of $1,081,710 in December 2016 ($280,350 of units and $801,360 of flow-through) and $937,293 in March 2017 ($724,261 units and $213,032 of flow-through) for a total of $2,019,003 ($1,004,611 of units and $1,014,392 of flow-through).

Following is a table summarizing the use of funds:

	Assuming completion of the minimum concurrent financing	**Assuming completion of the maximum concurrent financing**	**Up to December 31, 2017**
	$	$	$
Phase 1 work program Mitchi (previously WHN Boisvert)	627,000	627,000	906,410
Phase 1 work program Anik	200,000	562,000	455,459
Phase 2 work program Anik	-	1,362,000	-
Exploration on other properties	-	-	126,668
Property acquisition	-	-	66,331
General and administrative costs	401,938	401,938	247,828
Costs to complete the qualifying transaction	56,863	56,863	131,208
Financing costs	40,000	248,640	85,099
Unallocated working capital	125,432	595,152	-
	1,451,233	**3,853,593**	**2,019,003**

2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

Starting in December 2017, the Corporation used the funds received during the November and December 2017 financings.

2.4 Selected annual information

	2017	2016	2015
	$	$	$
Operating expenses	3,032,460	206,088	544,629
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(2,430,754)	(307,060)	(538,772)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.06)

	As at December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	$	$	$
Total assets	4,348,833	2,014,202	853,386

2.4 Outstanding share data

	As at April 24, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
	Number	Number
Shares	57,983,211	54,406,503
Options	1,556,250	1,595,000
Warrants	7,466,298	5,355,498
Broker warrants	186,440	210,198
	67,192,199	**61,567,199**

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

	Q4-17	Q4-16	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Mitchi				
Salaries and benefits	103,246	-	414,154	-
Geology and prospecting	8,250	10,500	71,271	31,183
Drilling	106,629	-	106,629	-
Analysis	23,490	-	71,181	-
Geophysics	6,297	-	24,929	708
Lodging and travel	42,209	-	110,356	2,966
Supplies	24,980	7,538	103,935	13,523
Taxes, permits and insurance	2,288	-	3,955	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(1,469)	-	(1,469)	-
	315,920	18,038	904,941	48,380

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

	Q4-17	Q4-16	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Anik				
Salaries and benefits	6,200	-	122,910	-
Geology and prospecting	-	-	159	-
Drilling	-	-	168,508	-
Analysis	-	-	40,531	-
Geophysics	-	-	53,019	-
Lodging and travel	16	-	44,880	-
Supplies	1,396	-	19,931	-
Taxes, permits and insurance	117	-	5,521	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(64,689)	-	(92,844)	-
	(56,960)	-	362,615	-
Rivière à l'aigle				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	12,807	-
Geology and prospecting	-	-	159	-
Analysis	79		79	
Geophysics	-	-	70,470	-
Lodging and travel expenses	-	-	216	-
Supplies	38	-	3,765	-
Taxes, permits and insurance	-	-	8	-
Mining tax and duty credits	12,187	-	(17,916)	-
	12,304	-	69,588	-
MacDonald				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	2,197	-
Lodging and travel expenses	(45)		-	-
Supplies	-	-	1,310	-
Mining tax and duty credits	467	-	(703)	-
	422	-	2,804	-
Cousineau				
Geology and prospecting	-	-	8,402	-
Mining tax and duty credits	2,861	-	-	-
	2,861	-	8,402	-
Dalime				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	2,631	-
Lodging and travel	-	-	680	-
Supplies	-	-	269	-
Mining tax and duty credits	597	-	(703)	-
	597	-	2,877	-
New Musher				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	2,780	-
Analysis	-	-	4,046	-
Lodging and travel	-	-	915	-
Supplies	-	-	225	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(339)	-	(1,639)	-
	(339)	-	6,327	-
Comptois				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	276	-
Mining tax and duty credits	-	-	(130)	-
	-	-	146	-
Gaspard				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	1,231	-
Supplies	-	-	65	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(234)	-	(234)	-
	(234)	-	1,062	-

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

	Q4-17	Q4-16	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Genex				
Salaries and benefits	-	-	7,086	-
Geology and prospecting	-	-	6,229	-
Analysis	-	-	306	-
Lodging and travel	-	-	500	-
Supplies	-	-	16	-
Taxes, permits and insurance	-	-	-	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(2,928)	-	(2,928)	-
	(2,928)	-	11,209	-
Total				
Salaries and benefits	109,446	-	566,072	-
Geology and prospecting	8,250	10,500	86,220	31,183
Drilling	106,629	-	275,137	-
Analysis	23,569	-	116,143	708
Geophysics	6,297	-	148,418	-
Lodging and travel	42,180	-	157,547	2,966
Supplies	26,414	7,538	129,516	13,523
Taxes, permits and insurance	2,405	-	9,484	-
Mining tax and duty credits	(53,547)	-	(118,566)	-
	271,643	**18,038**	**1,369,971**	**48,380**

Alain Cayer, P. Geo., M.Sc., Vice-President Exploration, a qualified persons as defined in NI 43-101 supervised the preparation of the technical information in this section.

The gold projects portfolio is divided into two groups:

- The Grenville projects currently include 2 properties in the Laurentides region of southern Quebec, which are 100% owned by the Corporation: Mitchi (previously WHN/Boisvert) and Cousineau, a property consisting of 30 claims, which is located 30 km to the south of Mitchi.
- The Abitibi projects include 8 properties in the Abitibi region which are owed 100% by the Corporation: Anik, McDonald, Rivière à l'aigle, Maryse, Lac Storm and Comptois. A new property, Gaspard-Nord, located in the western extensions of the Anik and Nelligan (IAMGOLD/Vanstar) properties, was added to the list of properties. All properties, except for Lac Storm, are located in the urbanized lower part of Northern Quebec (above the 49th parallel) and all properties benefit from permanent road access, and close proximity to both public infrastructure and an experienced workforce.

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

GRENVILLE

3.1 Mitchi (previously WHN/Boisvert) (Gold / Copper – 366 claims – 100% interest)

Property description

The Mitchi property (approx. 21,283 hectares as at December 31, 2017) is located west of the Mitchinamecus reservoir, 100 km north of the town of Mont-Laurier. The property covers an area of more than 212 km^2 accessible by a network of logging and gravel roads with a hydro-electric power substation located 14 km to the east. The property is located in the north-western portion of the central metasedimentary belt of the Grenville geological province. Many gold, copper, silver and manganese mineralized showings have been identified to date, with many characteristics suggesting of a sediment-hosted stratiform copper type deposit (SSC) in the Eastern portion of the property and Iron Oxide Copper Gold ore (IOCG) and skarn type deposits in the Western portion. Osisko Mining Inc. ("Osisko") holds a 2% NSR on 27 claims in the south-western portion of the Mitchi property, outside of the sedimentary basin, and 1% NSR on 21 claims in the central portion that partially covers the sedimentary basin.

Exploration work

In the beginning of the year, the geological and technical teams have focused on data compilation of the entire property. More than seven (7) different geophysical surveys (Magnetics / EM, gravity, induced polarisation ("IP"), Max-Min and spectrometric) dating back to 2002 were treated together with four (4) different sets of soil sampling programs dating back to 2007. Those surveys were realized from 2002 to 2015 but they had minimal or no ground follow-up at all. The levelling and compilation of all this geophysical and geochemical data is being used to identify the sectors of highest priority for the exploration work.

The work completed during the campaign, including the follow up of the copper showings in the Eastern portion of the Mitchi property, helped identify a sediment-hosted stratiform copper-silver-manganese mineralization within a siliceous calcite unit. This helped establish a connection between the Watson/Sherlock, Nasigon and Hispana showings. The sedimentary basin which hosts the showings covers an area of almost 20 km by 6 km. The mineralized horizons were folded and metamorphosed creating sub-kilometric areas of thickening.

Surface work on the Watson showing exposed a sequence of marbles, phlogopitic glimerites and diopsidite with bornite, covelite, malachite and trace of chalcopyrite mineralization. The lithologies appear to have been folded, creating a thickening of the mineralized horizons, while their true width still remains to be demonstrated. A continuous composite channel sample of 13.6m returned grades of 0.54% Cu, 5.29 g/t Ag and 0.57% Mn (0.76% CuEq*) and a second channel sample 8m to the west gave 0.61% Cu, 6.02 g/t Ag and 0.53% Mn (0.83% CuEq*) over 3 m. Both channel samples remain open in all directions.

At a distance of 540m to the East of Watson, the identification of Cu-Ag-Mn mineralization led to the discovery of the Sherlock showing. A total of seven (7) grab samples from the 20m by 15m trench returned grades of 1.14% to 2.87% Cu and up to 39.0 g/t Ag while five (5) samples returned grades of 1.14% to 2.05% Mn. In that same area, an historical channel was graded at 0.45% Cu over 5.5m. The trenches revealed the same lithologies as those present at the Watson showing with the mineralized marbles, glimerites and diopsidite folded, thus creating a thickening of the lithological sequence. At the Sherlock and Watson showings, the higher copper grades typically correspond to marble horizons while the higher manganese grades correspond to glimerites. The same mineralized and folded lithological sequence has been observed at the Nasigon, Hispana, Huard and the Sly showings although with a certain zonation of copper minerals (bornite, covellite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite).

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

A channel sample during the summer on the Sherlock trench delivered the widest interval of mineralization identified on the Mitchi property to date with 21.4m @ 0.49% Cu and 5.5 g/t Ag (0.54% CuEq) including 12 m @ 0.64% Cu and 7.4 g/t Ag (0.70% CuEq). Two hundred meters east of the Sherlock showing, grab samples from an outcrops returned grades of up to 0.80 % Cu and 11.00 g/t Ag. Both coincide with a 450 m long weak IP and moderate soil anomaly.

The Watson-3 trench, is associated with a moderate IP and strong soil anomaly. It is located 70 m south of the Sherlock trench and returned 0.59% Cu and 4.94 g/t Ag (0.63% CuEq) over 1.9m and 0.38% Cu and 3.0 g/t Ag over 3.4 m. Watson-3 showing is interpreted as the extension on surface of the mineralization that was intersected in the 1972 historical drill holes (SIGÉOM: GM 27421) DDH12 (0.41% Cu and 16.17 g/t Ag over 6.10 m from 16.4 m), DDH13 (0.49% Cu and 15.26 g/t Ag over 9.75 m from 20.0 m) and DDH14 (0.47% Cu and 11.38 g/t Ag over 3.05 m from 20.4 m). Watson-3 mineralization is primarily associated with the phlogopite rich glimmerite layer and the diopside marble enriched in bornite with traces of chalcopyrite, chalcocite and covelite.

Michel Gauthier, P.Geo and Ph.D, a technical advisor of the Corporation and a renowned metallogenist and specialist in mining exploration has visited the Watson, Watson-3, Sherlock and Nasigon showings. His interpretation supports the identification of a sediment-hosted stratiform copper (SSC) system that underwent high grade metamorphism and folding due to the Grenville orogeny.

Taking into consideration the SSC system that has been identified, re-interpretation of the geophysical survey suggests an extension of the favorable structure and lithologies up to 2 km to the east and west of Sherlock and Watson and this is supported by several soil anomalies. Furthermore, the same structure and lithologies are observed 7 km to the NE at the Hispano and Sly showings and again another 6 km further to the NNE at the Nasigon showing. The mineralization at the Nasigon area differs by the presence of chalcocite (approximately 80% copper by weight) which represents an important copper phase and the highest grades of copper (channel samples from 2014 returned 1.05% Cu over 4.0 m and 2.79% Cu over 1.6 m and are still open in both directions). The airborne geophysical survey stops just short of this target area.

Work on the Nasigon showing in late October allowed to complete the channel sampling on the trench and a short regional overview of the area. The continuous channel sample returned assays of 1.10% Cu and 3.4 g/t Ag over 10.0 m (1.13% CuEq) including 1.74% Cu and 5.7 g/t Ag over 4.0 m (1.79% CuEq). Grab samples 100 m south of Nasigon returned grades as high as 4.27% Cu and 14.4 g/t Ag suggesting extension of the mineralization to the south west. The mineralization is associated with the same lithologies identified in the Sherlock & Watson corridor but the highest copper grades were present in the glimmerite facies enriched in chalcocite with traces of bornite and chalcopyrite.

*Copper equivalent grade (CuEq) is presented for information purposes only and is not indicative of management's opinion on the potential metallurgical recoveries or future commodity prices. The CuEq grade demonstrates that Ag and Mn play a limited role in the overall grade. CuEq grade including silver and manganese values are based on 100% metal recoveries, Cu price of 3$/lb, Ag price of 18 $/oz and Mn price of 0.93 $/lb. Copper grade equivalent calculation. CuEq% = (Cu % + (Ag grade x Ag price))/(22.0462 x Cu price x 31.0135 g/t) + (Mn grade x Mn price / Cu price).

In the western portion of the property, polymetallic mineralization with copper-silver ± gold, nickel, cobalt, tungsten and locally rare earth elements was identified. Mineralization is associated with magmatic lithologies and locally with potassic alteration, porphyry / IOCG (Iron Oxide Copper Gold) type mineralization.

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

Five (5) mineralized showings were discovered or visited. The Forget2 and Assini showings consist of magnetite areas locally brecciated which are enriched in copper, gold, nickel and cobalt and anomalous in rare earth elements. Horizons consisting of mafic tuff blocks were observed at the Assini showing. The two showings are 300 m apart.

The highest grades from grab samples at the Assini showing are 0.35% Cu, 0.16% Ni, 418 ppm Co, 700 ppm La and >500 ppm Ce. A channel sample of 1.0m returned 0.23 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu, 118 ppm Co, 372 ppm Ni, 220 ppm La and 395 ppm Ce. At the Forget2 showing, the best grade from a channel was 0.19% Cu, 165 ppm La and 302 ppm Ce over 1.0 m.

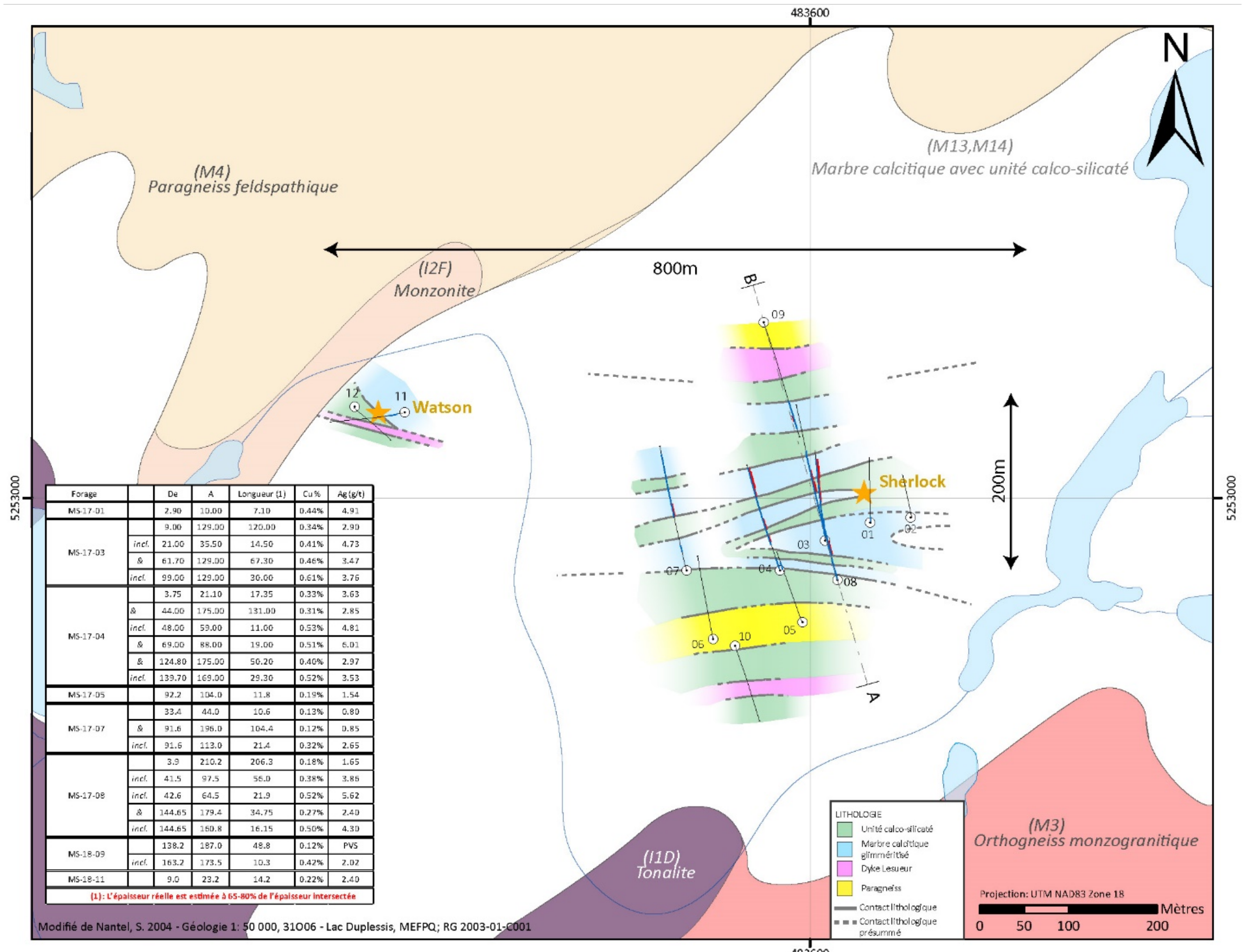
The De La Tour showing was resampled and a grab sample returned 1.51% Cu, 3.9 g/t Ag, 392 ppm Ni and 652 ppm co. The showing consists of centimetric cross-cutting veinlets at metric intervals which are mineralized in pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite associated with potassic alteration. The Lac Edge and #14 showings were revisited and two (2) grab samples from a felsic intrusive dyke associated with potassic alteration returned anomalous grades of 3.27 g/t Au and 0.74% Cu and 0.19 g/t Au and 0.77% Cu respectively. A channel covering 0.90 m gave 0.16 g/t Au and 0.52% Cu at the #14 showing.

Drilling Program – Phase 1

In December 2017, the Corporation began its first drilling program on the Mitchi property. The program consisted of twelve (12) drill holes for a total of 1,771 meters. The drilling was performed in the Sherlock and Watson showings area.

The favourable sedimentary unit has been intersected by 8 diamond drill holes in the Sherlock area starting from surface and covering over 200 m in width, 200 m in length and 175 m in vertical depth and the unit remains open to the East, West and at depth (figure 1). The sedimentary unit is composed of the calcitic marble enriched in phlogopite/biotite which carries the majority of the copper mineralization and the generally less mineralized calc-silicate units mainly composed of diopside, phlogopite/biotite, feldspar and variable amounts of carbonates, quartz, scapolite and wilsonite. These horizons are deformed and folded and the alternating sequence of marble and calc-silicate units with locally some levels of gneiss, can be well observed in the core ranging from meters to tens of meters.

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)



Forage		De	A	Longueur (1)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)
MS-17-01		2.90	10.00	7.10	0.44%	4.91
MS-17-03		9.00	129.00	120.00	0.34%	2.90
	incl.	21.00	35.50	14.50	0.41%	4.73
	&	61.70	129.00	67.30	0.46%	3.47
	incl.	99.00	129.00	30.00	0.61%	3.76
MS-17-04		3.75	21.10	17.35	0.33%	3.63
	&	44.00	175.00	131.00	0.31%	2.85
	incl.	48.00	59.00	11.00	0.53%	4.81
	&	69.00	88.00	19.00	0.51%	6.01
	&	124.80	175.00	50.20	0.40%	2.97
	incl.	139.70	169.00	29.30	0.52%	3.53
MS-17-05		92.2	104.0	11.8	0.19%	1.54
MS-17-07		33.4	44.0	10.6	0.13%	0.80
	&	91.6	196.0	104.4	0.12%	0.85
	incl.	91.6	113.0	21.4	0.32%	2.65
MS-17-08		3.9	210.2	206.3	0.18%	1.65
	incl.	41.5	97.5	56.0	0.38%	3.86
	incl.	42.6	64.5	21.9	0.52%	5.62
	&	144.65	179.4	34.75	0.27%	2.40
	incl.	144.65	160.8	16.15	0.50%	4.30
MS-18-09		138.2	187.0	48.8	0.12%	PVS
	incl.	163.2	173.5	10.3	0.42%	2.02
MS-18-11		9.0	23.2	14.2	0.22%	2.40

(1): L'épaisseur réelle est estimée à 65-80% de l'épaisseur intersectée

Figure 1: Plan view map showing all the drill holes and the main intercepts from MS-17-01 to MS-17-04.

Copper mineralization observed in the drill holes ranges from trace to 7% in the form of bornite and chalcopyrite with traces of chalcocite. Pyrite has been observed only locally with less than trace and rarely near 1% over several cm.

The following table summarizes the copper intercepts from the drilling program. Drill holes MS-17-01 and 02 have intersected a folded calc-silicate unit and have been stopped once they attained their geophysical targets. Drill hole MS-17-03 demonstrated that mineralization extends farther than expected and as a result the extension of MS-17-01 and 02 is planned for the next drilling campaign.

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

DDH	UTM X N83Z18	UTM Y	Azimuth /Dip	Length (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (1) (m)	Cu %	Ag (g/t)
MS-17-01	483667	5252973	N344/ -45	108		2.9	10	7.1	0.44%	4.91
MS-17-03	483616	5252953	N344/ -45	143		9	129	120	0.34%	2.9
					incl.	21	35.5	14.5	0.41%	4.73
					and	61.7	129	67.3	0.46%	3.47
					incl.	**99**	**129**	**30**	**0.61%**	**3.76**
					incl.	**99**	**111**	**12**	**0.71%**	**4.32**
					and	**117**	**123**	**6**	**0.89%**	**5.17**
MS-17-04	483565	5252920	N344/ -45	180		3.75	21.1	17.35	0.33%	3.63
					and	44	175	131	0.31%	2.85
					incl.	48	59	11	0.53%	4.81
					and	69	88	19	0.51%	6.01
					and	124.8	175	50.2	0.40%	2.97
					incl.	**139.7**	**169**	**29.3**	**0.52%**	**3.53**
					incl.	**154**	**168**	**14**	**0.69%**	**4.77**
MS-17-05	483590	5252861	N340/-45	123		79	104	25	0.11%	0.86
					incl.	92.2	104	11.8	0.19%	1.54
MS-17-07	483460	5252919	N350/-45	210		33.4	44	10.6	0.13%	0.8
					and	91.6	196	104.4	0.12%	0.85
					incl.	91.6	113	21.4	0.32%	2.65
MS-17-08	483630	5252908	N345/-45	285		3.9	210.2	206.3	0.18%	1.65
					incl.	41.5	97.5	56	0.38%	3.86
					incl.	42.6	64.5	21.9	0.52%	5.62
					AND	144.65	179.4	34.75	0.27%	2.4
					incl.	144.65	160.8	16.15	0.50%	4.3
MS-18-09	483547	5253198	N160/-45	201		138.2	187	48.8	0.12%	NSV
					incl.	163.2	173.5	10.3	0.42%	2.02
MS-18-11	483141	5253097	N260/-45	117		9	23.2	14.2	0.22%	2.4

(1) : True thickness is estimated at 65-80% of the intersected thickness

Table 1: Summary of the main intercepts from the winter 2017-2018 drilling program

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

Drill hole MS-17-08 was drilled 50m behind of MS-17-03 that returned grades of 120m @ 0.34% Cu and 2.90 g/t Ag. The entire drill hole (285m) intersected the favorable lithologies of the mineralized glimmeritized calcitic marble and the less mineralized calc-silicate unit. The mineralization starts from surface for a total of 206.3m grading 0.18% Cu and 1.65 g/t Ag, including two zones of 21.9m and 16.5m grading 0.52% Cu and 0.50% Cu respectively. Drill hole MS-17-04, located 60 meters to the west of drill holes 03 and 08, includes the same folded lithological sequence and returned grades of 131.0 m @ 0.31% Cu and 2.85 g/t Ag. Detailed intersection highlights are presented in Table 1 and the cross section 4+00E (see A-B on Figure 1) for drill holes MS-17-03, 08 and MS-18-09 is presented in Figure 2.

Drill holes MS-17-05 and 06 and MS-18-09 and 10 were targeted to define the northern and the southern boundaries of the favorable sedimentary lithological packages while MS-17-07 was testing the extension of the favourable lithologies to the west towards the Watson showing. All five drill holes achieved their objectives and three of them intercepted copper mineralization in the glimmeritized marble units.

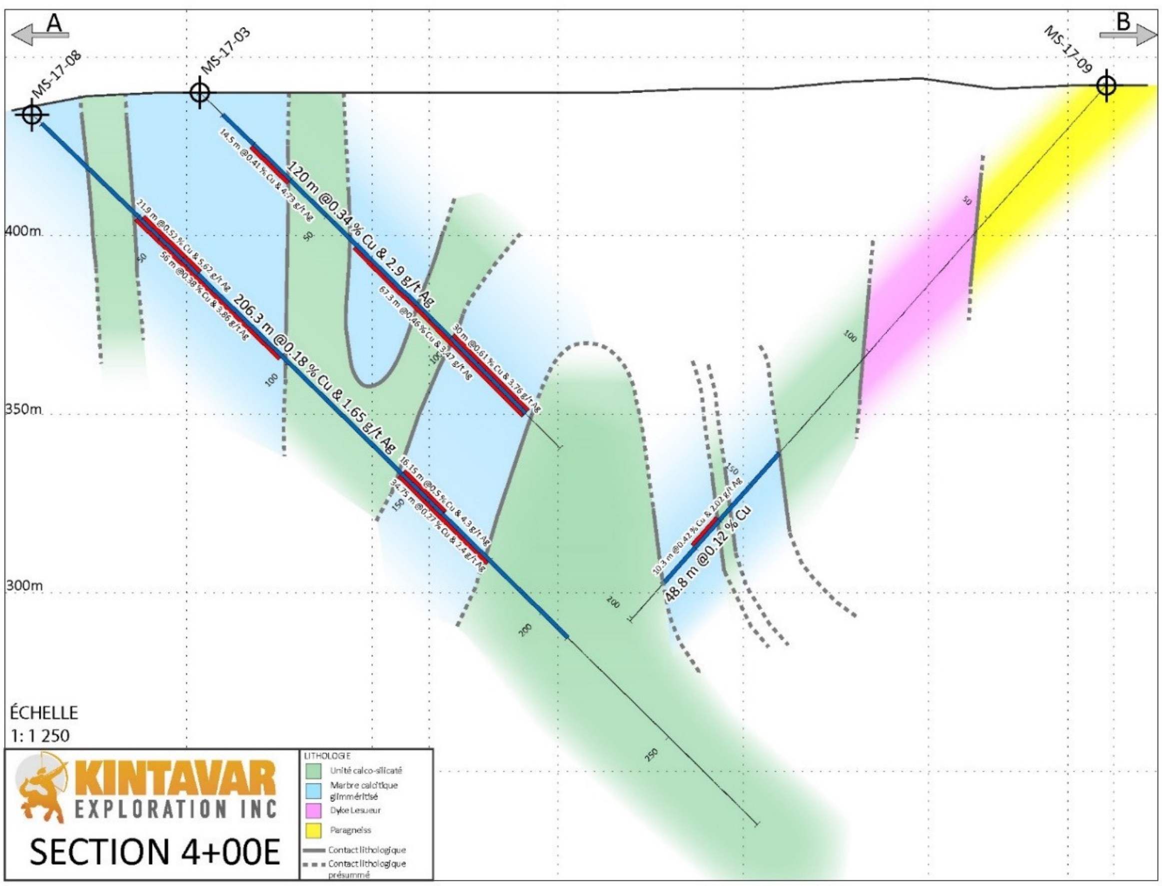


Figure 2: Cross section 4+00E showing drill holes MS-17-03, 08 and MS-18-09.

The objective of drill holes MS-18-11 and MS-18-12 was to better understand the particular structural orientation of the Watson showing and to test for mineralized units. Both objectives were achieved with MS-18-11 intercepting copper mineralization in the marble unit from surface.

3. EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

All the mineralized drill holes suggest that the mineralized sedimentary strata continue at depth and remains open to the East and to the West of the investigated area. In addition, the cross-section interpretation suggests that the maximum thickness of the mineralized strata affected by folding (fold hinges) has not been drilled yet. The total extent of the mineralized area that is being currently investigated at Sherlock and Watson based on this drilling program, geophysics and surface work is approximately 800m long.

The assays and the intersected lithologies continue to validate the field observations and interpretation of the folded stratiform copper model and are beginning to provide more detail about the geometry of the folding which is expected to play an important role in the thickness of the mineralized unit.

Based on these results, the Corporation proceeded with staking additional 24 claims for a total of 1,363 hectares in the northern portion of the property to secure any potential extensions of the mineralization.

The work planned for 2018 in all three of the corridors (Sherlock, Hispana and Nasigon) includes additional and extensions of ground and airborne geophysical surveys (magnetics, radiometric and induced polarization), geochemical surveys (soil / B-horizon), surface exploration work and follow ups with additional trenching. In parallel to the surface work, drilling programs will take place in the Sherlock and Nasigon areas during the summer and will move to the Hispana corridor during fall 2018 and winter 2019. A total of 20,000 to 30,000 meters of drilling will investigate the Mitchi sedimentary basin in the next 15 to 18 months.

All samples for the Mitchi project have been sent and prepared (PREP-31) by ALS Global laboratory in Val-d'Or. The pulp was sent to ALS Global laboratory in Vancouver for copper assays (CU-ICP61), silver assays (AG-ICP61) or a multi-elemental analysis by four acid digestion (ME-ICP61) and spectroscopy (ICP-AES/MS). Samples with assays higher than 10,000 ppm Cu were reanalyzed by atomic absorption (CU-OG62) at the ALS Global Vancouver laboratory. Quality controls include systematic addition of blank samples and certified copper standards to each batch of samples sent to the laboratory.

3.2 Cousineau (Au – 26 claims – 100% interest)

Property description

The Cousineau property (approx. 1,522 hectares) is located approximately 30 km north of Sainte-Anne-du-Lac and 30 km south of Mitchi. The claims were acquired in March 2017. The Cousineau property has a polymetallic potential. In the area, the contact between the granodiorite and diorite intrusions and the sedimentary sequence is highlighted by an increase in amphiboles and scapolite with local scheelite (W, tungsten) mineralization. The mapping previously completed by Noranda allowed to identify folded bands of calc-silicates and marbles with mineralization suggesting a copper-tungsten Skarn. Up to 11.80% Cu and 16.03 g/t Ag was sampled in a massive sulfide grab sample. Re-sampling returned grades of 9.3% Cu, 9.5% W, 0.04% Bi and 10.5 g/t Ag. Another sample, from a granodioritic gneiss, returned a grade of 0.40% Cu and a sample of a pyrite cluster within a diorite returned 2.05% Cu.

Exploration work

No geological exploration work was completed on the Cousineau property in 2017.

3. ACTIVITÉS D’EXPLORATION (SUITE)

ABITIBI

3.3 Anik (Au – 120 claims – 100% interest)

Property description

The Anik property (approx. 6,717 hectares) is situated 40 km to the south-east of the town of Chapais and 55 km to the south of the town of Chibougamau, in Quebec. Located in the Opawica-Guercheville deformation corridor, host to several gold mines and deposits. The eastern portion of the property is located less than 7 km from the Joe Mann mine and the Lac Meston and Phillibert deposits. The western portion of the property is located less than 10 km to the south of the Monster Lake and Fancamp gold projects. In addition, the main gold zones of the Nelligan property, a joint venture between Vanstar Ressources and IAMGOLD, are surrounded to the north, south and east by Anik property boundaries at a distance of less than 1,500 metres.

Exploration work

A short exploration drilling program on the Anik property was completed at the end of winter 2017. The Corporation was able to complete only half of its original drilling program due to an early spring breakup. Drilling focused on the central portion of the property, adjacent to the Nelligan project The Nelligan project is a joint venture between IAMGOLD and Vanstar who recently completed an almost 10,000 meters exploration and definition drilling program. A 12,000 meters drilling program is expected in 2018 (press release of April 17, 2018).

In the north-eastern portion of the Anik property, two gold zones 650 meters apart have been identified within the Opawica-Guercheville deformation corridor. Drill hole ANK-15-06 intersected the Bobby gold zone over 56.5m with a grade of 0.41 g/t Au including 15m @ 1.0 g/t Au). The Kovi gold zone channel sample returned a grade of 0.95 g/t Au over 5.0 meters, and 6 grab samples returned grades of up to 30.0 g/t Au. The Kovi zone remains opens to the South. No drilling follow up was completed in 2017 in the Bobby and Kovi areas due to time constraints which forced the prioritization of the Nelligan sector which has no outcrops.

The 2017 winter drilling program included 15 drill holes for a total of 2,200 meters. Due to the lack of outcrop in this area of the property, the main objectives of the program were to test several geophysical IP anomalies suggesting the extension of the mineralized structures of the Nelligan project. A few drill holes have tested several geological and electromagnetic (EM) targets.

The drilling program successfully intersected the expected lithologic units, alteration and mineralization, suggesting the continuation of Nelligan hydrothermal activity on the Anik property. Assays have shown some gold anomalies, but no economic intersections have yet been identified. The presence of alterations and mineralization in favorable lithological units at the beginning of several drill holes suggests a wider mineralization system than expected with potentially gold bearing mineralized zones that have not been intersected. Additional work will be suggested for the next campaign.

3. ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLORATION (SUITE)

3.4 Rivière-à-l'aigle (Au – 163 claims – 100% interest)

Property description

The Rivière-à-l'aigle property (approx. 8,875 hectares) is located in the Lake Windfall area, 55 km to the south of the town of Chapais and 100 km to the east of the town of Lebel-sur-Quévillon. The area has seen an increase in gold exploration over the last several years, primarily by Osisko. The property is characterised by very strong geochemical gold anomalies coinciding with a network of faults and shear zones. The southern border of the property is in contact with the Urban Barry property of Osisko where an extensive till sampling program was completed in 2016 confirming the gold trains identified by Kintavar. An Osisko drilling exploration program is currently ongoing on the eastern targets, south of the Rivière-à-l'aigle property. The area is currently one of the most active exploration regions of Quebec. On March 29, 2018, Osisko Metals inc. has announced an option agreement with Osisko on claims adjacent to the Rivière-à-l'aigle property.

Exploration work

The Corporation recently completed a detailed airborne geophysics EM and Magnetics survey covering the southern portion of the property covering all the high grade till anomalies that have been identified. The interpretation of the surveys combined with gold bearing till samples will help prioritize targets for the next exploration program which will consist of additional till and soil sampling, trenching and local surface geophysics. The program is planned for summer 2018.

3.5 New Mosher et Dalime (Au – 18 claims – 100% interest)

On July 27, 2017, the Corporation signed a purchase agreement with 3 individuals for claims located in proximity to various properties of the Corporation's Abitibi projects. The properties were purchased under the following considerations: issuance of 85,000 common shares (fair value of $13,600), issuance of 42,500 warrants (fair value of $2,762) exercisable for 24 months at $0.24, grant of 1% NSR royalty that can be bought back by the Corporation for $1,000,000.

New Mosher - Property description

The New Mosher property (12 claims, approx. 670 hectares) is located approximately 45 km south of Chibougamau and can be accessed by a gravel road from route 176. The geological context of the Obatogamau volcanics just 5 km NE of the past producing Joe Mann mine, suggests a strong gold potential. The property includes the New Mosher showing which returned a grade of 16.7 g/t Au and 20.1 g/t Au in grab samples and 4.11 g/t Au over 0.76 m and 1.20 g/t Au over 4.42 m in channels (SIGEOM data). The mineralization was hosted in sheared gabbros and rhyolites with quartz and sulfides orogenic veins.

New Mosher – Exploration work

A glacial till survey was completed in spring 2017 on the New Mosher property. The exploration survey includes 18 till samples covering 9 of the 12 claims of the property. The heavy mineral fraction was analyzed for gold grain count which returned between 1 and 9 gold grains. The heavy fraction was also analyzed for multi-elements by portable XRF which indicated that the visible gold is locally associated with Ca, W and Zr. The most meaningful results were identified up ice and down ice from the New Mosher showing in the western portion of the property suggesting a source much larger than just the showing itself. Furthermore, the 9 gold grains count was obtained at the eastern end of the survey. The gold observed suggests several sources of rocks which remains to be further sampled and analyzed.

3. ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLORATION (SUITE)

Dalime - Property description

The Dalime property (6 claims, approx. 334 hectares) is located approximately 15 km SE of Waswanipi and can be accessed by a gravel road from route 113. The geological context of the volcanics in proximity to the past producing Lac Shortt mine, suggests a strong gold potential. The property includes the Gand-I-NO showing (54.0 g/t Au over 0.6 m and 2.5 g/t Au over 1.0 m) and the Ruisseau Dalime Ouest showing (2.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m). Furthermore, the Lac Shortt mine is located 3 km to the west of the property in the ductile-brittle portion of a gold shear zone.

Dalime – Exploration work

A glacial till survey was completed in spring 2017 on the Dalime property. Due to the large presence of fluvio-glacial and glacio-lacustrine sediments, the exploration survey was limited only to 5 till samples covering 5 of the 6 claims of the property. The heavy mineral fraction was analyzed for gold grain count. The results returned a count of 5 gold grains in the DAL17-02 sample located in the SW portion of the property. Further work is needed but the gold observed could be derived from a common source to that obtained at the location of a historic reverse circulation drill hole that was done in the northern portion of the property.

3.6 Comptois

Property description
On November 3, 2017, the Corporation completed a transaction with Osisko whereby Osisko acquired the Comptois property for a total proceeds of $50,000 in cash and a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty of which 1% can be bought back for $1,000,000.

3.7 Genex

A first exploration program is planned on Gaspard Nord in 2018.

4 OPERATING RESULTS ANALYSIS

The Corporation reported a net loss of $2,430,754 in 2017 ($307,060 in 2016). The main variations are as follow:

- Salaries, employee benefits for $120,179 (nil in 2016). Kiril Mugerman is coordinating management and exploration activities since January 1, 2017 and is president and CEO of the amalgamated companies since March 24, 2017. GéoMéga charged Mr. Mugerman's salary and benefits from January 1 to May 15, 2017, based on time sheets provided. Since May 15, 2017, Mr Mugerman is on Kintavar's payroll on a time sheet basis.
- Stock-based compensation for $97,097. The Corporation granted 1,550,000 options in 2017 (none in 2016). Their fair value was estimated at $161,350 (nil in 2016). This fair value was accounted for according to its vesting period (up to 24 months) or the period in which the services were rendered.
- Exploration and evaluation expenses, net of tax credits $1,369,971 ($48,360 in 2016) (see section on exploration activities).
- Professional fees for $111,074, travel, conference and investor relations for $24,983, administration for $21,340, filing fees for $32,018 and rent for $6,750 ($57,208 in aggregate in 2016). Kintavar is a listed company that is actively operating as opposed to Géomines that was a private company focussing on grass root exploration with limited corporate activities.
- Gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets of $49,000 (loss of $50,500 in 2016). In November 2017, the Corporation sold the Comptois property to Osisko for $50,000 in cash and a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty (see exploration activities section). In December 2016, the Corporation transferred the mining claims of the Peter Lake property to a director of the Corporation without consideration and therefore recognized a loss on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets for $50,500.

4. OPERATING RESULTS ANALYSIS (CONT'D)

- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $535,893 ($50,000 in 2016). In 2017, as part of the management of a claim portfolio, the Corporation dropped some claims and impaired partially the following properties: Mitchi ($96,033), Anik ($31,960), Rivière à l'aigle ($5,550). In addition, the Corporation dropped or will drop the following properties and recorded a write off as follow: McDonald ($371,827), Gaspard ($9,750), Lac Storm ($2,523), 3G ($10,500) and Maryse ($7,750). In December 2016, the Corporation decided not to renew the Cousineau – Géomines claims and wrote off the property for $50,000.
- Listing expense for $753,340 (nil in 2016). Listing expenses on the Exchange as part of the Black Springs qualifying transaction and is composed of: $577,000 for the issuance of 4 125 000 Shares to Black Springs' shareholders, $131,208 for the transactions costs paid, $80,000 for the issuance of 571,428 Shares as finder's fees and $4,000 for the replacement of 250,000 options to Black Springs' option holders.
- Deferred income taxes recovery for $601,542 ($101,143 in 2016). This recovery consists mainly in the amortization, in proportion of the work completed, of the premium related to flow-through shares renunciation following the December 30, 2016, March 24, 2017 and November 2017 flow-through private placements.

The Corporation reported a net loss of $827,149 in Q4-17 ($264,170 in Q4-16). The explanations for the main variations are the same as the explanations for 2017 above with the exception of the following:

- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $515,643 ($50,000 in 2016). In Q4-17, as part of the management of a claim portfolio, the Corporation dropped some claims and impaired partially the following properties: Mitchi ($96,033), Anik ($31,960), Rivière à l'aigle ($5,550). In addition, the Corporation dropped or will drop the following properties and recorded a write off as follows: McDonald ($371,827), Lac Storm ($2,523), and Maryse ($7,750). In December 2016, the Corporation decided not to renew the Cousineau – Géomines claims and wrote off the property for $50,000.

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS PER QUARTERS

For the eight most recent quarters:

	Q4-17	Q3-17	Q2-17	Q1-17
	$	$	$	$
Operating expenses	861,032	496,983	471,595	1,202,850
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(827,149)	(439,030)	(182,918)	(981,657)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.017)	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.051)
Total assets	4,348,833	4,074,584	4,653,790	5,207,176

	Q4-16	Q3-16	Q2-16	Q1-16
	$	$	$	$
Operating expenses	163,031	17,598	19,602	5,857
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(264,170)	(17,597)	(19,438)	(5,855)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.025)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Total assets	2,014,202	798,553	823,689	841,238

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS PER QUARTERS (CONT'D)

Q4-17

The Corporation closed a private placement of 3,450,203 units at a price of $0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of $379,523 and of 4,792,140 flow-through shares at a price of $0.14 per flow-through shares for gross proceeds of $670,900. The Corporation wrote off or impaired partially some properties for $515,643.

Q3-17

The Corporation completed $337,835 exploration work, mainly to execute the summer campaign and follow up on the copper showings in the Eastern portion of the Mitchi property which helped identify a sediment-hosted stratiform copper-silver-manganese mineralization within a siliceous dolomite unit.

Q2-17

The Corporation completed $350,729 exploration work, mainly compilation and the start of the summer program on Mitchi which consisted on follow ups on the highest priority sectors.

Q1-17

The Corporation completed the amalgamation of Black Springs and Géomines, acquired the gold assets of GéoMéga, closed a private placement of 1,183,510 flow-through shares at a price of $0.18 for gross proceeds of $213,032 and of 5,173,293 units at a price of $0.14 for gross proceeds of $724,261, all of which constitute the qualifying transaction of Black Springs out of which Kintavar emerged as a listed company on the Exchange.

The Corporation completed $409,764 exploration work, mainly a 15-holes drilling program of 2,200 meters on Anik.

Q4-16

The Corporation closed a private placement of 2,002,500 units at a price of $0.14 per unit for gross proceeds of $280,350 and of 4,452,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.18 per flow-through shares for gross proceeds of $801,360.

6. WORKING CAPITAL

Kintavar has a working capital of $1,052,213 as at December 31, 2017 ($741,109 as at December 31, 2016). All the exploration work imposed by the December 30, 2016 and March 24, 2017 flow-through financing was completed before December 31, 2017. The balance on flow-through financing not spent according to the restrictions imposed by the November and December 2017 financings represents $465,027 as at December 31, 2017. The Corporation has to dedicate these funds to Canadian mining properties exploration. The Corporation is constantly seeking financing or business opportunities.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.1 Transactions with GéoMéga:

Following the amalgamation and related transaction of March 24, 2017, GéoMéga emerged as the major shareholder holding 38.8% of the Shares of the Corporation and is considered to have significant influence over the Corporation. As at December 31, 2017, GéoMéga holds 32.8% of the Corporation.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

Effective on January 1, 2017, Géomines signed an agreement to hire GéoMéga as subcontractor to execute the exploration work after January 1, 2017. GéoMéga charged the following expenses, in the normal course of operations, since January 1, 2017:

	2017 $	2016 $
Exploration and evaluation assets	21 590	-
Salaries and benefits	41 123	-
Exploration and evaluation expenses	326 908	-
Travel, conference and investor relations	8 999	-
Rent	6 750	-
Administration	1 246	-
Total	**406 616**	**-**

As at December 31, 2017, the Corporation owes $20,487 (nil as at December 31, 2016) to GéoMéga, and this due to a shareholder with significant influence is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. In addition, the Corporation has an accounts receivable from GéoMéga of $569 as at December 31, 2017.

7.2 In the normal course of operations, since March 24, 2017:

- A firm in which Maxime Lemieux (director and officer nominated March 24, 2017) is a partner charged legal professional fees amounting to $89,239 of which $64,513 was recorded as listing expense, $17,155 as professional fees and $7,571 as share issue expense;
- A company controlled by Ingrid Martin (chief financial officer nominated March 24, 2017) charged professional fees of $64,652, of which $24,536 relates to her staff; and
- As at December 31, 2017, the balance due to the related parties mentioned in this section amounted to $10,611.

7.3 Out of the normal course of operations, since March 24, 2017:

- Directors and officers of the Corporation participated in the following private placements under the same terms and conditions set forth to all subscribers:
  - Concurrent flow-through for $15,000 and unit for $5,600;
  - November and December 2017 flow-through for $27,010 and unit for $14,438.

7.4 In the normal course of operations, between January 1, 2016 and March 24, 2017 for Géomines:

In 2016, Géomines incurred exploration and evaluation expenses totalling $25,842 and entertainment expenses amounting to $25 with Ressources Maxima inc. ("Maxima"), a company controlled by the president of Géomines. Géomines also paid renewal fees for claims included in exploration and evaluation assets for an amount of $2,208 to the same company. Furthermore, Géomines acquired the Boisvert property (now part of the Mitchi property) from Ressources Amixam inc., a company controlled by the president of the Corporation, by issuing 1,996,550 shares for an amount of $250,000.

For the period from January 1, 2017 up to March 24, 2017, Géomines incurred exploration and evaluation expenses totalling $4,500 with Maxima.

These transactions are measured at the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

See section 2.2 on financing activities.

9. STOCK OPTION PLAN

The purpose of the stock option plan is to serve as an incentive for the directors, officers and service providers who will be motivated by the Corporation's success as well as to promote ownership of common shares of the Corporation by these people. There is no performance indicator relating to profitability or risk attached to the plan.

On August 28, 2017, the shareholders of the Corporation renewed the stock option plan which provides that the maximum number of Shares in the capital of the Corporation that may be reserved for issuance under the plan is limited to a maximum of 10% of the Shares outstanding.

10. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

11. COMMITMENT

In 2017, the Corporation signed a finance lease for which the obligations are as follow:

	1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
	$	**$**	**$**
Minimum lease payments	3,869	5,471	9,340
Interest included in minimum lease payments	(1,564)	(963)	(2,527)
	2,305	**4,508**	**6,813**

12. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Refer to note 4 of the December 31, 2017 Financial Statements.

13. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED RECENTLY

The most relevant standards, amendments and interpretations issued up to the date of the issuance of these Financial Statements are listed below.

13.1 Accounting standards adopted in current fiscal year

The Corporation has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2017. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

13. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED RECENTLY (CONT'D)

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

The Corporation has elected to early adopt the requirements of *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments* with a date of initial application of January 1, 2017. This standard replaces *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39")*. IFRS 9 eliminates the classification of financial instruments as "available-for-sale" and "held to maturity" and the requirement to bifurcate embedded derivatives with respect to hybrid financial assets. This standard incorporates a new hedging model, which increases the scope of hedged items eligible for hedge accounting, and aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. This standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new "expected credit loss" model for calculating impairment. This new standard also increases required disclosures about an entity's risk management strategy, cash flows from hedging activities, and the impact of hedge accounting on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in the IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for the derecognition of financial assets were carried forward in IFRS 9.

The following table summarizes the classification and measurement changes for the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9.

	IAS 39	**IFRS 9**
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Amortized cost

The accounting for these instruments and the line item in which they are included in the statement of financial position were unaffected by the adoption of IFRS 9.

In accordance with the transitional provision of IFRS 9, the financial assets and liabilities held on January 1, 2017 were reclassified retrospectively without prior period restatement based on the new classification requirements taking into account the business model under which they are held at January 1, 2017 and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets at their date of initial recognition.

No measurement adjustments were required to the opening balances as at January 1, 2017.

b) IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, which is the customer ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor"). IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17"), and related interpretations. Save for short term leases and leases of low value assets, all leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 will eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognize:

13. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED RECENTLY (CONT'D)

- assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
- depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with an early adoption permitted if IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers is also applied. As the Corporation does not have any transactions in the scope of IFRS 15, management elected to early adopt IFRS 16. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16, the new rules have been adopted retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard on the date of initial application. There were no effects of initially applying the new standard on January 1st, 2017.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

The Corporation is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investment activities. The Corporation's management manages financial risks. The Corporation does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Corporation's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

14.1 Market Risk

Interest rate fair value risk
Since the guaranteed investment certificates are at fixed rates, the Corporation is not exposed to interest rate risk on the instruments themselves. The Corporation's other financial assets and liabilities do not comprise any interest rate risk since they do not bear interest.

14.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Corporation is subject to concentrations of credit risk through cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable. The Corporation reduces its credit risk by maintaining part of its cash and cash equivalents and its investments in financial instruments held with a Canadian chartered bank, with a broker which is a subsidiary of a Canadian chartered bank or with an independent investment dealer member of the Canadian Investor Protection Fund.

In 2017, the investments are composed of guaranteed investment certificates issued by Canadian banks or guaranteed by the Canadian Investor Protection Fund. The Corporation aims at signing partnership agreements with established companies and follows closely their cash position to reduce its credit risk on accounts receivable. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments represents the Corporation maximum credit exposure. Nevertheless, the management considers the credit risk to be minimal and further disclosure are not significant.

14.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Management estimates that the working capital will not be sufficient to meet the Corporation's obligations and commitments and budgeted expenditures through December 31, 2018. Note 1 of the Financial Statements outlines the issues relating to going concern. Nevertheless, the Corporation announced a private placement of up to $15,000,000 of which a first tranche was completed on April 6, 2018 (see section 2.2).

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (CONT'D)

14.4 Fair value

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value because of the short-term maturity and contractual terms of these instruments. Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position date, based on relevant market information and other information about financial instruments.

15. RISK FACTORS

The following discussions review a number of important risks which management believes could impact the Corporation's business. There are other risks, not identified below, which currently, or may in the future exist in the Corporation's operating environment.

15.1 Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Currently, there are no known bodies of commercial ore on the mineral properties of which the Corporation intends to acquire an interest and the proposed exploration program is an exploratory search for ore. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labor disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The Corporation, from time to time, increases its internal exploration and operating expertise with due advice from consultants and others as required.

The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced. There are no underground or surface plants or equipment on the Corporation's mineral properties.

15.2 Titles to Property

While the Corporation has diligently investigated title to the various properties in which it has interest, and to the best of its knowledge, title to those properties are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

15.3 Permits and Licenses

The Corporation's operations may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

15.4 Metal Prices

Even if the Corporation's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Corporation may affect marketability of any minerals discovered. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

15. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

15.5 Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Corporation competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Environmental Regulations

The Corporation's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner, which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Corporation intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

15.6 Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Corporation are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors or officers of the Corporation are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and to disclose any interest, which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Corporation. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Corporation will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Corporation may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

15.7 Stage of Exploration

The Corporation's properties are in the exploration stage and to date none of them have a proven ore body. The Corporation does not have a history of earnings or return on investment, and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

15.8 Industry Conditions

Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax and mining duty increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Corporation, such as government regulations. The Corporation undertakes exploration in areas that are or could be the subject of native land claims. Such claims could delay work or increase exploration costs. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

15.9 Uninsured Hazard

Hazards such as unusual geological conditions are involved in exploring for and developing mineral deposits. The Corporation may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards, which cannot be insured against or against which the Corporation may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment of any such liability could result in the loss of Corporation assets or the insolvency of the Corporation.

15. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

15.10 Capital Needs

The exploration, development, mining and processing of the Corporation's properties will require substantial additional financing. The only current source of future funds available to the Corporation is the sale of additional equity capital. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Corporation or that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Corporation or will provide the Corporation with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Corporation's business and financial position. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Corporation's properties or even a loss of property interest.

15.11 Key Employees

Management of the Corporation rests on a few key officers, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations.

15.12 Canada Revenue Agency and provincial agencies

No assurance can be made that Canada Revenue Agency and provincial agencies will agree with the Corporation's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expense or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expense under the Income Tax Act (Canada) or any provincial equivalent.

16. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains statements that may constitute "forward-looking information" or "forward looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information and statements may include, among others, statements regarding future plans, costs, objectives or performance of the Corporation, or the assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. In this MD&A, words such as "may", "would", "could", "will", "likely", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "estimate" "target" and similar words and the negative form thereof are used to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether, or the times at or by which, such future performance will be achieved. No assurance can be given that any events anticipated by the forward-looking information will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits the Corporation will derive. Forward-looking statements and information are based on information available at the time and/or management's good-faith belief with respect to future events and are subject to known or unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include, but are not limited to, those described under "Risk Factors" in the present MD&A; they could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. The Corporation does not intend, nor does the Corporation undertake any obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking information or statements contained in this MD&A to reflect subsequent information, events or circumstances or otherwise, except if required by applicable laws.

April 24, 2018

(s) Kiril Mugerman	*(s) Ingrid Martin*
Kiril Mugerman	Ingrid Martin
President and CEO	CFO