



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is current to July 16, 2019 (the "Report Date") and is management's assessment of the operations and the financial results together with future prospects of Aurelius Minerals Inc. ("Aurelius", or the "Company") and compares the financial results for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

The financial information contained in this MD&A and in the audited financial statements has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are not historical in nature and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees as to Aurelius' future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. The Company has adopted National Instrument 51-102F1 as the guideline in presenting the MD&A. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including the Company's audited financial statements, can be found at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.aureliusminerals.com.

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on April 5, 2007. The Company's registered and records office is 2500 – 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7Y 1B3. The Company also maintains an office at 1900 – 110 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 1T4. The Company's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") under the symbol **AUL**.

2019 and RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Aurelius accelerated the exercise of its option to acquire 100% of the Mikwam Property in November 2018.
- On May 14, 2019, the Company announced the final results of its Phase Three drilling program as the gold mineralization continues to be expanded at the Mikwam Property.
 - The 3,000 metre ("m") Phase Three program expanded the volume of gold mineralization at Mikwam at depth to below 380 m, further defined the zone along strike and has identified several higher-grade gold zones within the deposit and continues to expand and define gold mineralization, which occurs in several horizons.
 - Phase Three has successfully identified a Z-shape fold system, which typically host wider intervals and higher grades in the hinge zones, typical of the neighboring Casa Berardi deposits and other Abitibi gold deposits.
 - The Phase Three drill program continued to intersect significant gold mineralization at Mikwam including hole AUL-19-30 which intersected 3.46 grams per tonne ("g/t") gold ("Au") over 31.5 m of near true width; including zones of 9.41 g/t Au over 4.1 m and 9.21 g/t Au over 3.1 m. See Figure 1 and Table 1 below for intersection highlights.
- On April 16, 2019, the Company completed the final tranche of a three tranche non-brokered private placement financing for aggregate gross proceeds of \$965,000 pursuant to the issuance of 9,800,000 flow-through shares and 9,500,000 common share units at \$0.05 per share and unit.
- In October 2018, the Company announced the final results following successful completion of the Phase Two drill program at the Mikwam Property.
 - The Mikwam Phase Two drill program demonstrated a substantial and expanding continuous gold system with high-grade zones with the same structural trend and mineral assemblage hosting gold, as well as similar stratigraphy, as the Casa Berardi Mine.
 - The Phase Two drill program continued to intersect significant gold mineralization at Mikwam including 26.1 m grading 7.1 g/t gold, see Figure 2 and Table 2 below for intersection highlights.
- On December 27, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement offering of 8,860,000 flow-through shares and 5,000,000 common share units at \$0.05 per share and unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$693,000.



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COMPANY OVERVIEW

Aurelius is a gold exploration company. During 2016, the Company acquired the Mikwam and Lipton properties within the prolific Abitibi Gold Belt in Ontario, Canada and its initial focus is on gold exploration within this area. The Company completed its Phase Three drilling program in May 2019 and its Phase Two exploration drilling program at the Mikwam Property in October 2018 following successful completion of its first exploration drilling programs on the Mikwam and Lipton properties during fiscal year 2018. In addition, the Company continues to consider additional acquisitions of advanced staged opportunities in proven mining districts.

Aurelius' ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to identify and acquire promising mineral properties and conduct future exploration work on them, to fund its corporate overhead and commitments and to discharge its liabilities as they come due.

On April 16, 2019, the Company completed a three tranche non-brokered private placement for total gross proceeds of \$965,000. The proceeds will be used to carry out a geophysical IP program at Mikwam in late summer as well as for general working capital purposes. The Company plans to raise additional funds to carry out future exploration programs at the Mikwam Property as well as for general working capital purposes for 2020.

On December 27, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for total gross proceeds of \$693,000. The proceeds were used to carry out a Phase Three drilling program at Mikwam as well as for general working capital purposes.

On December 21, 2017, the Company completed a brokered private placement co-led by Sprott Capital Partners L.P. and Clarus Securities Inc. for total gross proceeds of \$3,153,243. The net proceeds from the offering were used by the Company for exploration programs on the Mikwam and Lipton properties and general working capital purposes. The exploration programs followed-up on completed drill programs and several target areas which warranted additional exploration in the Abitibi Gold belt and included detailed geochemical sampling, ground geophysical surveying and drilling and are described below.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had working capital of \$844,781 (March 31, 2018 – \$2,262,873) (see "Non-IFRS Measures"). The Company's future is currently dependent upon its ability to obtain sufficient cash from external financing in order to meet its obligations and fund its ongoing exploration work at its Mikwam and Lipton properties.

OUTLOOK

The Company completed the third drilling program in a year at the Mikwam in April 2019 and made several important observations relating to structure and stratigraphy of the deposit. The host rocks for the gold mineralization are folded in a Z-shape which results in multiple stacked zones and higher gold grades in the fold hinges. Commonly wider gold intervals can occur within the hinge where mineralization is concentrated due to increased fracturing and space to accommodate the fluids depositing the gold mineralization. These findings open up new targets, and the potential for higher grade gold and wider intervals, which the Company will focus on in our next campaigns. The Company is planning a geophysical IP program at the Mikwam property during late summer of 2019. Future drilling programs at Mikwam will be designed to continue to expand the deposit and to identify additional mineralized bodies along the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone on the Property. The Company plans to raise additional funds to carry out future exploration at the Mikwam Property as well as for general working capital purposes during 2020.

In addition, the Company continues to assess opportunities to acquire additional advanced staged opportunities in proven mining districts.



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MIKWAM PROPERTY

On November 29, 2016, the Company entered into a Property Option Agreement (“**Mikwam Option**”) with ALX Uranium Corp. (“**ALX**”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Mikwam Property located on the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone in the Larder Lake Mining Division, approximately 160 kilometers north-east of Timmins, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Mikwam Option, the Company has acquired a 100% interest in Mikwam (subject to certain royalty interests and encumbrances) by making aggregate cash and share payments of \$25,000 and 4,000,000, respectively, to ALX over a period of two years. On November 29, 2018, the Company accelerated the exercise of its option to acquire 100% of the Mikwam Property by electing to issue an aggregate of 1,500,000 common shares to ALX, representing the cash or share payments due on or before the second and third anniversaries. In addition, the Company has granted ALX a NSR Royalty equal to 0.5% of net smelter returns from the Property. The Company has the right, at any time, to acquire the 0.5% NSR Royalty from ALX for cash consideration of \$1,000,000.

Mikwam comprises 9 legacy claims, consisting of 69 Cell Claims including 29 Single Cell Mining Claims and 40 Boundary Cell Mining Claims under Ontario’s new online cell-based provincial grid, on 968 hectares and lies in the Harricana-Turgeon belt within the northern portion of the Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Harricana-Turgeon belt hosts polymetallic deposits and several well-known gold deposits such as the Eagle Mine, the Casa Berardi Mine and the Detour Mine. In late summer 2016, Detour Gold Corporation staked its Burntbush project which now completely surrounds the Mikwam Property.

Mineral Resource Estimate

In connection with the acquisition of the Mikwam Option, the Company engaged Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. to prepare a National Instrument 43-101 technical report on the Mikwam Property. The report, entitled “Independent Technical Report--Mikwam Gold Property--Noseworthy Township, Ontario, Canada,” dated December 8, 2016 is available under the Company’s profile at www.sedar.com.

The report provides an inferred mineral resource estimate for Mikwam of 1.81 million tonnes at 2.34 g/t, containing 136,000 ounces of gold at a reported cut-off grade of 1.00 g/t gold.

Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Mineral resource estimates do not account for mineability, selectivity, mining loss and dilution. These mineral resource estimates include inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is also no certainty that these inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied.

Exploration programs

On May 14, 2019, the Company released the final assay results from its 3,000 m Phase Three drilling program at its Mikwam Property. The successful Phase Three program expanded the volume of gold mineralization at Mikwam at depth to below 380 m and further defined the zone along strike. The Company identified several higher-grade gold zones (see Figure 1) within the deposit and continues to expand and define gold mineralization, which occurs in several horizons.

The Phase Three program included a detailed downhole structural geology study using an Optical Televierer to enhance the geological model at the Mikwam deposit. Key geological findings included:

- Televierer data coupled with logging observations have better defined the structural setting of the deposit;
 - oriented bedding and structural measurements are key to constructing the structural setting.
- A Z-shaped drag fold is a significant control on the mineralization;
 - a folded stratigraphy results in stacked multiple gold zones;

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- higher grades are typically found in the fold hinges; and
- there is potential for multiple hinges along strike at Mikwam.
- Understanding the relatively consistent stratigraphy allows the Company to define targets more effectively;
 - an altered footwall below the gold zone is an important marker (it indicates proximity to gold zone); and
 - the repetition of the sequence and offsets open new targets to the north and along strike.

Holes AUL-19-28, 29, 30, 32, 36 and 37 were designed to bring the spacing between intersections to approximately 25 m in the upper 200 m of the deposit and to define the geological controls on the gold distribution. Holes AUL-19-31 and AUL-19-33 extend the gold mineralization and demonstrate the zone is open at depth. Hole AUL-19-33 is now the deepest intersection to date.

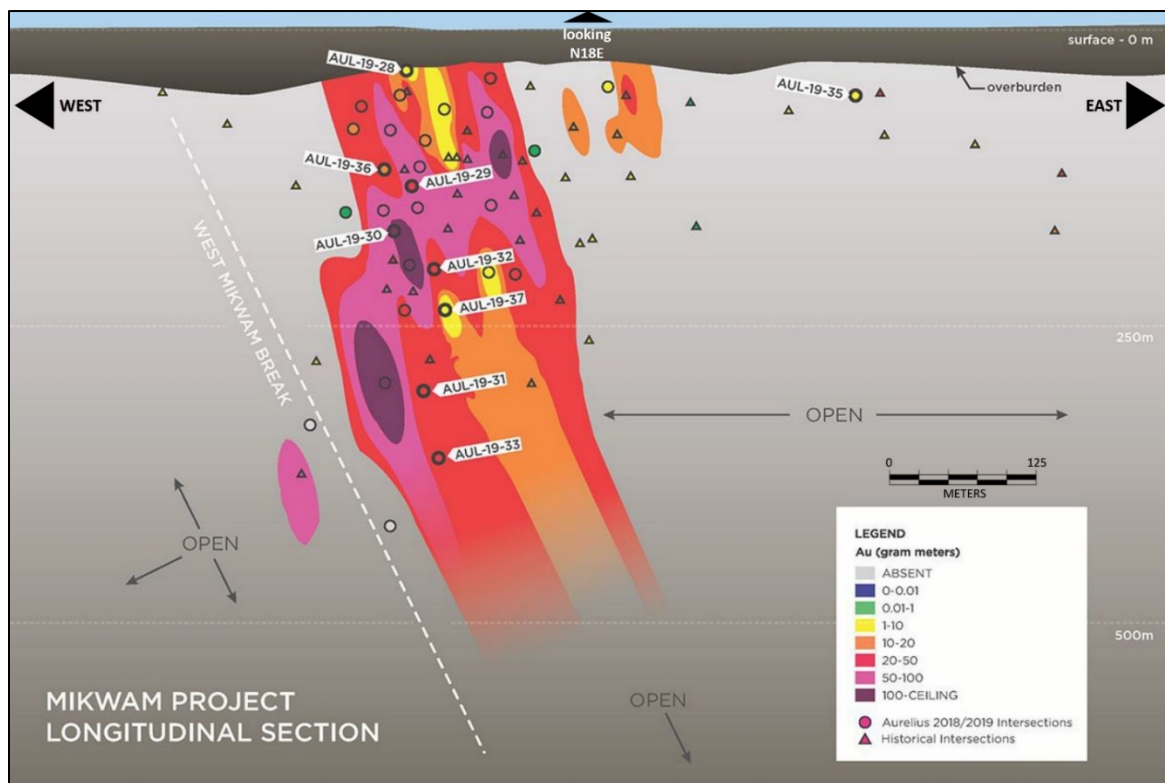


Figure 1. Mikwam Exploration Long Section looking North - Phase Three

Table 1. Summary of Gold Intersections from Mikwam Phase Three Drilling Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m) ¹	Au g/t
AUL-19-28	49.00	51.00	2.00	2.51
AUL-19-28	57.00	61.00	4.00	1.10
AUL-19-28	208.50	209.50	1.00	0.63
AUL-19-29	182.50	202.90	20.40	1.93
including	184.00	190.40	6.40	2.98
including	194.40	202.30	7.90	2.25
including	199.20	201.60	2.40	3.69
AUL-19-30	48.00	51.00	3.00	0.80
AUL-19-30	76.00	80.00	4.00	0.37
AUL-19-30	196.50	228.00	31.50	3.46
including	205.90	223.00	17.10	5.37



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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m) ¹	Au g/t
including	205.90	210.00	4.10	9.41
including	217.50	220.60	3.10	9.21
AUL-19-31	184.50	186.50	2.00	0.52
AUL-19-31	248.00	258.00	10.00	1.99
AUL-19-31	355.00	370.00	15.00	1.65
including	358.00	369.00	11.00	2.19
including	359.00	364.00	5.00	2.84
AUL-19-32	197.50	199.10	1.60	0.37
AUL-19-32	205.00	222.00	17.00	1.98
including	208.30	211.20	2.90	6.34
AUL-19-33	222.00	234.75	12.75	1.27
AUL-19-33	373.00	406.70	33.70	1.15
including	382.20	383.60	1.40	4.02
including	404.40	406.70	2.30	2.71
AUL-19-34			NSA	
AUL-19-35	73.00	80.00	7.00	0.81
AUL-19-35	73.00	75.00	2.00	2.28
AUL-19-35	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.98
AUL-19-36	147.50	159.00	11.50	1.28
AUL-19-36	147.50	156.00	8.50	1.67
AUL-19-36	151.37	152.60	1.23	6.95
AUL-19-36	243.50	244.50	1.00	2.12
AUL-19-37	150.00	152.90	2.90	0.33
AUL-19-37	186.00	195.42	9.42	0.53
AUL-19-37	307.50	318.00	10.50	0.14

¹ Intervals may not represent true width of the mineralized zone and gold values are not capped.

The first two drilling campaigns by Aurelius in 2018 intersected and expanded the gold mineralization zone and demonstrated an expanding continuous gold system at Mikwam.

The Company received a portion of the extensive high resolution (100 m line spacing) VTEM survey which Detour commissioned over their Burntbush Property, which completely surrounds the Mikwam Property and identified a southern anomaly that the Company tested in its Phase One drill program at the Property.

The 2018 Phase One drill program, which included 10 NQ diameter core holes totaling approximately 2,700 m, was completed during the first half of 2018. The program extended the mineralization of the deposit both vertically and laterally, as well as provided improved understanding of the structural setting of the deposit. The Company intersected and expanded gold mineralization in its Phase One exploration drilling program on its Mikwam Property, including 3.7 g/t gold over 22 m – 58% higher than the grade of the existing inferred mineral resource and including high grade intercepts of 30.2 g/t over 1 m and 7.16 g/t over 10 m (set out in the table below); extended the Mikwam mineralization approximately 75 m vertically upwards, to the contact between bedrock and overburden and along the east-west trend, representing potential additions to the existing resource base; and confirmed the gold mineralization at Mikwam has the same structural trend and mineral assemblage hosting gold as well as similar stratigraphy as Hecla Mining Company's Casa Berardi Mine.

On October 31, 2018, the Company announced the completion of its 2018 Phase Two drilling program at Mikwam. The 3,923 m Phase Two program involved systematically drilling 17 holes on five north-south cross sections, on approximately 150 m of strike, working out from hole AUL-18-07 of the Phase One program which intersected 3.7 g/t gold over 22 m (see press release dated May 30, 2018). Drilling on the cross sections was designed to confirm our interpretation of the gold mineralization to a depth of approximately 300m on 30m to 40m spaced intersections. Mineralization remains open at depth and along strike.

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Significant intersections from the Phase Two program included illustrated in the following Figure 2 Mikwam Exploration Long Section.

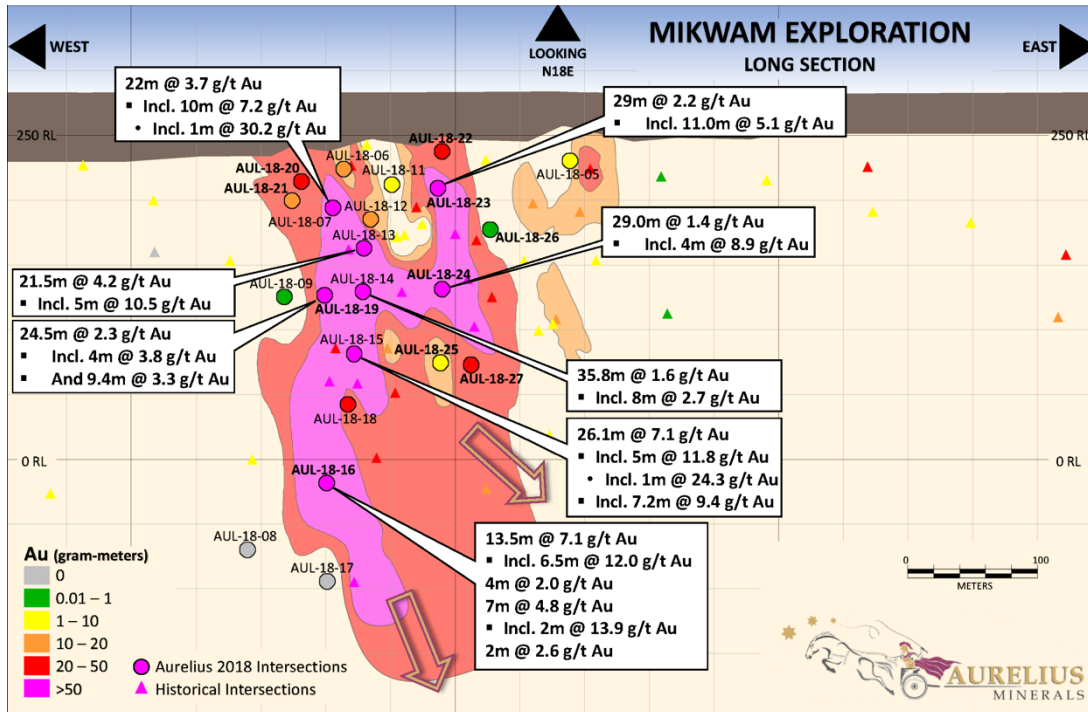


Figure 2. Mikwam Exploration Long Section – Phase Two

Table 1. Summary of Gold Intersections from Mikwam Phase Two Drilling Program

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m) ¹	Au g/t
AUL-18-11	93.5	106.0	12.5	0.55
AUL-18-12	90.5	98.0	7.5	0.27
and	103.0	109.5	6.5	2.40
and	111.5	115.5	4.0	0.33
AUL-18-13	134.5	156.0	21.5	4.15
including	138.5	140.5	2.0	8.05
and	144.5	149.5	5.0	10.45
AUL-18-14	151.2	187.0	35.8	1.64
including	158.0	166.0	8.0	2.72
AUL-18-15	195.6	221.7	26.1	7.08
including	207.5	212.5	5.0	11.82
and includes	210.5	211.5	1.0	24.30
and	214.5	221.7	7.2	9.36
AUL-18-15	245.5	253.6	8.1	1.53
including	245.5	246.5	1.0	9.90
AUL-18-16	223.5	227.0	3.5	0.78
and	233.0	237.0	4.0	0.97
and	255.8	262.5	6.7	1.88
and	325.5	339.0	13.5	7.08
including	326.5	333.0	6.5	11.99
AUL-18-16	343.0	347.0	4.0	2.01
AUL-18-16	356.0	363.0	7.0	4.81
including	358.0	360.0	2.0	13.87
AUL-18-16	365.0	367.0	2.0	2.63



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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m) ¹	Au g/t
AUL-18-17	no significant results			
AUL-18-18	181.0	190.0	9.0	1.17
and	284.0	285.0	1.0	4.70
and	289.5	301.0	11.5	3.02
including	289.5	295.0	5.5	5.19
and	322.0	326.0	4.0	0.70
AUL-18-19	163.5	188.0	24.5	2.29
including	164.5	168.5	4.0	3.82
including	176.5	185.9	9.4	3.33
AUL-18-20	84.0	105.0	21.0	1.35
including	86.5	89.5	3.0	6.25
and	119.0	124.0	5.0	1.63
including	119.0	120.0	1.0	6.44
AUL-18-21	92.0	100.0	8.0	1.33
and	108.0	113.0	5.0	1.02
AUL-18-22	48.0	70.5	22.5	1.07
AUL-18-23	66.0	95.0	29.0	2.20
including	84.5	90.5	6.0	7.86
AUL-18-24	163.0	204.0	41.0	1.36
including	176.0	184.0	8.0	4.97
and includes	180.0	184.0	4.0	8.86
AUL-18-25	232.1	237.0	4.9	0.99
AUL-18-26	139.0	141.4	2.4	0.31
AUL-18-27	205.0	229.5	24.5	1.05

². Intervals may not represent true width of the mineralized zone and gold values are not capped.

LIPTON PROPERTY

In conjunction with Mr. Ashcroft's appointment as President and CEO of Aurelius in 2016, through a wholly owned company MNJA Holdings Inc., an option (the "**Lipton Option**") was assigned to the Company granting the right to earn a 100% interest in 13 claim blocks (the "**Lipton Option Claims**"), subject to a net smelter returns royalty ("**NSR Royalty**") of 2.0%, in consideration of 500,000 common shares of the Company being issued to Mr. Ashcroft. The Company may earn a 100% in the Lipton Option Claims by making aggregate cumulative cash payments of \$1 million to be paid over a 10-year period. As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has made annual payments totalling \$70,000, pursuant to the Lipton Option agreement entered into on August 22, 2016 and must pay the remaining initial balance of \$30,000 in annual cash payments by June 2020 and file a minimum of two years of assessment work. The remaining \$900,000 is payable in annual cash payments between June 2021 and June 2026. The Company has the option to buy-back one-half of the NSR Royalty for \$2,500,000.

In addition, the Company staked 44 claim blocks referred to as the Atkinson South claims. The Lipton Property comprises the Lipton Option Claims and the Atkinson South claims totaling 57 legacy claims consisting of 721 Cell Claims, 563 Single Cell Mining Claims, 143 Boundary Cell Mining Claims, and 30 "internal" and overlapping (i.e., two occupying the same space) Boundary Cell Mining Claims under Ontario's new online cell-based provincial grid, covering an area of approximately 12,425 hectares.

The Lipton Property is located approximately 150 kilometers north-east of Cochrane, Ontario near the border between Ontario and Québec, and is approximately 20 kilometers south of the Detour Lake Mine, and 3 kilometers south of Detour Gold Corporation's 58N high grade discovery.

The Lipton Property is in the northern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, just south of the Lower Detour Deformation Zone. The area is composed of numerous sequences of mafic and felsic volcanics, with sedimentary sequences variably interbedded. There are also numerous felsic, mafic, and ultramafic intrusives.



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Exploration programs

In mid July 2017, the Company commenced its Phase One exploration program on the Lipton Property. The Company completed 1,833m of diamond drilling in twelve holes from nine different collar locations and a ground-based induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey. The primary goals of the program were to confirm the interpretation of the local controls on gold mineralization, to test a number of new targets based on previous drilling and geophysics and to generate new targets to the north of the main Lipton target.

The Company's inaugural drill program at Lipton successfully intersected significant gold mineralization at the Lipton Gold Zone, including 9.4 g/t gold over 6.58m, identified a new gold zone to the north and confirmed the presence of the host unit for Detour Gold's 58N gold mineralization. Drilling conducted at the new Lipton North target intersected 1m grading 3.0 g/t gold in AUL-17-10 (new mineralized zone) and the hole ended in 12m grading 0.2 g/t gold. Concurrent with the drilling program, the Company completed a ground-based induced polarization (IP) geophysical survey covering 11-line kilometers to identify additional targets. Five new drill targets were identified in the new Lipton North area (see press release dated February 5, 2018).

The contents of this MD&A have been reviewed and approved by Mr. Jeremy Niemi, P.Geo., VP, Exploration of Aurelius, who is a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents totalled \$1,123,910 as at March 31, 2019 (2018 – \$2,442,365). The decrease in cash and cash equivalents results from expenditures on the Company's exploration activities at the Mikwam and corporate general and administrative expenses, offset by the funds raised in the non-brokered private placement financings which closed on March 29, 2019 and December 27, 2018. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held on deposit or in highly liquid, fully redeemable Guaranteed Investment Certificates with a major Canadian bank.

Receivables

Receivables of \$84,920 as at March 31, 2019 (2018 – \$146,917) related mainly to input sales tax. The Company transitioned to quarterly from annual input sales tax filings during the current year which has reduced the amount receivable as at the end of the current year.

Mineral properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties, except as described below are properly registered and in good standing.

The Company holds interests in two mineral properties located in Ontario, Canada, the capitalized acquisition costs of which are as follows:

	March 31 2019 \$	March 31 2018 \$
Mikwam Property	257,500	212,500
Lipton Property	228,685	208,685
Total mineral properties	486,185	421,185



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During the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenditures, which are expensed to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, as follows:

	Mikwam \$	Lipton \$	Total \$
Geology and Geophysics	65,477	217,484	282,961
Field sampling and analysis	-	28,283	28,283
Drilling	413,236	338,971	752,207
Year ended March 31, 2018	478,713	584,738	1,063,451
Land and claim management	6,000	6,000	12,000
Geology and Geophysics	258,845	11,489	270,334
Field sampling and analysis	96,799	-	96,799
Drilling	1,234,340	-	1,234,340
Year ended March 31, 2019	1,595,984	17,489	1,613,473

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$392,521 as at March 31, 2019 (2018 – \$343,909). The small increase as at March 31, 2019 results from the most recent Phase three Mikwam drilling campaign which was in process as at the end of the year.

Private placements and Flow-through premium liability

On March 29, 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing through the issuance of 9,800,000 flow-through shares (“**Flow-Through Shares**”) at a price of \$0.05 per Flow-Through Share and 6,750,000 common share units (“**Common Share Units**”) at a price of \$0.05 per Common Share Unit for total gross proceeds of \$827,500 (collectively the “**March 2019 Offering**”), as part of a non-brokered private placement on March 29, 2019. Each Common Share Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a “**Common Share**”) and one common share warrant (“**Common Share Warrant**”), with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at a price of \$0.06 per Common Share for a period of two years following the closing of the March 2019 Offering. The Company paid a cash commission of 7% and issued 7% broker warrants in the aggregate of \$7,000 and 189,000 broker warrants in connection with certain subscriptions. Each broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of \$0.06 per share for a period of two years following the closing date. \$101,250 was allocated to the warrant component of the Common Share Units.

The subscription agreement for the Flow-Through Shares requires Aurelius to incur \$490,000 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the Flow-Through Shares shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2019. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the Flow-Through Shares over the fair value price per share of the non flow-through shares resulted in a \$0.015 per share premium. The premium resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of \$147,000 and reduced share capital by the same amount.

Transaction costs relating to the March 2019 Offering amounted to \$23,740, consisting of cash costs of \$19,502, which includes an arm’s length finder aggregate cash commission totaling \$7,000, and non-cash costs of \$4,238 relating to the fair value attributed to 189,000 non-transferable warrants issued as additional compensation to the brokers, as well as regulatory and legal fees relating to the offering. The fair value attributed to the broker warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.55%, expected life of two years, and volatility rate of 151.71%.

Subsequent to March 31, 2019, the Company closed two additional tranches of the March 2019 Offering by issuing 750,000 Common Share Units were issued on April 1, 2019 for gross proceeds of \$37,500 and 2,000,000 Common Share Units were issued on April 16, 2019 for gross proceeds of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been received in advance of March 31, 2019. In total, the Company issued 9,800,000 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.05 per flow-



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through share and 9,500,000 Common Share Units at a price of \$0.05 per Common Share Unit for aggregate gross proceeds for the March 2019 Offering of \$965,000.

On December 27, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing and issued 8,860,000 flow-through shares ("**2018 Flow-Through Shares**") at a price of \$0.05 per Flow-Through Share and 5,000,000 common share units ("**2018 Common Share Units**") at a price of \$0.05 per Common Share Unit for total gross proceeds of \$693,000 (collectively the "**2018 Offering**"), as part of a non-brokered private placement. Each Common Share Unit consisted of one common share of the Company (a "**2018 Common Share**") and one common share warrant ("**2018 Common Share Warrant**"), with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at a price of \$0.06 per Common Share for a period of two years following the closing of the 2018 Offering. The Company paid a cash commission of 7% and issued 7% broker warrants in the aggregate of \$22,260 and 445,200 broker warrants in connection with certain subscriptions. Each broker warrant will entitle the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of \$0.06 per share for a period of two years following the closing date. \$100,000 was allocated to the warrant component of the 2018 Common Share Units.

The subscription agreement for the Flow-Through Shares required Aurelius to incur \$443,000 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the Flow-Through Shares shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2018. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the Flow-Through Shares over the fair value price per share of the non flow-through shares resulted in a \$0.02 per unit premium which resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of \$177,200 and reduced share capital by the same amount. The Company incurred the total \$443,000 of qualifying CEE by March 31, 2019, and accordingly, the related flow-through premium liability was reduced to nil. The Company accrued a Part XII.6 tax liability of \$439, calculated at the legislated interest rate and accrued on the unexpended amounts relating to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred in the calendar year following the year of renunciation.

On December 21, 2017, as part of a brokered private placement co-led by Sprott Capital Partners L.P. and Clarus Securities Inc. (the "**Agents**"), the Company issued 20,200,000 common share units ("**December 2017 Units**") at a price of \$0.08 per December 2017 Unit and 17,080,478 flow-through share units ("**December 2017 FT Units**") at a price of \$0.09 per December 2017 FT Unit for total gross proceeds of \$3,153,243 (collectively the "**2017 Offering**"). Each December 2017 Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share warrant ("**Warrant**"). Each December 2017 FT Unit consists of one flow-through share of the Company and one Warrant. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.16 for a period of five years following the closing of the 2017 Offering.

Transaction costs relating to the 2017 Offering amounted to \$495,766, consisting of cash costs of \$316,250, which includes an arm's length finder aggregate cash commission totaling \$157,662, and non-cash costs of \$179,516 relating to the fair value attributed to 2,982,438 non-transferable warrants issued as additional compensation to the Agents. Each Agent warrant can be exercised to acquire one December Unit at a price of \$0.08 for a period of five years. The fair value attributed to the Agent warrants was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions: Risk free interest rate of 1.86%, expected life of five years, and volatility rate of 133.87%.

The subscription agreement for the December 2017 FT Units required Aurelius to incur \$1,537,243 of qualifying CEE and renounce the CEE to the December 2017 FT Unit shareholders with an effective date of December 31, 2017. At the time of issuance, the excess price per unit of the December 2017 FT Units over the fair value price per unit of the non flow-through December 2017 Units resulted in a \$0.01 per unit premium. The December 2017 FT Unit premium resulted in the recording of a flow-through premium liability of \$170,805 and reduction of share capital by the same amount on the statement of financial position. The Company incurred the total \$1,537,243 of qualifying CEE by December 31, 2018, and accordingly, the flow-through premium liability was reduced to nil. The Company paid a Part XII.6 tax liability of \$9,923, calculated at the legislated interest rate and accrued on the unexpended amounts relating to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred in the calendar year following the year of renunciation.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

<i>Flow-through premium liability</i>	\$
Balance – March 31, 2017	-
Flow-through premium liability – 2017 Offering	170,805
Settlement of flow-through premium to income	(52,170)
Balance – March 31, 2018	118,635
Settlement of 2017 Offering flow-through premium to income	(118,635)
Flow-through premium liability – 2018 Offering	177,200
Settlement of 2018 Offering flow-through premium to income	(177,200)
Flow-through premium liability – March 2019 Offering	147,000
Balance – March 31, 2019	147,000

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	2019 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$
Expenses			
Exploration	1,613,473	1,063,451	60,045
Property investigation	-	-	24,292
Business development	418,052	24,453	-
Salaries and management fees	383,255	284,250	165,819
Director fees	110,000	27,500	-
Investor relations	139,881	162,184	21,172
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	21,377	27,414	30,872
Legal, audit and accounting	50,297	49,665	178,508
Office and miscellaneous	37,478	46,083	23,927
Rent	52,111	12,972	12,172
Travel	40,483	59,898	10,003
Share-based payment	104,635	196,990	77,642
Depreciation	1,625	-	-
	(2,972,667)	(1,954,860)	(604,452)
Interest income	14,411	3,385	-
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	295,835	52,170	-
Part XII.6 tax expense	(10,362)	-	-
Foreign currency loss	(5,182)	(208)	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(2,677,965)	(1,899,513)	(604,452)

For the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss in the amount of \$2,677,965 (2018 – \$1,899,513). Expenses during the year ended March 31, 2019 were higher than the comparative prior year primarily due the increased level of activity with the carrying out of the exploration drilling programs at the Mikwam Property, described above and the increased corporate cost to support the exploration activities of a public company. Business development expenditures relate to the Company's ongoing search for opportunities to acquire additional advanced staged opportunities in proven mining districts to increase shareholder value during 2018.

Stock options vest immediately, and share-based payment expense is recognized upon the grant of stock options. The calculation of the share-based payment expense is based upon the Black-Scholes option pricing model. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized a share-based payment expense of \$104,635 (2018 – \$196,990) pursuant to the granting of 4,025,000 (2018 – 3,615,200) stock options, nil (2018 – 42,000) options were exercised and 242,000 (2018 – 600,000) options were cancelled or expired.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded interest income of \$14,411 (2018 – \$3,385) from interest earned on fully redeemable Guaranteed Investment Certificates with a major Canadian bank.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Pursuant to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred during the year period ended March 31, 2019, the flow-through premium liability was reduced by \$295,835 (2018 – \$52,170) and recorded in income as Recognition of the flow-through premium liability. The Company has recorded a Part XII.6 tax expense of \$10,362 for the year ended March 31, 2019, calculated at the legislated interest rate and accrues on the unexpended amounts relating to qualifying flow-through expenditures incurred in the calendar year following the year of renunciation. The Company incurred the total required 2017 Offering flow-through spending and accordingly, reduced the related flow-through premium liability to \$nil by December 31, 2018.

The operating losses are a reflection of the Company's status as a non-revenue producing mineral exploration company. As the Company has no main source of income, losses are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table summarizes information derived from the Company's financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters.

	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30
in thousands, except per share amounts	2019	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net revenue	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Net loss:								
(i) in total	(690)	(351)	(1,277)	(360)	(711)	(277)	(781)	(131)
(ii) per share ⁽¹⁾	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,124	863	1,224	1,805	2,442	3,255	481	1,131
Deficit	(9,383)	(8,693)	(8,356)	(7,078)	(6,719)	(6,044)	(5,767)	(4,986)

⁽¹⁾ Fully diluted loss per share amounts are not shown as they would be anti-dilutive.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss in the amount of \$689,963 (2018 – \$710,511) with expenses in line with the comparative period of 2018. The Company's operations are not driven by seasonal trends, but rather by reaching project milestones such as completing various geological, technical, environmental and socio-economic objectives as well as closing the financings needed to fund the Company's activities.

The operating results of junior exploration companies typically demonstrate wide variations from period to period. These variances arise from fluctuations in such costs as share-based compensation, level of exploration activity and costs expensed or costs incurred to assess opportunities to acquire new mineral property interests.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The financial statements include the financial statements of Aurelius Minerals Inc. The Company has no subsidiaries.

Key Management Personnel

In accordance with IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Board of Directors having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for services rendered are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, management consulting and director fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 613,000	\$ 317,125
Short-term employment benefits	6,000	6,000
Share-based compensation	98,137	188,528
	\$ 717,137	\$ 511,653

⁽¹⁾ A portion of salaries for key management has been recorded in exploration expenses.

The Company has related parties which consist of companies with directors and officers in common. Effective February 1, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement, to sublease a portion of its Toronto office space, with a corporation that is a related party as they have directors, as well as the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary in common. The related corporation was also invoiced for reimbursement of direct third-party purchases of certain office administration services. Included in receivables is \$10,721 due from Maritime Resources Corp. in respect of rent and office administration. During the year ended, March 31, 2018, the Company incurred rent and office expenses which included IR and admin services of \$35,062 which were invoiced from Independence Gold, which is no longer a related party.

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	\$	\$
Rent	8,700	8,000
Office and other	788	27,062
	9,488	35,062

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2019 is \$39,335 (2018 – \$117,152) due to officers and directors, including the CEO and CFO for expenses of \$11,835 (March 31, 2018 - \$87,691 to the CEO, CFO and VP Exploration for consulting fees and expenses), \$27,500 (March 31, 2018 - \$27,500) for directors' fees and \$nil (2018 – \$1,961) for office expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow. The Company's future financial success will depend on the discovery of one or more economic mineral deposits or business opportunity. This process can take many years, can consume significant resources and is largely based on factors that are beyond the control of the Company and its management.

To date, the Company has financed its activities by the issuance of equity securities. In order to continue funding its exploration activities and corporate costs, exploration companies are usually reliant on their ongoing ability to raise financing through the sale of equity. This is dependent on positive investor sentiment, which in turn is influenced by a positive climate for the commodities that are being explored for, a company's track record, and the experience and caliber of company's management. There is no assurance that equity funding will be accessible to the Company at the times and in the amounts required to fund the Company's activities.

Working Capital

The Company had \$844,781 in working capital as at March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$2,262,873) (see "Non-IFRS Measures"). The Company has no debt, does not have any unused lines of credit or other arrangements in place to borrow funds, and has no off-balance sheet arrangements. The Company has no current plans to use debt financing and does not use hedges or other financial derivatives.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

The Company manages its liquidity risk (i.e., the risk that it will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due) by forecasting cash flows from operations together with its investing and financing activities. Expenditures are adjusted to ensure liabilities can be funded as they become due. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$2,767,903 for the year ended March 31, 2019 (2018 – \$1,774,650). Cash used in operating activities during the year ended March 31, 2019 relates predominantly to the Phase Two and Three exploration programs at the Mikwam Property and general corporate activities incurred to assess new opportunities and manage a public resource company with exploration stage properties.

Financing Activities

Financing activities resulted in cash inflows of \$1,520,500 from the issuance of shares and \$25,000 from share subscriptions received in advance, offset by share issue costs of \$62,441 during the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company received cash inflows from its financing activities of \$4,068,973 from the issuance of shares and paid share issue costs of \$340,917 during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Investing Activities

Investing activities, relating predominantly to acquisition expenditures on the Company's exploration properties, resulted in cash outflows of \$20,000 for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Aurelius opened a Toronto office in September 2018 and acquired furniture and equipment for the operation of the office in the amount of \$13,611.

CONTINGENCIES

The Company may be subject to various contingent liabilities that occur in the normal course of operations. The Company is not aware of any pending or threatened proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on the financial position or future results of the Company.

COMMITMENTS

The Company opened an office in Toronto during September 2018. The following table summarizes the Company's future payment commitments.

	2020	2021	2022
Years ending March 31	\$	\$	\$
Office	128,919	128,919	10,743



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of cash is measured based on level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company's receivables consist primarily of tax receivables due from federal and provincial government agencies. The Company has no customers or trade receivables as at March 31, 2019. The Company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter-party. The Company's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts at major Canadian chartered banks. Because of these circumstances, the Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The risk that the Company will realize a loss in cash is limited because the Company's deposits are redeemable on demand.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances, asset sales or a combination thereof.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totalling \$1,123,910 (2018 – \$2,442,365) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$392,521 (2018 – \$343,909). Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. As at March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The discussion and analysis of Aurelius' financial condition and results of operations are based upon its financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of the financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are discussed in more detail in the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following new standard has been issued but is not effective during the year ended March 31, 2019.

IFRS 16, Leases

IFRS 16 is a new standard that sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases including guidance for both parties to a contract, the lessee and the lessor. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and instead introduces a single lessee accounting model. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has an office lease which will be impacted under the adoption of this new standard. The Company expects that the impact of IFRS 16 on its financial statements is to record a right of use asset with an offsetting liability for its existing office lease, as well as additional disclosure.

NON-IFRS MEASURES

This MD&A refers to working capital, which is not a recognized measure under IFRS. This non-IFRS performance measure does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Management uses this measure internally to better assess performance trends and liquidity. Management understands that a number of investors and others who follow the Company's business assess performance in this way. This data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	March 31 2019	March 31 2018
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,123,910	2,442,365
Receivables	84,920	146,917
Prepaid expenses	28,472	17,500
	1,237,302	2,606,782
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(392,521)	(343,909)
Working capital	844,781	2,262,873



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

DISCLOSURE OF SECURITIES OUTSTANDING

As at July 16, 2019, the following common shares, common share purchase options, broker warrants and common share purchase warrants were outstanding.

	Expiry date	Exercise price per share	Number of shares and number of shares on exercise
Common shares			123,312,562
Common share purchase options	June 24, 2021	\$ 0.065	1,251,600
Common share purchase options	July 5, 2022	\$ 0.120	2,700,000
Common share purchase options	March 5, 2023	\$ 0.080	715,200
Common share purchase options	January 23, 2024	\$ 0.060	4,025,000
Common share purchase options			8,691,800
Common share purchase warrants	July 19, 2020	\$ 0.10	13,000,000
Common share purchase warrants	December 27, 2020	\$ 0.06	5,000,000
Common share purchase warrants	March 29, 2021	\$ 0.06	6,750,000
Common share purchase warrants	April 1, 2021	\$ 0.06	750,000
Common share purchase warrants	April 16, 2021	\$ 0.06	2,000,000
Common share purchase warrants	December 21, 2022	\$ 0.16	37,280,478
Common share purchase warrants⁽¹⁾			64,780,478
Broker	December 27, 2020	\$ 0.06	445,200
Broker warrants	March 29, 2021	\$ 0.06	189,000
Agent Unit Shares	December 21, 2022	\$ 0.16	2,982,438
Agent warrants ⁽²⁾	December 21, 2022	\$ 0.08	2,982,438
Broker warrants⁽¹⁾			6,599,076

⁽¹⁾ Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company.

⁽²⁾ 2,982,438 agent warrants are exercisable to acquire one December Unit at a price of \$0.08 per unit for a period of five years.

RISK FACTORS

As a company involved in the mineral resource exploration and development industry, Aurelius is exposed to a number of risks. In particular, Aurelius does not have a history of operations, is in the early stage of implementing its business plan and has generated no revenues other than interest revenues. As such, Aurelius is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that Aurelius will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations. Aurelius has no intention of paying dividends in the near future. The Company has limited financial resources and has no source of operating cash flow. There can be no assurance that Aurelius will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further development of any property. These risk factors could materially affect the Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described herein and in forward-looking statements and forward-looking information relating to the Company.

Exploration Stage Operations

Aurelius' operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the exploration for and the development and operation of mineral properties. The Company has implemented comprehensive safety and environmental



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

measures designed to comply with government regulations and ensure safe, reliable and efficient operations in all phases of its operations. The Company maintains liability and property insurance, where reasonably available, in such amounts it considers prudent. Aurelius may become subject to liability for hazards against which it cannot insure or which it may elect not to insure against because of high premium costs or other reasons.

Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, tailings impoundment failures, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the material processed and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

There is no assurance that commercial quantities of resources will be discovered in the course of exploring a property. Even if commercial quantities are discovered, there is no assurance that the property will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit the resources delineated will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The commercial viability of a resource once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are attributes of the resource that are beyond the control of the Company.

There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will be successful. In the event that such commercial viability is never attained, the Company may seek to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a "going concern".

Competition

The exploration industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with other companies with greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to acquiring properties of merit, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its exploration activities. Competition in the industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for exploration in the future.

Financial Markets

Aurelius is dependent on the equity markets as its principal source of operating working capital and the Company's ability to attract investment is largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects.

Environmental and Government Regulation

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, historical and archaeological sites and endangered and protected species of plants and animals. Although the Company endeavours to conduct its exploration activities in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Title to Properties

While the Company does investigate the title to properties for which it may acquire concessions or other mineral leases or licenses or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company can never be certain that it will have valid title to its property rights. The Company does not carry title insurance on its properties. A successful claim that the Company does not have title to a property could cause the Company to lose its rights to that property, perhaps without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property.

Government actions

The Company's exploration activities require permits from various governmental agencies charged with administering laws and regulations governing exploration, labour standards, occupational health and safety, control of toxic substances, waste disposal, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Failure to comply with laws, regulations and permit conditions could result in fines and/or stop work orders, costs for conducting remedial actions and other expenses. In addition, legislated changes to existing laws and regulations could result in significant additional costs to comply with the revised terms and could also result in delays in executing planned programs pending compliance with those terms.

There is no assurance that the government of any jurisdiction in which the Company may acquire properties will not change environmental regulations or taxation policies in a manner that would adversely affect the economic viability of those properties.

Fluctuating Prices

Aurelius' revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the sale of products whose prices may fluctuate widely and can be affected by numerous factors beyond Aurelius' control including government policies and political events, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, and consumption patterns, which generally correlate with the level of economic activity within the country. The effect of these factors on price and therefore on the economic viability of any project cannot be accurately predicted.

No History of Profits or Dividends

Aurelius has a limited operating history and does not have a history of profits or of paying dividends. The Company does not anticipate being profitable or paying dividends in the near future.

Share Price Volatility

The price of the shares of junior resource companies in general tends to be volatile. Fluctuations in the prices for precious and base metals and many other economic factors that are beyond the Company's control could materially affect the Company's share price.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information included in the Financial Statements and this MD&A is the responsibility of management, and their preparation in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and their assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements, and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is “forward-looking information” within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act, the Alberta Securities Act and the Ontario Securities Act. This includes statements concerning the potential to increase mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and the Company’s plans to acquire new mineral property interests or business opportunities, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Generally, forward-looking statements and forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. All forward-looking statements and forward-looking information are based on reasonable assumptions that have been made by the Company as at the date of such information. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties or business opportunities; competition within the industry to acquire properties of merit or new business opportunities, and competition from other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources; difficulties in executing exploration programs at the Mikwam and Lipton properties on the Company’s proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, consulting with or accommodating rights of First Nations groups or other factors related to exploring of its properties, such as the availability of essential supplies and services; factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of mineral products produced from the Company’s properties, uncertainty as to whether mineral resources will ever be converted into mineral reserves once economic considerations are applied, uncertainty as to whether inferred mineral resources will be converted to the measured and indicated categories through further drilling, or into mineral reserves, once economic considerations are applied, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, and the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production; the availability of experienced contractors and professional staff to perform work in a competitive environment and the resulting adverse impact on costs and performance and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each MD&A of financial condition and results of operations. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, assumptions associated with exploration results and costs and the availability of materials and skilled labour. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Aurelius undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.