MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
MAPLE GOLD MINES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2019

Dated: May 21, 2019

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND THE PERIOD UP TO MAY 21, 2019

Exploration highlights

- The Company received permits for drilling and commenced the 2019 winter drilling program on March 25, 2019 drilling 6,045 metres in 15 holes and concluding the winter drilling program on April 26, 2019.

- The Company initiated and completed a 40 line-km Induced Polarization ("IP") survey to the east and northeast of the 6km resource area.

- The Company announced that it had created a new 3D geological and structural model for the Douay Gold Project, and structural model for the Douay Gold Project, which would feed into the next geological resource update being undertaken by RPA, and which also allowed more precise positioning of drill-holes for the winter 2019 campaign.

Corporate highlights

- On April 8, 2019, the Company issued 568,182 common shares at a price of $0.11 per common share in settlement of certain outstanding obligations.

- On March 26, 2019 the Company completed a non-brokered flow through private placement for aggregate proceeds of $2,300,000 through the issuance of 18,400,000 common shares at a price of $0.125 per share.

- On February 20, 2019 the Company received $1.9 million from Revenu Quebec with respect to the Company's 2017 tax credit refund.

- On January 17, 2019 the Company granted 7,330,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, employees and consultants at an exercise price of $0.16 and a 5-year term.

Readers are cautioned that this Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains "forward-looking statements" and that actual events may vary from management's expectations. Readers are encouraged to read the cautionary note below regarding such forward-looking statements.

1.1.1 Date

This MD&A of Maple Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Company" or "Maple Gold") has been prepared by management to assist the reader to assess material changes in the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and for the three months then ended. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements of the Company and related notes thereto as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accounting policies followed in these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's most recent audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except as disclosed in Note 2(d) of the condensed interim financial statements. All financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and all dollar amounts presented are Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

1.1.2 Forward-looking statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" (collectively, "forward-looking statements") which reflect the Company's current expectations regarding the future results of operations, performance and achievements of the Company. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the Company's opinions and beliefs, financial position, business strategy, budgets, mineral resource estimates, ongoing or future development and exploration opportunities and projects, drilling, re-logging, geochemical and geological modeling plans, data from sampling programs, references to potential higher grades, references to additional potential discoveries, targeting efforts in greenfields areas, gold-in-till anomalies, assay results, expanded mineralized zones, ground surveys, the remote spectral geology project, top-of-bedrock sampling data, publication of updated mineral resource estimates, classification of mineral resources, and plans and objectives of management for properties and operations.

The Company has tried, wherever possible, to identify these forward-looking statements by, among other things, using words such as "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "is expected to", "budget", "schedule", "forecast", "intend" or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof.

The forward-looking statements reflect the current beliefs of the management of the Company, and are based on currently available information and upon a number of factors and assumptions that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Company's present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future, including the price of gold, anticipated costs and ability to achieve goals. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performances or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, the Company's ability to receive mining, exploration and other permits; the impact of increasing competition in the gold business; exploration and development costs for the Douay Gold Project; anticipated results of drilling campaigns; exploration and development activities; mineral resource estimates and metallurgical recoveries; availability of additional financing; and the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms. Although the Company believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. These uncertainties are factors that include, but are not limited to, risks related to general economic conditions; actual results of current exploration activities and unanticipated reclamation expenses; fluctuations in prices of gold and other commodities; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; increases in market prices of mining consumables; possible variations in mineral resources, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes, title disputes, claims and limitations on insurance coverage and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing; changes in national and local government regulation of mining operations, tax rules and regulations, and political and economic developments in Canada; as well as other factors discussed in the section entitled "General Development of Business - Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent annual information form available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information relating to the Company and its operations is also available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's web site at www.maplegoldmines.com.

The Company's management reviews periodically information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Company has and continues to disclose in its MD&A and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur. Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Maple Gold does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Readers should refer to the risks discussed in the Company's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2018 and subsequent continuous disclosure filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators available at www.sedar.com.

1.2.1 Description of business

Maple Gold is an exploration company focused on the exploration of its sole mineral property, the Douay Gold Project located in Quebec.

The Company was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on June 3, 2010 and was continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act by articles of continuance dated June 22, 2011. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol MGM, on the OTCQB in the US under the symbol MGMLF and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, Germany under the symbol M3G. The registered office of the Company is 250 Place d'Youville, 2e etage, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2B6.

1.2.2 Douay Gold Project ("Douay")

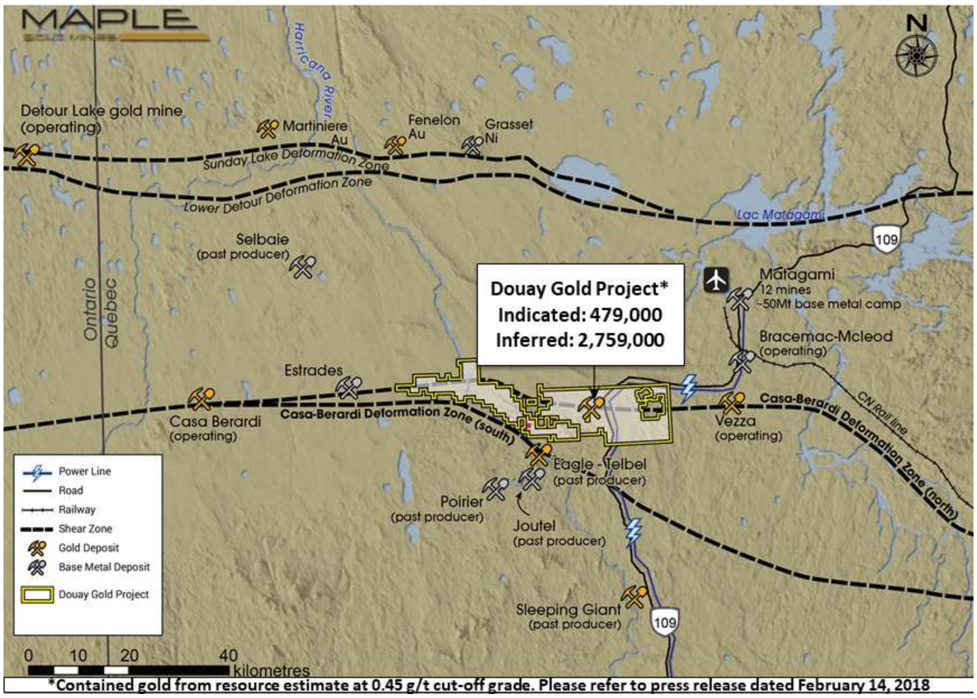

Figure 1 – regional map showing the location of the Douay Project and past and current mineral operations.

Douay is located approximately 55 km southwest of Matagami and 130 km north of Amos, Quebec by road. It is accessible by an all season paved Provincial Highway (#109), which is the major North-South regional highway linking the towns of Amos (Val-d'Or region) and Matagami (James Bay region), and which cuts across the property. Utilities are available on site including hydro-electricity provided directly from Hydro-Quebec's power grid to the Company's on-site substation. Currently, there is a 75-person exploration camp on the property with drill core logging, sawing, sampling and storage facilities.

Douay currently consists of 666 claims covering approximately 355 km^2. Douay now covers a 55 km segment of the Casa Berardi Deformation Zone ("CBDZ"), one of several metalliferous "breaks", in the Abitibi Belt of northern Quebec.

Ownership

The Company holds a 100% interest in 634 mostly contiguous claims totalling approximately 343 km^2 and a 75% interest (the remaining 25% interest is held by SOQUEM) in 32 contiguous claims totalling approximately 12 km^2. SOQUEM participated pro-rata in the 2018 drill program for the joint venture area.

There is a 1% NSR Royalty owned by Cambior Inc. (now controlled by IAMGOLD) which covers the Northwest and West Zone claims (not to be confused with the separate Douay West Zone), with 37 claims in total subject to the NSR.

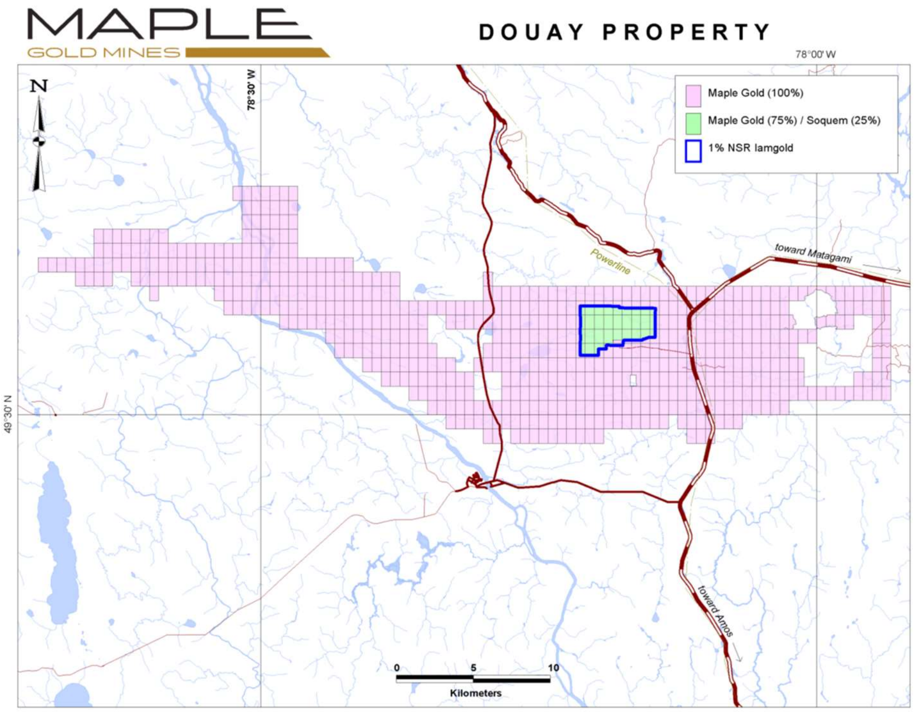

Figure 2 – Douay Project ownership map

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources at Douay currently extend along a 6.1km corridor characterized by the presence of a large, alkalic intrusive-hydrothermal system emplaced into a sequence consisting predominantly of basalts, with lesser gabbroic and sedimentary and/or volcaniclastic and pyroclastic intervals. While the entire current resource averages just over 1 g/t Au, there are multiple areas of significantly higher grade gold mineralization, typically hosted in pyritic mafic rocks with lesser injections of syenitic intrusions, but also within the intrusive complex itself. There is potential to discover additional gold mineralization within and beyond this corridor, both along strike and down-plunge of existing zones, as well as in entirely new zones, as has been demonstrated by the results of the 2018 winter drilling program.

On February 14, 2018, the Company reported an updated resource estimate (see press release dated February 14, 2018). As per the updated estimate, this corridor now hosts Indicated Mineral Resources totalling 0.479 million ounces of gold (9.38 Mt @ 1.59 g/t Au) in addition to Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 2.759 million ounces of gold (84.15Mt @1.02 g/t Au), both using a 0.45 g/t Au cut-off (Micon 2018). This independent Technical Report was completed by Micon International Limited ("Micon"), titled "NI 43-101 F1 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate for the Douay Gold Project, Douay Township, Quebec, Canada" dated March 15, 2018 (the "Technical Report"), filed under Maple Gold's profile at www.sedar.com, with an effective date of February 9, 2018).

The 2018 mineral resource is listed in the table below:

Mineralized Zone	Category	Metric Tonnes	Average Gold Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Porphyry (POR)	Indicated	5,690,000	1.01	185,000
	Inferred	68,910,000	0.97	2,142,000
Douay West (DW)	Indicated	3,693,000	2.47	294,000
	Inferred	2,932,000	1.39	131,000
531 Zone (531)	Inferred	4,998,000	1.33	214,000
Main Zone (MZ)	Inferred	1,849,000	1.43	85,000
Zone 10 (MZ10)	Inferred	1,864,000	1.14	68,000
North-West (NW)	Inferred	828,000	1.80	48,000
Zone 20 (MZ20)	Inferred	1,685,000	0.69	38,000
Central Zone (CZ)	Inferred	1,086,000	0.96	33,000
Grand Total Indicated		**9,383,000**	**1.59**	**479,000**
Grand Total Inferred		**84,152,000**	**1.02**	**2,759,000**

Table 1 - Pit Constrained Mineral Resource Estimate for the Douay project at 0.45 g/t Au Cut-off by Zone as of February 9, 2018 taken from the NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared by Micon (2018).

The majority of the gold resources defined to-date at Douay are hosted within or near often porphyritic syenitic intrusions that have been emplaced with the broad CBDZ. This style of gold mineralization belongs to a relatively recently defined class of intrusive-related gold ("IRGS") deposits in the Abitibi, which includes Malartic, Young-Davidson and Beattie. The largest zone within the Douay intrusive-hydrothermal system, is the Porphyry Zone (5.7Mt @1.01 g/t Au Indicated and 68.9 Mt @ 0.97 g/t Au Inferred; Micon, 2018), which represents a large prospective bulk mining target. Additional gold mineralization at Douay, generally of higher grade, is also hosted by altered mafic volcanics with lesser syenitic injections, occurring in zones such as Douay West (3.69 Mt @ 2.47 g/t Au Indicated and a further 2.93Mt @1.39 g/t Au inferred; Micon, 2018). In addition, unrelated base metal mineralization possibly of volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") type also occurs on the property.

Several parts of the current Douay property remain relatively under-explored, despite its location along a major regional structure. These greenfields areas are considered to have potential not only for VMS and IRGS styles of mineralization, but also for orogenic style of gold mineralization (i.e. typically gold-quartz vein-related) such as occurs at the nearby Casa Berardi, Vezza and Sleeping Giant mines. Vezza has less quartz veins and more quartz flooding, and Sleeping Giant may have more volcanogenic than orogenic affinities. Some of these greenfields areas were tested during the winter 2018 winter drill program, with 57 shallow "Top-of-Bedrock" RC holes and 12 diamond drill holes.

The Company continues with its exploration plans to leverage both the brownfields and greenfields potential at Douay. A thorough review and analysis of all existing geological, geochemical and geophysical data is continuing, which combined with generation of new data from re-logging, as well as from the winter 2018 drilling programs, has been used to produce a comprehensive exploration strategy and diamond drilling plan through to mid 2019. The Company's 2019 drilling program was completed between March 25 and April 26, 2019 with 6,045 metres drilled in 15 holes.

2019 Programs

Exploration program at the Douay Gold Project

Drilling is best conducted during the winter season to avoid more costly helicopter-support necessary for drilling on unfrozen ground. Following review and analysis of the extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets available to the geological team, and optimizing proposed drill-holes' orientation and length in our new 3D model, on March 25, 2019 the

Company commenced a revised and refocused diamond drilling campaign testing the highest priority of the remaining and newly permitted sites (the new forestry intervention permit was received on March 5, 2019). The program was completed on April 26, 2019 with a total of 6,045 metres of diamond drilling in 15 holes. Core sampling is ongoing.

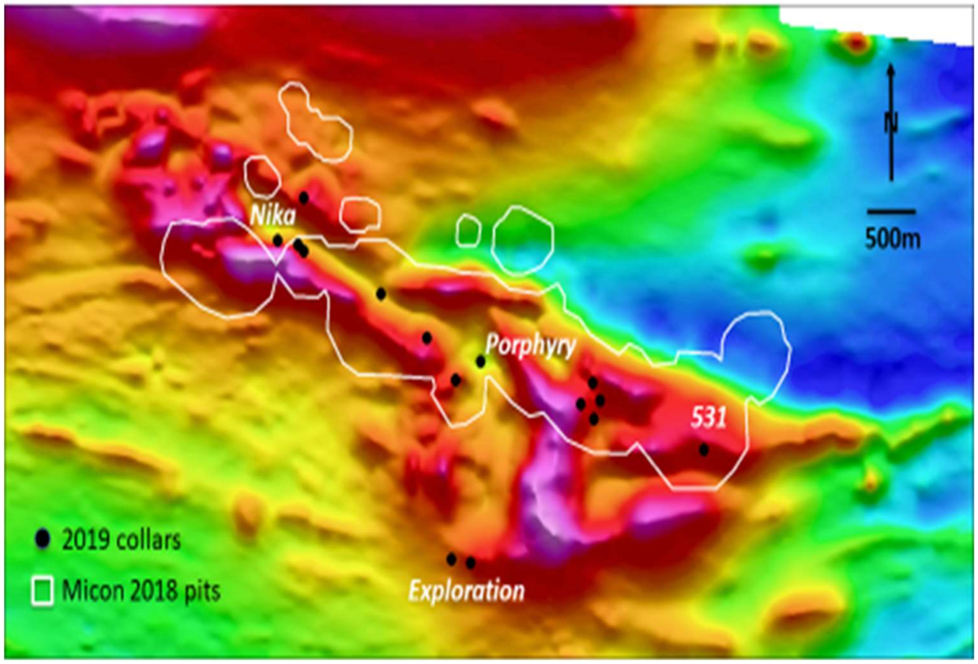

Figure 3 – 2019 drill plan on a magnetic base

Geological Modelling

Historical and 2018 drill data has been used to create a 3D geological model as well as updated cross, long sections and level plans. These products have allowed for more precise targeting for winter 2019 drilling. This modelling work, includes not only an updated 0.1 g/t Au wireframe, but also a higher grade 2 g/t Au wireframe within it, taking into account structural and additional geological elements that appear to be controlling the distribution of gold. This model will feed into the resource estimate update that is underway with RPA. Modelling results show a number of new high priority drill targets within the resource area, including gaps in drilling in high priority areas, extensions of known zones as well as peripheral mineralized zones that have not received much attention to date.

Geophysical Program

The Douay project is partly covered by both airborne magnetic and EM surveys that provide a solid basis for interpretation of stratigraphic and structural trends, as well as the potential for detection of gold and base metal mineralization associated with conductive and magnetic features. IP technology has progressed significantly since the 1990s when most of the previous IP surveys were completed on the Douay property. Modern IP technologies allow much greater depth penetration than historical surveys were capable of. The currently producing Vezza gold mine is located approximately 20km to the east of the IP grid and the Company is hopeful that today's improved IP technology will detect one or more sulphide systems that could lead the Company's technical team toward new Vezza-type gold discoveries or other discoveries in the 2019 survey. Given the considerable land package we are dedicated to employing a discovery model on multiple fronts to build value for shareholders on a cost-effective basis and our geophysical program is part of this plan.

The 2019 survey included 400 metre spaced lines covering a total of approximately 40 line-km over a very sparsely drilled 15km^2 area (Figure 4). The IP survey was completed using Abitibi Geophysique's OreVision technology. Data inversions have been completed with both interpretations and reporting pending.

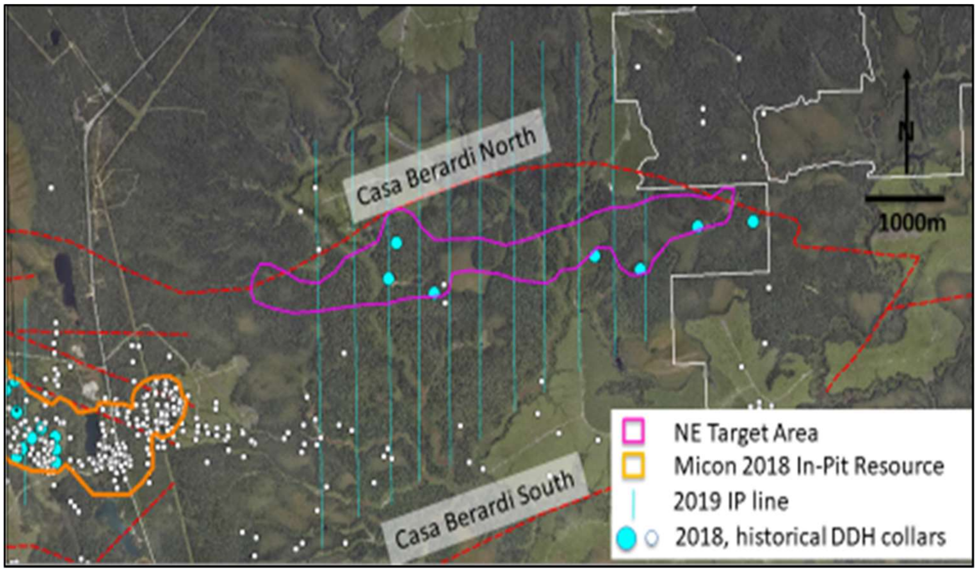

Figure 4 – 2019 IP survey grid on LiDAR base. Note sparse drilling.

2018 Exploration program at the Douay Gold Project
On January 16, 2018 the Company commenced a revised and refocused diamond drilling campaign with a single drill rig testing the highest priority of the remaining approximately 55 permitted sites. Four additional forestry intervention permits were requested for a further 99 diamond drill and 100 RC drilling sites; these permits were received between February 16 and 28, 2018. With these permits in hand, the drill program was ramped up to a full complement of 8 diamond drills and 1 RC drill. The program was completed on May 2, 2018, with a total of 21,122 metres of diamond drilling in 52 holes. A Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill rig was also active on the western and central part of the property; drilling 1,471 metres (57 short holes). The total drilling for the 2018 winter drill program was 22,593 metres of which 71% was within and surrounding the resource area and 29% was on greenfields targets, the NE Syenite and NW Greenfield target areas.

The following outline highlights from the various areas drilled in the 2018 campaign along with initial interpretation and analysis.

(i) Resource Area

Central Resource Area (Porphyry Zone infill/step-out): 29 drill-holes (11,735 metres)
This drilling mainly focussed on confirming along strike and down-dip (or up-dip) continuity of existing zones, in particular in areas with lower density of drill-holes.

Highlighted results (true-widths estimated to be approximately 90% of down-hole length):

- DO-18-216: 52m @ 3.53 g/t Au (including 21m @ 7.87 g/t Au) within broader ~150m halo of lower grade material; DO-18-203: 19m @ 0.88 g/t Au. These zones extend from surface to over 300m vertical depth.
- DO-18-229: cut several mineralized zones, including 12m @ 1.90 g/t Au, 8.5m @ 3.80 g/t Au and 5.5m @ 1.94 g/t Au, all of which form part of a broader envelope of mineralization that extends to surface; DO-18-234: numerous mineralized zones, including 7m @ 1.47 g/t Au and 27.9m @ 0.66 g/t Au; DO-18-230: multiple zones, 24m @ 0.75 g/t Au (including 7m @ 1.17 g/t Au) and 4.8m @ 1.25 g/t Au, these zones also extend to surface.
- DO-18-247: cut several mineralized zones, including 21m @ 3.49 g/t Au, including 6.0 m of 9.32 g/t Au; DO-18-254: cut 27.5 m of 1.25 g/t Au, including 2.1 m of 5.36 g/t Au; DO-18-244: cut several mineralized zones, including 7m @ 2.06 g/t Au and three others over one g/t Au. All of these zones extend to surface.

The assay results from drilling in the central part of the Porphyry Zone (including DO-18-216) support the Company's concept of multiple higher-grade zones or shoots within the Porphyry Zone, demonstrated the continuity of this style of mineralization in the central part of the Porphyry Zone, and opened the possibility of increasing grades at depth.

Highlighted results from the east-central part of the Porphyry Zone (DO-18-247, DO-18-254 and DO-18-244) targeted an area with lower drill density and intersected significantly higher grades than adjacent holes, indicating that grade may increase at depth in this area.

Drilling in the western half of the Porphyry Zone (i.e. west of DO-18-216) confirmed the presence of a broad (90- to 130-metre true width) halo of gold mineralization, extending several hundred metres along strike and mainly hosted in syenites (DO-18-229, DO-18-230, DO-18-234).

NW Zone, NW Gap Area (including new Nika Zones): 11 drill-holes for 4,528 metres
Drilling focused on an area with low drill density between the NW, Douay West and Porphyry Zones (the NW Gap Area), where several scattered higher grade intercepts had previously been obtained, mainly outside of the existing conceptual pits, where additional drilling could confirm continuity of these intercepts and expand the existing conceptual pits.

Highlighted results (True widths are estimated to be approximately 90% of down-hole lengths):

- DO-18-217: 17m @ 1.08 g/t Au within broader ~100m halo of lower-grade mineralization; DO-18-218: 50m @ 1.77 g/t Au with excellent continuity and up-dip extension open to surface; DO-18-227: 5m @ 2.32 g/t Au on the southeast edge of an existing (Micon 2018) conceptual pit; DO-18-241: 12m @ 1.78 g/t Au confirming eastern continuity and extension of gold mineralization from DO-18-218.

Drilling in the NW Gap area identified several new zones of mineralization (the Nika zones). There are large bodies of syenite in this area, which together with initial interpretation of trace element patterns, appear to indicate this area may represent one of several intrusive-hydrothermal centers forming part of the Douay Resource. As is also the case for the Porphyry Zone, higher-grade intervals are surrounded by broad lower-grade haloes. Additional drilling is required to further define these new mineralized zones, along strike and up-dip and down-dip.

(ii) Greenfield drilling

Top-of-Bedrock RC Drill Program
Much of the company's prospective ground over the CBDZ is covered by post-mineral glacial deposits, so that conventional soil sampling is ineffective at targeting bedrock anomalies. The Company's technical committee previously recommended a property-scale reverse circulation drilling or similar top-of-bedrock sampling program in areas with no outcrop and little historical drilling, to provide critically important geochemical data, including characterization of lithologies, alteration and mineralization, for exploration vectoring and targeting. Part of this work was completed with one specialized RC drill rig, 1,471 metres (57 short holes).

The results of this program are encouraging, with at least five significant gold-in-till anomalies, three of which may define a single 600m wide NNW-trending dispersion train with a source area coincident with, or extending NNW of the eastern projection of the Estrades horizon (past production at the Estrades mine was 0.18Mt averaging 12.9% Zn, 1.1% Cu, 6.4 g/t Au, and 172.3ppm Ag). Bedrock geochemistry anomalies from the same program generally coincide with probable source areas for the gold-in-till anomalies

NE Syenite (2,869 metres) and NW Greenfield (1,991 metres)
An initial review of the assays from core drilling results received for both the NE Syenite and NW Greenfield areas showed encouraging anomalies in several pathfinder elements that can be associated with gold in the Resource Area; these geochemical anomalies deserve further surface work with the objective of vectoring in on and refining future drill targets in these areas.

2018 Summer Mapping Program
The objectives of the completed 2018 summer mapping program were to identify target areas for follow-up, be they alkaline intrusive-related gold, orogenic gold or VMS, all of which occur along the CBDZ. A total 334 rock samples were collected and analysed by ALS Laboratory Group for Au + 48 elements that allow not only to determine the geographic distribution of trace metal anomalies, but also to help discriminate between the different rock types present on the property. The area is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks and related intrusive rocks of the Cartwright Group, with breaks in mafic volcanic activity marked by

intermediate to felsic rocks and graphitic sedimentary rocks and cherts. The latter not only form structural markers that can readily be detected geophysically, but also by themselves are targets for mineralization.

Results show a few modest gold anomalies (up to 0.1 g/t), as well as characteristic pathfinder elements association such as Ce, K, La, Na, P, Sr and W characteristic of the intrusive-related alkaline systems, and S, Sn, Zn, Cu and Mn with variable Na that may reflect a VMS-type system. The spatial distribution of these anomalies provides us with a number of targets for follow-up, initially geophysical, then if warranted, drilling. The strongest Zn anomaly (0.11%) is associated with an interflow graphitic sedimentary/chert horizon that has a known geophysical expression at depths of less than about 150m. Follow-up work is required.

Historical Drill-Core Re-logging & Assaying Program

The Company is very fortunate to have more than 240,000 metres, not including the current 2019 drilling, of historical drill core archived onsite, covering all of the drill programs back to the initial discovery by Inco Gold in 1976. The Company's exploration team has re-logged much of this historical core over the past two years, significantly simplifying the geological model and improving understanding of controls on gold. Ongoing re-logging, as required, is an important step that will continue to provide valuable targeting information for future exploration and drilling campaigns.

Results from the 2018 winter drilling program have permitted identification of mineralization vectors and to substantively improve geological modelling of the Douay Mineral Resources.

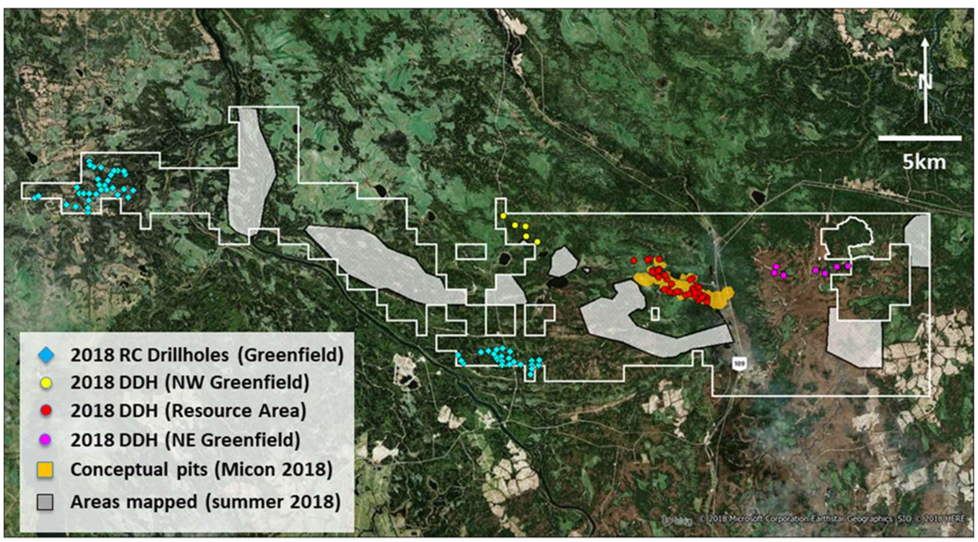

Figure 5 – 2018 Drill plan on Bing image base, including areas mapped during summer 2018

1.2.3 Overall program analysis

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred $662,299 and $3,998,555, respectively, in exploration and evaluation expenses as detailed in the table below:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
	$	$
Camp set up, camp costs and field supplies	**64,947**	884,931
Depreciation	**59,782**	—
Drilling and core assaying	**158,248**	2,259,107
Equipment rental and fuel	**7,346**	127,137
Engineering	**—**	35,109
Environmental	**—**	8,667
Geology	**35,822**	117,103
Geophysics	**73,905**	—
Licences and permits	**5,851**	20,443
Other exploration support costs	**23,212**	57,917
Salaries and benefits	**191,228**	462,409
Share-based payments	**41,958**	25,732
	662,299	3,998,555
Opening accumulated expenses	**43,484,613**	39,145,599
Closing accumulated expenses	**44,146,912**	43,144,154

1.2.4 Qualified persons and technical disclosures

The scientific and technical data contained in this MD&A was reviewed and prepared under the supervision of Fred Speidel, M.Sc., P. Geo., Vice-President Exploration, of Maple Gold. Mr. Speidel is a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Speidel has verified the data related to the exploration information disclosed in this MD&A through his direct participation in the work.

Certain scientific and technical information with respect to the Douay Gold Project contained in this MD&A has been taken from the Technical Report authored by William J. Lewis, B.Sc., P.Geo., Richard M. Gowans, B.Sc. P.Eng. and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. A copy of the Technical Report is available on the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. Detailed descriptions, results and analysis of Maple Gold's data verification, drilling, exploration program, geophysical program, mapping program, geological modelling, QA/QC programs, and mineral resource estimation methodology can be found in the Technical Report.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimates

This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian provincial securities laws which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all mineral resource estimates included in this disclosure have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum classification systems. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. These standards differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and resource estimates disclosed may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies.

In addition, this disclosure uses the terms "measured and indicated resources" and "inferred resources" to comply with the reporting standards in Canada. The Company advises United States investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize them. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves. Further, "inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Therefore, United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the "inferred resources" exist. In accordance with Canadian securities laws, estimates of "inferred resources" cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of "measured and indicated resources" or "inferred resources" will ever be upgraded to a higher category or are economically or legally mineable. In addition, disclosure of "contained ounces" is permitted disclosure under Canadian securities laws; however, the SEC only permits issuers to report mineralization as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

1.3 Selected annual information

Not required for an interim MD&A.

1.4 Results of operations

Three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company reported a loss for the period of $1,306,576 and loss per share of $0.01 compared to a loss for the period of $3,668,654 and loss per share of $0.02, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The $2,362,078 decrease in loss for the period is driven by a $3,336,256 decrease in exploration and evaluation expenses (see section 1.2.3), $437,561 decrease in general and administrative expenses and $1,374,454 decrease in amortization of the flow through liability premium.

Exploration and evaluation expenses decreased by $3,336,256 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in the previous year. The Company commenced its 2019 winter drilling program on March 25, 2019 whereas at March 31, 2018 the Company had drilled 55% of its 2018 winter drilling program of 22,593 metres. As a result of the reduced level of exploration activities in the current quarter exploration expenses are lower across almost every category of exploration and evaluation expenses. Camp costs were higher in the three months ended March 31, 2018 as the Company completed the installation of a new 75-man camp that had started in December 2017. Depreciation is higher during the three months ended March 31, 2019 following the adoption of IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"), as of January 1, 2019, which resulted in the recognition of right-of-use assets (ROU Assets) with respect to lease contracts that the Company had previously treated as operating leases. The Company's 75-man camp and vehicles used on site are now recorded as ROU Assets and depreciated over the remaining expected life of the respective leases. Monthly payments for these items are now recorded through the lease liabilities line items on the statement of financial position.

General and administrative expenditures decreased by $437,561 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in the previous year. The main drivers of this decrease were the decreases in office and general of $174,184, travel, marketing and investor relations of $136,402, regulatory transfer agent and shareholder information of $68,840, salaries and benefits of $58,947 and business development costs of $50,664. Management has implemented cost reduction programs that has had a direct impact on these reductions. Office and general for the current period is also lower following the adoption of IFRS 16, whereby payments for leases are now recorded through the lease liabilities line items on the statement of financial position.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company granted 7,330,000 stock options to directors, officers, employees and others versus 300,000 in the same period of the previous year. Share-based compensation expense increased by $42,309 during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the prior year period due to the Company granting 7,330,000 stock options during the three months ended March 31, 2019 (2018 – 300,000). Share based compensation expense for the comparative period was high due to the amortization of option grants with higher fair values that were granted during the year ended December 31, 2017. The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted in the three months ended March 31, 2019 was $0.06 (2018 - $0.18).

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded other income of $100,980 related to the amortization of the flow-through share premium liability of $583,331 recognized in connection with the Company's June 1, 2018 private placement (see section 1.6/1.7). As of March 31, 2019, approximately $1,840,972 of eligible exploration expenditures has been incurred, of which $1,586,343 has been paid. For comparison, the amortization of flow-through share liability during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was $1,475,434 and related to the amortization of the flow-through share premium liability of $2,341,464 recognized in connection with the June and July 2017 flow-through share private placement.

1.5 Summary of quarterly results

	March 31 2019	December 31 2018	September 30 2018	June 30 2018	March 31 2018	December 31 2017	September 30 2017	June 30 2017
Exploration and evaluation	$ 662,299	-$ 1,433,648	$ 409,923	$ 1,364,184	$ 3,998,555	$ 2,158,728	$ 1,144,705	$ 2,328,564
General and administrative	710,535	364,829	482,058	1,179,679	1,148,096	1,536,123	1,478,761	1,008,109
Finance (income) and other (income)	(74,272)	(38,235)	(23,175)	(15,804)	(18,830)	(16,570)	(7,785)	(2,540)
Finance expense	108,994	46,997	992	4,039	939	1,136	1,015	1,214
Amortization of flow-through share premium	(100,980)	(125,325)	(104,568)	(98,688)	(1,475,434)	(395,415)	(452,406)	(18,209)
Loss on disposition of property and equipment		-	-	-	15,328	-	-	-
(Income) loss for the period	1,306,576	(1,185,382)	765,230	2,433,410	3,668,654	3,284,002	2,164,290	3,317,138
Other comprehensive (income) loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (income) loss	$ 1,306,576	-$ 1,185,382	$ 765,230	$ 2,433,410	$ 3,668,654	$ 3,284,002	$ 2,164,290	$ 3,317,138
Basic and diluted (income) loss per common share	$ 0.01	-$ 0.01	$ 0.00	$ 0.01	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ 0.01	$ 0.02
Weighted average number of common shares	210,837,610	208,468,772	208,468,772	200,801,670	182,975,267	181,689,784	176,119,288	144,165,470

The changes in the Company's financial results on a quarter-by-quarter basis are due primarily to fluctuations in the level of activity of Company's exploration programs and administration. The Company is a mineral exploration company and does not earn any revenue. The Company's current mineral property portfolio consists of the Douay exploration-stage project in Quebec, Canada.

1.6 and 1.7 Financial position, liquidity and capital resources

	March 31, 2019 $	December 31, 2018 $
Cash and cash equivalents	5,973,879	2,786,340
Current assets	6,785,263	5,174,363
Total assets	8,441,161	5,367,688
Current liabilities	2,661,671	1,603,721
Non-current liabilities	1,211,749	177,898

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $5,973,879 (December 31, 2018 - $2,786,340) and working capital of $4,123,592 (December 31, 2018 - $3,570,642). Current liabilities that are to be settled in cash as at March 31, 2019 include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $1,035,395, which were primarily incurred in connection with the work program at Douay and general and administrative costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, Revenu Quebec completed its audit of the Company's 2017 METC filings. The 2017 METC filing was audited in advance of any payment being made by Revenu Quebec. As at December 31, 2018 the Company recorded a receivable of $1,919,456 with respect to the 2017 METC filing which was received, in full, during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

The Company has received METC payments from Revenu Quebec with respect to the 2011 to 2014 tax years and these tax years are currently under audit by Revenu Quebec. Revenu Quebec has disallowed certain amounts that the Company believes are claimable qualifying expenditures. The Company intends to defend its filing positions and the Company has filed notice of objections with Revenu Quebec's Appeals Division for each of the years 2011 to 2014.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company used net cash of $1,047,279 in operating activities compared to $2,580,845 during the comparative period of the prior year.

The Company used net cash of $nil in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to $31,269 on property and equipment additions during the comparative period of the prior year.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company generated net proceeds of $2,140,260 from financing activities through the issuance of shares pursuant to a private placement of $2,280,099, the repayment of lease liabilities of $252,249 and the receipt of sublease receivables of $112,410 compared to generating net proceeds of $230,608 from financing activities on the exercise of options and warrants.

On March 26, 2019, the Company announced the closing of a non-brokered flow through private placement of 18,400,000 common shares at a price of $0.125 per common share for gross proceeds of $2,300,000. The Company will use the gross proceeds for eligible expenditures on the Douay Gold Project.

On April 8, 2019, the Company issued 568,182 common shares at a price of $0.11 per common share in settlement of certain outstanding obligations.

The Company seeks to reduce or eliminate costs wherever possible. Costs are reviewed on a quarterly basis, taking into account the Company's business objectives, available cash and funding opportunities in the market. The Company has sufficient funds to maintain current levels of activity through to the end of 2019.

The Company believes that it has adequate resources to maintain its minimum obligations, including general corporate activities, based on its cash position and ability to pursue additional sources of financing, including equity placements. However, the Company currently has no source of operating cash flow, and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for additional exploration programs at its property, or to enable the Company to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional sources of financing to successfully explore its property and, ultimately, to achieve profitable operations. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration of the Company's property and the possible loss of title to such property. As such, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

<u>Common shares issued</u>

April and June 2018 Private Placements

As noted previously the Company closed two private placements during the year ended December 31, 2018.

	Number of common shares	**$**
Private placement – common shares	16,458,334	3,950,000
Private placement – flow through shares	8,333,300	2,499,990
Share issuance costs	-	(391,240)
Subtotal	24,791,634	6,058,750
Valuation of warrants issued	-	(13,457)
Flow-through share premium liability	-	(583,331)
	24,791,634	5,461,962

The fair value of the 399,998 warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to be $13,457. The following weighted average assumptions were used: expected dividend yield - 0%; expected volatility - 69% which is based on historical volatility; estimated risk-free interest rate – 1.88%; and an expected average life of 1.5 years.

The intended use of the net proceeds of $6,058,750 is $558,760 towards general working capital and $5,499,990 towards eligible exploration expenditures at the Douay Gold Project. As at March 31, 2019 the Company had incurred approximately $nil of general working capital expenditure and approximately $558,760 of eligible exploration expenditures, including $1,586,343 related to flow-through expenditures.

1.8 Off-balance sheet arrangements

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 Transactions with related parties

During the three month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, compensation to key management personnel was as follows:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	130,500	138,500
Share-based payments	189,468	178,622
	319,968	317,122

1.10 Fourth Quarter

Not applicable.

1.11 Subsequent events

Refer to sections 1.6 and 1.7.

1.12 Proposed transactions

None

1.13 Critical accounting estimates

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 in the notes to the interim financial statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.14 Changes in accounting policies including initial adoption

The required disclosure is provided in Note 2 in the notes to the interim financial statements which accompany this MD&A and which are available under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

1.15 Financial instruments and other instruments

As at March 31, 2019, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits and accounts payables and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to their short-term to maturity. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks including, credit risk, currency risks, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and capital risk management. Details of each risk are laid out in the notes to the Company's annual audited financial statements. Management has determined that these risks, individually and in aggregate, are immaterial to the Company.

1.16 Other requirements

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1.16.1 Capital structure

As at the date of this report, the Company had 227,436,954 common shares issued and outstanding, 17,575,000 common shares issuable under stock options and 76,608,534 common shares issuable under share purchase warrants. The fully diluted outstanding share count is 321,620,488.

1.16.2 Internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures

The Company has disclosure controls and procedures in place to provide reasonable assurance that any information required to be disclosed by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the applicable time periods and that required information is gathered and communicated to the Company's management so that decisions can be made about the timely disclosure of that information.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. Any system of internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, the Company's management cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgements in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any control system is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.