

MINFOCUS EXPLORATION CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year ended February 28, 2019

Report date: June 25, 2019

Background

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial position and results of operation is prepared as at June 25, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2019 for Minfocus Exploration Corp. (the "Company"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and in the following MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars. Additional information is provided in the Company's financial statements and other documents. These documents are available from SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Minfocus' disclosures, of a technical or scientific nature, have been reviewed by Graham C. Wilson, Ph.D., P.Geo, (ON) *Qualified Person under the definition of National Instrument 43-101*.

Company Overview and Operations

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on August 6, 2010. The Company completed its initial public offering ("IPO") on October 19, 2010 and was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") as a capital pool company ("CPC"). The Company's shares began trading on October 21, 2010.

On August 1, 2018, the Company completed a consolidation of the outstanding common shares of the Company on the basis of seven (7) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share. All shares referenced in these financial statements have been amended to reflect the post-consolidated values.

In March 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Round Pond Zinc Project, comprising 30 claims (750 hectares), located in Western Newfoundland for total consideration of up to 750,000 shares (321,432 shares issued during the year ended February 28, 2019 with a fair value of \$24,107) of the Company. A 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty is to be granted upon completion of all payments to earn the 100% interest, of which \$1.5 million can be paid to reduce the royalty to a 0.75% NSR interest.

On April 11, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a mineral claim contiguous to the Company's Peregrine Zinc Project. Total consideration for the claim is 28,571 shares upon TSX Venture Exchange approval (issued May 11, 2018 with a fair value of \$3,000), plus a payment of \$2,500 or 50,000 shares within 3 months of approval, at the discretion of the Company (50,000 shares issued during the year ended February 28, 2019 with a fair value of \$5,250). A 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty was granted to the seller, of which \$500,000 can be paid to reduce the royalty to a 1.0% NSR interest.

On June 28, 2018, the Company announced its intention to acquire a 45% ownership interest ("New Coral Interest") in the 80% interest in the Coral Zinc Project tenures that it currently does not hold. The Company currently holds a direct 20% interest and this acquisition would represent an additional 36% beneficial ownership interest in the Coral Zinc Project. On September 19, 2018, the Company issued 7,180,000 shares and 7,180,000 share purchase warrants, exercisable at \$0.07 for 2 years, with a fair value of \$287,200.

On September 17, 2018, the Company held its Annual General Meeting to elect directors, appointment of auditors and annual approval of the Stock Option Plan for the ensuing year. Also, a disinterested shareholders' vote approved the creation of a New Control Person related to the acquisition of the Coral Interest as requested by the TSXV. Subsequently, the TSXV approved the issuance of 7,180,000 shares and 7,180,000 warrants on September 19, 2018 to close the acquisition of the Coral Interest. As of

September 19, 2018, Francis Manns became a Control Person upon the issuance of the 7,180,000 shares representing 39% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

Mineral Properties

Coral Zinc Project, British Columbia

In January 2015, the Company entered into an agreement under the terms of which it has an option to earn up to an initial 60% interest in the Coral Zinc Project, a zinc project situated in northern British Columbia. The Coral tenures are in good standing with the BC Ministry of Energy & Mines until September 2024. Of the optionors, one is a director and officer of the Company.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company allowed certain claims to lapse and as compensation, issued 14,286 shares to the vendors, valued at \$5,000. In August 2017, the Company issued 57,143 shares to acquire an initial 20% of the property.

The optioned claims are subject to work and payment commitments to the vendors in order to earn the initial 60% interest in the mineral rights. Subsequent to August 31, 2018, the Company determined that it was not able to meet its commitment to earn the 60% interest in the claims and terminated the option agreement.

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The Company has pledged a \$10,000 GIC as security under a safekeeping agreement with the Ministry of Finance, British Columbia relating to the application for permits on the Coral Zinc Project. This amount is included in cash on the statement of financial position.

Peregrine Zinc Project, British Columbia

The project comprises optioned claims supplemented by claims staked by the Company. In January 2017, the Company entered an option earn-in agreement on the Peregrine Project, in southeastern British Columbia. Minfocus can earn a 100% interest over a period of two years by making optional staged payments totaling \$10,000 cash (paid) and issuing 142,857 shares (78,571 issued during the year ended February 28, 2018 and 50,000 issued during the year ended February 28, 2019) plus the grant of a 2% NSR. The Company has the option to repurchase up to 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000 after commercial production. The Peregrine tenures remain in good standing until September 2021. Fieldwork was undertaken in July and October 2017, with some promising results in both soil and rock samples.

Peregrine Extension, British Columbia

On April 11, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in a mineral claim contiguous to the Company's Peregrine Zinc Project. Total consideration for the claim is 28,571 shares upon TSX Venture Exchange approval (issued May 11, 2018 with a fair value of \$3,000), plus a payment of \$2,500 or 50,000 shares within 3 months of approval, at the discretion of the Company (50,000 shares issued during the year ended February 28, 2019 with a fair value of \$5,250). A 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty was granted to the seller, of which \$500,000 can be paid to reduce the royalty to a 1.0% NSR interest.

Round Pond Zinc Project, Newfoundland

In March 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Round Pond Zinc Project, comprising 30 claims (750 hectares), located in Western Newfoundland for total consideration of up to 750,000 shares (321,432 shares issued during the year ended February 28, 2019 with a fair value of \$24,107) of the Company. A 2.0% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty was granted in which \$1.5 million can be paid to reduce the royalty to a 0.75% NSR interest. The Round Pond are in good standing, with the next filings of assessment work required between January 17, 2020 and December 21, 2020.

Exploration Activities

Coral Zinc Project, British Columbia

In June 2015 the Company undertook an initial field program at the Coral Zinc prospect which located previously discovered mineralized outcrops and a trench that confirmed significant zinc and lead mineralization of up to 6.43% zinc and up to 3.81% lead from the resampling of the rediscovered mineralized trench at Hound Dog Creek, originally excavated in 1985.

The mineralized 1985 trench is located within the area of an eight-hole 1988 diamond drilling program. After cleaning out the trench, chip channel samples were collected at one metre intervals over the full 9.0 metre length yielding an average grade of 3.22% zinc, 0.72% lead and 0.9 grams per tonne of silver. Though the resampling conditions impeded truly evenly spaced samples, the intervals extended over weakly to strongly mineralized bedrock. Three of the nine trench samples assayed 5.86-6.43% zinc, while all other samples exceeded 1.32% zinc, except one at 0.46% zinc. Two samples assayed 2.11% and 3.81% lead.

Prospecting also revealed sufficient points to re-establish the location of the geochemical survey grid (600m x 800m) and provide for accurate location of future drilling to test the very large (300m x 600m) soil anomaly with highly elevated zinc (up to 6680 ppm Zn) along with contiguous anomalous lead and silver values, which is open-ended in at least two directions. The four mineralized drill holes from the 1988 program, and the 1985 trench recently resampled by the Company, are located 50 - 100 metres away from the edge of this large zinc geochemical anomaly.

The Company submitted a Notice of Work application for a permit to undertake a drill program to drill test this zinc soil geochemical anomaly. The B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines has approved an amended Mines Act permit to Minfocus to allow an area of New Disturbance of 1.82 ha to facilitate a drill program of up to twenty drill pads (sites: four used in 2016, 16 remaining) which expires in December 2019.

The Company undertook a 550 metre drill program on the property in the summer of 2016. Nine diamond drill holes were completed from four set-up sites. Drill hole C16-9 intersected two encouraging zones of visible zinc mineralization. Hole C16-9 is located southwest of the trench area and about 300 metres beyond any other drilling. A second zinc mineralized outcrop showing was found about 50 metres northeast of the trench area with horizontal extent of 7 metres and a vertical interval of 1.3 metres. Hole C16-9 was drilled from the last site in the program which was a substantial step out southwest from the Hound Dog Creek trench and intersected an upper interval displaying massive sulphides comprising blebs of sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and pyrite (iron sulphide). Lower down in the hole more sphalerite occurs disseminated through the dolostone host. The first three sites tested the area uphill from the Hound Dog Creek trench across the large zinc geochemical anomaly. These holes intersected stratabound shales, shales and sub-vertical veinlets of sphalerite. The newly excavated outcrop showing and the 1988 and 2016 drill intersections are all at the same stratigraphic position which demonstrate mineralization over an area of more than 300 x 100 metres and open ended.

Below is a summary of the assay results from the key drill core intervals from the 2016 drill program.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length (m)	% Zinc	Drill Collar Coordinates (UTM) Zone 10		Hole Angle (deg)	Azimuth Bearing (deg)
					North	East		
C16-09	37.6	38.7	1.1	2.47%	6223767	475756	-90	0
C16-09	46.9	50.9	4.0	0.97%	6223767	475756	-90	0
C16-06	20.2	23.2	3.0	0.38%	6224296	475738	-90	0
C16-03	42.7	43.7	1.0	0.30%	6224004	475799	-60	354

The new showing is located along Hound Dog Creek approximately 50 metres east-northeast of the 2015 Hound Dog Creek Trench, and 8 – 10 metres north of 1988 historic drill hole 88-4, where 4 metres grading 3.5% zinc was intercepted starting 5.1 metres down-hole. The chip sampling of the new showing extended a total length of 7.0 metres in an East-West direction parallel to Hound Dog

Creek, which yielded samples with an average grade of 0.94% zinc over 5.0 metres (including an interval of 2.33% zinc over 1.5 metres), starting from the west end of the outcrop, closest to Hound Dog Creek Trench No.1.

On October 3, 2017, an aerial LiDAR survey covering roughly one-third of the Coral Zinc Project was flown by Eagle Mapping Ltd. of British Columbia. This 16 square kilometre survey area included the Hound Dog Creek soil anomaly and the area of the most-recent drilling, plus a significant buffer around this area of interest, in order to guarantee accuracy and an adequate density of data points within the survey boundaries. On December 19, 2017, a data report was delivered to Minfocus which included Digital Elevation Contours (1-m intervals), a “Bare-Earth” Digital Elevation Model (“DEM”) (1-m Grid) and a LiDAR Hillside Raster (1-m resolution) in GeoTiff image and pdf formats. The LiDAR data were concluded by Eagle Mapping to be accurate to +15 cm vertically and +30 cm horizontally.

A preliminary analysis of the LiDAR images has identified multiple features suggestive of collapsed areas potentially indicative of marine sinkhole fill, a feature known to be associated with deposit mineralization at other Mississippi Valley Type zinc deposits such as Daniel’s Harbour, Newfoundland and Pine Point, NWT. These previously unidentified structures at the Coral Zinc Project are both within and outside the areas of recent exploration by Minfocus, however, these areas have not yet been tested by any of the prior drilling on the project area. More detailed, analysis of the “Bare-Earth” DEM is expected to identify priority targets for the next drill program at the Coral Zinc Project, which comprises several zones of soil, stream-sediment and gossan anomalies and mineralization over circa 50 square kilometres of claims.

Peregrine Zinc Project, British Columbia

In July 2017, the Company completed an initial field program at its Mississippi Valley Type (“MVT”) Peregrine Zinc property in southeastern British Columbia. The work relocated an area of historic trenching from which several samples were collected assaying 13.0 to 35.9% zinc. A geochemical soil survey has demonstrated a strong zinc anomaly extending the full 650 metres of the surveyed area.

The initial discovery of lead-zinc mineralization on the Peregrine property dates back to the 1970’s with the most recent exploration being historic work from 1986 by Cominco. Regional lead-zinc exploration throughout British Columbia mostly ceased around that time due to poor metal prices.

Historical chip sampling of a showing by Cominco, in 1986, using 1-metre intervals, channeled obliquely across breccia zones in the Cambrian-age Jubilee Formation, assayed 11.7% Zn over 1.7 m. Historical geochemical surveys indicate widespread, very high zinc values in soils. Anomalous soil analyses ranged from 5,000 to 30,000 ppm Zn and from 100 to 1,500 ppm Pb. All assays and analyses were performed at Cominco’s exploration laboratory in Vancouver, B.C.

Minfocus’ exploration team relocated the showing and collected several grab samples from the zinc mineralized exposures in the blasted area with results as shown below:

Sample	Zinc %	Lead %	Iron %	Silver ppm
27	26.9	0.28	1.67	10
28	35.9	0.28	4.11	16
30	19.1	0.44	1.25	12
31	13.0	0.48	1.08	7

The very low iron content demonstrates the attractiveness of this mineralization, implying the occurrence of low-iron sphalerite, which is preferred by smelters and is characteristic of many Mississippi Valley type zinc deposits.

The team also soil sampled an area of 1,000 x 700 metres along the strike of the potential mineralization host and identified a strong soil anomaly along 650 metres of the favourable host horizon. The highest zinc values were over 3,000 parts per million (“ppm”) and were supported by a coincident lead anomaly. Analyses were all undertaken by Activation Laboratories Ltd. For more information on the Peregrine property and results of the soil survey the reader should visit the Company website at www.minfocus.com.

In October 2017, a further program generated analytical results from additional soil samples collected at the Peregrine Zinc Property which indicate that the zinc soil anomaly extends over 1,500 metres, west-southwest along strike from the area that was reported in July 2017 to have four samples with values ranging from 13.0% up to 35.9% Zinc as announced in Minfocus' press release of September 12th, 2017. The soil sampling extended through the area where old adits and a possible shaft have been located, and beyond them to the westward limit of sampling. As reported in the press release dated December 13th, 2017, seven samples collected from the rock dump adjacent to the collapsed shaft collar yielded values ranging from 0.02% Zinc and 0.105% Lead and up to 8.97% Zinc and 1.72% Lead in brecciated dolostone with abundant dark, iron-rich sphalerite forming much of the matrix between the fragments of dolomite. Several of the soil samples gave values for zinc, lead and silver which were above the maximum detection limit for the analytical method used by Activation Laboratories Ltd. Those samples, with values of more than 10,000 ppm (1%) zinc, 5,000 ppm (0.5%) lead and 100 ppm (3.2 oz/t) silver were re-submitted for analysis by a method suitable for higher grade material, with the following results:

Sample	Zinc %	Lead %	Iron %	Silver ppm
PSL-101	1.03	0.015	3.71	< 3
PSL-114	0.745	1.37	41.2	11
PSL-115	1.01	11.7	25.5	128
PSL-116	1.18	2.24	11	24

Round Pond Zinc Project, Newfoundland

The Round Pond zinc project is located west of Hare Bay, on the Great Northern Peninsula of northwest Newfoundland. The region has seen extensive, episodic programs of exploration for zinc since the 1960s. The principal target is Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) Zn-(Pb-Ag) mineralization, as found at the former Newfoundland Zinc mine at Daniel's Harbour, circa 140 km to the south. As of October 1, 2018, the project consists of 63 contiguous 500x500-metre claims, map-staked, of total area 15.75 km² (1,575 hectares). This style of mineralization may be transgressive, and thus be found at different horizons within the host sequence, the Ordovician-age St. George Group. Previous workers have had varying opinions as to the genesis of the mineralization, which at Round Pond is found as open-space fillings in dolostone host rocks, notably as the cement to two styles of breccia.

The 2018 visit provided a brief reconnaissance of the property. Mineralization appears to be widespread, in rocks of simple mineralogy (dolomite + sphalerite ± calcite ± galena ± pyrite ± quartz ± hydrocarbon ± K-feldspar). The Company collected 17 samples to represent a range of lithologies, and 7 were submitted for multi-element assay. The principal style of mineralization was breccias with cement, weathering proud of exposed surfaces, dominated by granular sphalerite of a pale greyish-green colour. Granular galena and scattered pyrite are uncommon, and were the only other sulphides observed. The 7 samples were all highly mineralized, though the grades all exceeded expectations. The samples returned 12.7-35.4 wt.% Zn (mean 22.2 wt.%). One sample returned 3.81 wt.% Pb, the other six averaged 0.18 wt.% Pb (range 0.02-0.34 wt.%, all but one grading 0.12-0.34 wt.%). There is a good correlation of Pb+Zn versus S, and – in the analysed samples at least – there is a good chance that essentially 100% of the two base metals are hosted by galena and sphalerite, respectively. Cadmium is present at levels of 324-799 ppm (average 503 ppm). Simple mass-balance considerations, combined with experience elsewhere, suggest that virtually all Cd and much of the low Fe (0.16-0.26 wt.%) are hosted in the pale sphalerite, which is probably near-pure ZnS, with projected mean Cd and Fe contents of 0.15 wt.% and 0.75 wt.%, respectively.

As a result of the brief, five-stop helicopter-borne survey of the area, which supplemented some excellent reporting by past workers, the claim block was doubled in size from 30 to 63 units, in order to extend the claims for roughly 2 km in a northeasterly direction, in order to pursue the key limestone-dolostone contact which dips very gently northeast. Past drill programs were very shallow and mostly close to the main Round Pond showing, and geophysical work, followed by a drill program tailored to the known geometries of MVT orebodies, is recommended.

General

As of February 28, 2019, total accumulated acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenditures for the mineral properties were as follows:

Property	February 28, 2018	Additions	Write-down	Tax Credits	February 28, 2019
Coral	432,214	288,661	-	(72,380)	648,495
Nipigon Reefs	1,273,498	-	(1,273,498)	-	-
Peregrine	61,755	10,500	-	-	72,255
Peregrine Extension	-	8,455	-	-	8,455
Round Pond	-	39,729	-	-	39,729
Total	\$ 1,767,467	\$ 347,345	\$ (1,273,498)	\$ (72,380)	\$ 768,934

Selected Annual Financial Data

The following selected financial data is derived from the audited financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	Year ended February 28, 2019	Year ended February 28, 2018	Year ended February 28, 2017
	\$	\$	\$
Operations			
Revenues	-	-	-
Expenses	319,959	177,605	159,579
Net Loss	1,522,762	366,454	159,579
Balance Sheet			
Working Capital	(300,798)	(140,043)	(567,508)
Total Assets	801,108	1,794,903	1,921,180

Results of Operations

The Company had a net loss of \$1,522,762 (\$0.11 per share) for the year ended February 28, 2019, compared with a net loss of \$366,454 (\$0.04 per share) during the year ended February 28, 2018. No revenues were earned in either period.

Professional fees increased to \$106,547 in the year ended February 28, 2019 from \$11,409 in 2018 due to an increase in business transactions, specifically the preparation of the AGM documents, the new property transactions, and the share consolidation. Office and administrative costs incurred were \$73,617 in 2019, compared with \$48,821 in 2018, as a result of the increased business activities due to filing fees on new transactions and costs related to the share consolidation. Salaries and consulting fees increased to \$124,401 in 2019 compared to \$nil in 2018 for salary expense accrued for the President of the Company and other consultants on project specific work. Share-based compensation cost of \$5,960 in 2019 decreased compared to \$111,782 in 2018 due to the number of options granted during the year. The Company incurred interest costs of \$7,431 in 2019 compared to \$2,686 in 2018, resulting charges from vendors and a related party loan granted in the previous year's period. The Company recorded a gain of \$70,695 on the settlement of debt owed to creditors in 2019 compared to \$20,783 in 2018. The Company recorded a loss of \$1,273,498 on the impairment of mineral properties in 2019 compared to \$209,632 in 2018.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following selected information has been extracted from the Company's unaudited quarterly financial statements. All amounts stated are stated in Canadian dollars in accordance with IFRS.

Quarter ended :	Net loss (income)	Net Loss Per share
	\$	\$
May 31, 2017	21,527	0.00
August 31, 2017	(2,144)	0.00
November 30, 2017	8,494	0.00
February 28, 2018	338,577	0.01
May 31, 2018	(12,416)	0.00
August 31, 2018	1,488,134	0.14
November 30, 2018	41,023	0.00
February 28, 2019	6,021	0.00

The August 2017 quarter includes a write-off of accounts payable of \$20,783. The February 28, 2018 quarter includes \$111,782 of share-based compensation and \$209,632 in impairment of exploration properties. The May 31, 2018 quarter includes a gain on the settlement of debt of \$70,695. The August 31, 2018 quarter includes the impairment of mineral properties of \$1,273,498.

For the three months ended February 28, 2019:

The Company had a net loss of \$6,021 (\$0.00 per share) for the three months ended February 28, 2019, compared with a net loss of \$338,577 (\$0.01 per share) during the comparative period in 2018. No revenues were earned in either period.

Professional fees decreased to a \$160 recovery in the three months ended February 28, 2019 from \$7,903 in 2018 due to reduced business transactions. Office and administrative costs incurred were \$5,653 in 2019, compared with \$7,954 in 2018, share-based payments were \$nil in 2019 compared to \$111,782 in 2018, and impairment of mineral properties was \$nil in 2019 compared to \$209,632 in 2018.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is dependent on raising funds by the issuance of shares, borrowings or subsequent disposition of interests in mineral properties it may own or otherwise acquire in order to finance further acquisitions, undertake exploration of other mineral properties and meet general and administrative expenses in the immediate and longer term.

As at February 28, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$17,163 as compared to \$14,098 at February 28, 2018. The Company had a working capital deficit of \$300,798 at February 28, 2019, compared with a deficit of \$140,043 at February 28, 2018.

On May 31, 2018, the Company settled outstanding debt of \$101,397, \$11,242 of which was due to related parties, in exchange for the issuance of 289,705 shares at a deemed value of \$0.35 per share. The fair value of the shares on the settlement date was \$0.015 per share.

The future funding needs of the Company are dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain additional equity and/or debt financing. The inability to raise adequate financing would jeopardize the Company's ability to maintain its property. The Company continues to closely monitor its ongoing requirements and to explore all methods of raising additional funds. There can be no certainty that such additional funds may be raised when required.

Related Party Transactions

(a) During the year ended February 28, 2019, directors and officers charged the Company \$127,457 (2018 - \$15,875) in fees related to the provision of professional services, geological services, and management of the Company.

(b) Officers and directors of the Company and companies controlled by such individuals were owed

\$120,061 as at February 28, 2019 (2018 – \$67,138) for services rendered and for expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment. In June 2017, the Company wrote off \$20,783 and issued 920,839 common shares to settle \$322,294 of amounts due to officers and directors. In May 2018, the Company settled \$11,242 of amounts due to officers and directors by issuing 32,120 shares with a fair value of \$3,373.

(c) In January 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement allowing it to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Coral Zinc Project as discussed in Note 7. Two of the optionors, who together have a 50% interest in the claims ownership, are (or were) directors and officers of the Company at that time. At this time, there is only one optionor who is a director and officer of the Company who holds a 5% interest in the claim ownership. In August 2017, the Company issued 28,571 shares to those directors and officers as part of the shares issued to acquire a 20% direct ownership in the mineral tenures comprising the project, of which the current director and officer received 2,857 shares.

(d) In January 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement allowing it to acquire a 100% interest in the Peregrine Zinc Project (see Note 7). The optionor, who has 100% interest in the claims, became a director of the Company in February 2018. During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company issued 78,571 shares and paid \$10,000 to the director as per the option agreement. During the year ended February 28, 2019, 50,000 shares were issued as per the option agreement. The director did not stand for re-election at the Company's Annual General Meeting on September 17, 2018.

(e) In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key management of the Company was as follows.

For the year ended February 28, 2019 and 2018	2019	2018
Aggregate compensation - cash	\$ 127,457	\$ 40,625
Aggregate compensation – options	-	\$ 111,782
Total aggregate compensation	\$ 127,457	\$ 152,407

Outstanding and Convertible Common Shares

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at the date of this report, the Company's issued share capital was comprised of 18,382,222 common shares.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at the date of this report:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number of Exercisable Options	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)
128,571	\$0.70	December 19, 2021	128,571	2.81
514,286	\$0.35	February 7, 2023	514,286	3.95
85,714	\$0.35	February 14, 2023	85,714	3.96
42,857	\$0.35	February 19, 2023	42,857	3.98
42,857	\$0.35	March 27, 2023	42,857	4.08
814,285			814,285	3.78

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding and exercisable at the date of this report:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number of Exercisable Warrants	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)
442,857	\$0.70	June 30, 2019	442,857	0.33
4,571	\$0.175	June 30, 2019	4,571	0.33
7,180,000	\$0.07	September 19, 2020	7,180,000	1.56
7,627,428			7,627,428	1.49

Financial Risk Factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and metals price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at February 28, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$17,163 (2018 - \$14,098) to settle current liabilities of \$324,959 (2018 - \$157,463). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity.

Market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt, other than the debt owing to a (former) director discussed above. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates or interest-bearing accounts of select major Canadian chartered banks. The Company regularly monitors compliance to its cash management policy.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all expenditures are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to the foreign currency risk is minimal.

(c) Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to market prices of base metals and precious metals, particularly zinc, lead, nickel, platinum and palladium. Commodity price risk is defined as the potentially adverse impact on earnings and economic valuations of the Company's mineral assets due price movements and volatilities of these commodities. The Company closely monitors the commodity prices relevant to the Company's mineral assets to determine appropriate courses of action to be taken by the Company.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk for the Company is primarily associated with amounts receivable, which is comprised of GST/HST receivable due from the Federal Government of Canada. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from its operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to amounts receivable is low.

Sensitivity analysis

As of February 28, 2019, both the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent due to their short-term nature.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes that there would be no material movements for the years ended February 28, 2019 and 2018 as a result of changes in interest and foreign exchange rates.

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the world market price of base and precious metals, particularly zinc, lead, nickel, platinum and palladium. The prices of these metals have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of base and precious metals, particularly zinc, lead, nickel, platinum and palladium may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of February 28, 2019 and 2018 the Company was not a producer of any metals. As a result, base and precious metals, particularly zinc, lead, nickel, platinum and palladium price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to establish accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the timing and reported amounts of assets, liabilities revenues and expenses. These estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances and require judgement on matters which are inherently uncertain. Details of the Company's significant accounting policies and new standards not yet adopted by the Company can be found in the audited financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2019.

Investor Relations Activities

The Company does not have any investor relations arrangements.

Forward Looking Statements

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, which address future production, reserve potential, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance, that the Company expressly disclaims any responsibility for revising or expanding the forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or developments, and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected, in the forward-looking statements.

Readers are referred to the more detailed information described in other disclosure documents filed with the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities and available at www.sedar.com.