



**FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

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The following discussion and analysis, prepared as of April 29, 2019, should be read together with the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and related notes thereto. All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Additional information related to the Company is available for view on the Company's website at www.tnrgoldcorp.com and SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information included in this discussion may constitute forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance, business prospects or opportunities. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include statements regarding the future price of copper, lithium or gold, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, the success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, the requirements of future capital, drill results and the estimation of mineral resources and reserves. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements contained into this report should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this report. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about:

- general business and economic conditions;
- the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of copper, lithium, gold, rare earth elements and other commodity prices;
- the results of drilling and future resource estimates;
- the financial standing of, and the will to see projects through using optimal production methods on the part of companies owning or operating projects on which the Company is due to receive royalties.
- the availability of financing for the Company's development of the projects on reasonable terms;
- the ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; and
- the ability to attract and retain skilled staff.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties relating to, among other things, changes in commodity and, particularly, copper, lithium and gold prices, access to skilled mining development personnel, results of exploration and development activities, uninsured risks, regulatory changes, defects in title, availability of materials and equipment, timeliness of government approvals, actual performance of facilities, equipment and processes relative to specifications and expectations and unanticipated environmental impacts on operations. TNR Gold Corp. relies on the confirmation of its ownership for mining claims from the appropriate government agencies when paying rental payments for such mining claims requested by these agencies. There could be a risk in the future of the changing internal policies of such government agencies or risk related to the third parties challenging in the future the ownership of such mining claims.

Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, the risk factors hereinabove. Additional risk factors are described in more detail hereinafter.

Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based might not occur. The Company cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. Investors and others who base themselves on the Company's forward-looking statements should carefully consider the above factors as well as the uncertainties they represent and the risk they entail. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

TNR Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "TNR") was incorporated on January 14, 1988 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The Company's head office address is Suite 1100, 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3V6. The registered and records office address is Suite 400 – 725 Granville Street, Vancouver B.C. V7Y 1G5. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the stock symbol "TNR".

The Company is in the business of acquiring and owning royalties which will pay out in future if but only if the related properties go into production. These royalties are currently receivable from companies with copper and lithium operations in Argentina. The Company is also in the business of acquiring and exploring its mineral properties located in Alaska, United States of America, and has not yet determined whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable.

TNR Gold Corp. is working to become *the* green energy metals royalty company. At its core, TNR provides significant exposure to gold, copper and lithium through its holdings in Alaska (the Shotgun gold porphyry project) and Argentina and is committed to the continued generation of in-demand projects, while diversifying its markets and building shareholder value.

In addition, as at the date of this MD&A, the Company holds 1,435,290 common shares in its former subsidiary International Lithium Corp. ("ILC") which is also quoted on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: ILC) and holds certain royalty agreements for copper and lithium projects.

The Company will continue to pursue opportunities to raise additional capital through equity markets and/or debt to fund its exploration and operating activities; however, there is no assurance of the success or sufficiency of these initiatives. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it securing the necessary working capital and exploration requirements and eventually to generate positive cash flows either from operations or additional financing. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

To date, the Company has not yet realized profitable operations and has relied on debt and equity financings and trade credit to fund the losses. The Company recognized a comprehensive loss of \$3,012,373 (2017 – income of \$1,144,075) during the year ended December 31, 2018 and to the date of this MD&A included the following:

During the year ended December 31, 2018:

- The Company participated in the private placement of ILC for a total of 900,000 units ("Unit") as a price at a price of \$0.20 per Unit in the amount of \$180,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price \$0.30 for a period of 24 months from closing.
- The Company sold 6,703,000 ILC common shares for proceeds of \$621,077 resulting in a realized loss of \$598,505. The adjustment to fair value as at December 31, 2018 resulted in an unrealized loss of \$317,623.
- John Davies, a Canadian financial professional with thirty-five years of experience in financial and capital markets related industries, was appointed as a director of the Company.
- Natalia Lobanova, a media relations specialist with over seventeen years of experience in senior brand management, public relations and marketing, including five years for Canadian public corporations, with particular insights and contacts within the automobile electrification and 'green energy' sectors, as well as related areas of mining and exploration globally, has been appointed as a director of the Company.
- The Company advised that International Lithium Corp. ("ILC") issued a news release dated December 6, 2018 announcing results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) on the Mariana Lithium project in Salta Province, Argentina. TNR holds a 1.8% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") Royalty on the Mariana project. The Mariana Lithium project is owned 82.754% by Ganfeng Lithium and 17.246% by ILC. "The PEA technical report assesses the potential economic viability of developing the 14 exploration licences (Minas), that cover the Salar de Llullaillaco (the Salar) and surrounding area (23,560 hectares), for the purpose of extraction of lithium brine resources and processing of two products – Lithium Carbonate Equivalent and Sulphate of Potash."

- Highlighted results of the PEA:
 - 25-year mine life producing 10,000 tonnes per year (“TPY”) Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (“LCE”) plus 84,000 TPY Sulphate of Potash (“SOP”).
 - The estimated CAPEX and OPEX are for a conventional brine extraction facility, solar evaporation ponds and SOP processing with a level of accuracy of -30/+50%.
 - CAPEX estimated at US \$243 million for 25-year mine life.
 - NPV = US \$192 million after-tax at 10% discount rate, IRR = 20% post-tax.
 - Project results remain positive, even with important negative variations on the driver variables, indicating project strength and resilience; thus, the PEA study indicates Mariana’s proposed 10,000 TPY LCE concentrated brine and 84,000 TPY SOP fertilizer operation has the potential to generate strong economic returns.
- Nicholas Winton, a business research analyst who will be assisting the Company with identifying new projects with investment opportunities and royalty streams, was appointed to the Company’s Advisory Board.
- Subsequent to year end, the Company sold 805,000 ILC shares for proceeds of \$47,300.
- Subsequent to year end, the Company agreed with the lender to extend the maturity date of the Company’s Loan payable from January 31, 2019 to January 31, 2022, resulting in the majority of the loan payable becoming long term. Other terms and conditions of the loan facility (as previously announced on January 5, 2016 and May 31, 2012) have not changed. The Company made a payment of \$300,000 on February 12, 2019 reducing the outstanding amount of principle and accrued interest.
- Subsequent to year end, the Company received \$807,273, representing principal and interest due on up to the date of principal repayment on February 7, 2019, which was due from ILC on a convertible debenture receivable acquired on November 24, 2017 with a maturity date of January 31, 2019. The Company served ILC with a Notice of Default on February 1, 2019, after ILC failed to make the repayment of \$805,000 on the maturity date.
- Subsequent to year end the Company announced that Anthony Kovacs, Chief Operating Officer of TNR Gold resigned from the Company. He currently serves as COO and director of ILC. The Company would like to thank Mr. Kovacs for his service to TNR Gold. The Company’s consulting agreement at a current cost of \$72,000 with Mr. Kovacs has been terminated due to his resignation.
- Subsequent to year end the Company advised that ILC issued a news release dated January 22, 2019 in relation to the Mariana Lithium project in Salta Province, Argentina. TNR holds a 1.8% NSR Royalty on the Mariana project.
 - The news release issued by ILC stated the results of a technical report “Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Mariana Lithium Brine Project,” or “PEA” with an effective date of November 15, 2018.
 - The Mariana Lithium project is owned 82.754% by Ganfeng Lithium and 17.246% by ILC.
 - Highlighted results of the PEA as reported by ILC:
 - 25-year mine life producing 10,000 tonnes per year (“TPY”) Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (“LCE”) plus 84,000 TPY Sulphate of Potash (“SOP”).
 - The estimated CAPEX and OPEX are for a conventional brine extraction facility, solar evaporation ponds and SOP processing with a level of accuracy of -30/+50%.
 - CAPEX estimated at US \$243 million for 25-year mine life.
 - NPV = US \$192 million after-tax at 10% discount rate, IRR = 20% post-tax.
 - Project results remain positive, even with important negative variations on the driver variables, indicating project strength and resilience; thus, the PEA study indicates Mariana’s proposed 10,000 TPY LCE concentrated brine and 84,000 TPY SOP fertilizer operation has the potential to generate strong economic returns.
 - The following table taken from ILC’s news release dated December 6, 2018 presents the Project’s base case economic analysis results.

Description	Units	LCE	SOP	Total
Production	tpy	10,000	84,000	
Mine Life	years			25
Capital Cost (CAPEX)	US\$			243,425,000
Operating Cost (OPEX)	US\$			46,666,000
Lithium Carbonate Refining Cost	US\$/t	2,900	N/A	
Average Selling Price	US\$/t	9,683	550	

Description	Units	LCE	SOP	Total
Annual Revenue	US\$	96,830,000	46,200,000	143,030,000
Discount Rate	%			10%
Net Present Value (NPV) Pre-Tax	US\$			288,017,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR) Pre-Tax	%			23.7
Net Present Value (NPV) Post-Tax	US\$			191,670,000
Internal Rate of Return (IRR) Post-Tax	%			20

The technical report issued in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and containing the results of the PEA, with the effective date of November 15, 2018, is now filed on SEDAR.

- Subsequent to year end the Company announced that, further to the Company’s news release dated January 28, 2019, ILC issued a news release on April 12, 2019 related to the Mariana Lithium project in Salta Province, Argentina. TNR Gold holds a 1.8% NSR Royalty on the Mariana Lithium project. The news release issued by ILC stated, “As a result of cash calls made up to the present date, the Company’s share in Mariana will reduce from 17.246% to 15.392% by the end of April 2019. A budget of US\$4.25 million has been set by the manager for May and June 2019. If expenditure indeed reaches that level, the Company’s share in Mariana would reduce further to 13.607%. The Company retains a back-in right entitling it to increase this percentage by a further 10%, i.e. to 23.607%.”

Kirill Klip, Executive Chairman of the Company commented, “We are very pleased to see that Ganfeng Lithium is advancing the Mariana Lithium project in Argentina towards further pre-feasibility studies. The Mariana Lithium preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”), as announced in our news release of January 28, 2019, was the first PEA on the project that provided a potential value for the total NSR Royalty from Mariana’s life of mine cashflow. TNR Gold does not have to contribute any capital for development of Mariana Lithium and our NSR Royalty does not depend on the size of ILC’s share in Mariana Lithium. The 1.8% Mariana NSR Royalty is an important part of TNR Gold’s portfolio. The essence of our business model is to have industry leaders like Ganfeng Lithium as operators on the projects that will potentially generate royalty cashflows to contribute significant value for our shareholders.”

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

A detailed listing and narrative of the Company’s properties is included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Project Updates

Shotgun (Alaska)

The Shotgun project is located 190 kilometres south of the Donlin Gold Project within the Kuskokwim Gold Belt in Southwestern Alaska, an area emerging as a world-class gold district hosting multi-million ounces of gold resources. The Shotgun project includes a number of prospects, including Shotgun Ridge and nearby Winchester. Donlin Gold Project is an intrusion-associated system and represents one of the largest undeveloped gold deposits in the world. The Company believes that there are several key similarities between prospects in the Shotgun Project area and that of the Donlin Gold deposit as well as other significant intrusion associated deposits around the world.

The Company has completed a resource estimate at the Shotgun Gold Project. The Shotgun Ridge prospect contains an estimated inferred mineral resource of 20,734,313 tonnes at 1.06 grams per tonne (“g/t”) for a total of 705,960 ounces gold (“Au”) using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off. The inferred mineral resource estimate was prepared by Allan Armitage, PhD., P.Geol., of GeoVector Management Inc. in compliance with the standards of disclosure as set out in NI 43-101. The resource estimate is included in a technical report titled, “Technical Report on the Shotgun Gold Project” and dated May 27, 2013. TNR Gold is targeting a bulk mineable gold deposit at the Shotgun Gold Project and is encouraged with the resource calculation, which is being incorporated into published technical report in accordance with NI 43-101.

The Shotgun Zone mineral resource estimate is based on 34 diamond drill holes (NQ) totalling 4,932.3 metres, with 2,481 assays (0.2 up to 10 metres in length). Holes were drilled by several operators in five drill campaigns conducted between 1984

and 2012. The 34 drill holes are spaced primarily 40 to 100 metres apart in an area of approximately 375 x 300 metres. The drill holes tested mineralization to a vertical depth up to 150 metres.

The Shotgun project contains several gold targets, with most of the historic work having been carried out at Shotgun Ridge. The results of this resource estimate are an indicator to the Company that the Shotgun Ridge may prove up additional resources with further drilling. A table of the resource estimates at select cut-off grades is given below.

Shotgun Resource Estimate - modelled at a ~ 0.3 to 0.5 g/t cut-off.

Au Cut-off	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
0.3 g/t	24,509,842	0.96	759,442
0.5 g/t	20,734,313	1.06	705,960
0.7 g/t	14,779,225	1.24	590,600
1.0 g/t	9,101,458	1.49	437,365

The Company believes that the reported grade of 1.06 g/t Au at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off is a realistic target for continued resource expansion and that this grade and cut-off combination is in line with other bulk mineable gold deposits in the region. Based on the recently identified structural model of mineralization and associated geophysical signatures that are duly coincident with the mineral resource shell and the mineralization model parameters, there are several targets at surface in close proximity to the defined resource that have never been drill tested. These targets will be a priority for future drill campaigns.

The Shotgun gold mineralization is associated with intrusions of various compositions (incl. granite porphyry), which intruded the Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Kuskokwim Group. Mineralization was emplaced within a transpressional environment evidenced by northeast oriented right lateral strike slip faulting and open folding with northwest oriented axes. In the Shotgun Zone, northwest oriented dilational jogs or relay zones host mineralized quartz breccias. A resource model for the Shotgun Zone was constructed based on the distribution of the gold mineralization (> 0.3 to 0.5 g/t Au) and this model was used to constrain the composite values chosen for interpolation, and the ore blocks reported in the mineral resource. A block model (x -548000, y - 6697000, z - 800, no rotation) with block dimensions of 5 x 5 x 5 metres in the x, y and z directions was placed over resource model solids with only that proportion of each block below the topographic/overburden surface and inside the solid recorded. Grades for gold were interpolated into the blocks by the inverse distance squared ("ID2") method using a minimum of 2 and maximum of 12 composites to generate block grades in the Inferred resource category.

The search ellipse used to interpolate grade into the blocks measured 110 x 60 x 110 (Principle Az - 235°, Principle Dip - 25°, Intermediate Az.- 325°). The size and orientation of the search ellipse approximates the strike, dip and thickness of the resource model and takes into account the limited drilling and relatively wide spacing of the drilling.

Two-metre composite samples were used in the resource estimation. An average specific gravity (SG) of 2.60 was used for the resource estimate. The average SG value is based on limited SG testing (18 samples) of representative mineralized core from 11 drill holes that intersect the resource model. Gemcom GEMS 6.4.1 software was used to complete the resource estimate.

GeoVector has estimated a range of inferred resources at various Au g/t cut-off grades (COG) for the Shotgun Zone. The current inferred resource is stated using a grade cut-off of 0.50 g/t Au. A cut-off grade of 0.50 is considered a reasonable economic cut-off grade for the Shotgun zone to maximize the grade of the resource while maintaining a coherent model of the resource. A COG of 0.50 is a reasonable cut-off for this type of Au deposit in this region (eg. Donlin, Livengood).

The Company's strategy with the Shotgun Gold Project is to attract a partnership with one of the major gold mining companies. TNR is actively introducing the project to interested parties. There is a clear path on how to move this project forward using the geological and geophysical research currently available to target drilling to expand the resource and form the basis of a preliminary economic analysis. The next step is to acquire a partner that shares our vision and recognizes the growth potential and value to be added to the Shotgun project over time.

Afzaal Pirzada, P. Geo., a Qualified Person under the meaning of NI 43-101 and a consultant of the Company, is responsible for the technical content of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Mariana Lithium Project (Argentina)

TNR retains a 1.8% NSR Royalty on the Mariana Lithium property in Argentina. ILC has a right to repurchase 1.0% of the NSR Royalty on the Mariana Lithium property of which 0.9% relates to the Company's NSR interest. The Company would

receive \$900,000 on the execution of the repurchase. The project is currently being advanced in a joint venture between ILC and Ganfeng Lithium International Co. Ltd.

Los Azules Project (Argentina)

The Company has an NSR on the Los Azules Project of 0.36%. The porphyry copper exploration project is owned and operated by McEwen Mining Inc.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Total interest income	\$ 104,424	\$ 22,210	\$ -
Comprehensive income (loss)	(3,012,373)	1,144,075	(1,209,039)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)
Total assets	917,211	2,271,212	306,481
Total long-term liabilities	-	4,669,653	3,891,378
Cash dividends	-	-	-

During the year end December 31, 2018, the Company had a loss of \$3,012,373 compared to income of \$1,144,075 in the prior year. The change was primarily due to an unrealized gain on loss of significant influence of \$2,131,731 during the year ended December 31, 2017. As well, during the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded realized and unrealized losses relating to marketable securities of \$916,128 (2017 – gain of \$122,640) and unrealized loss on the change in fair value of convertible note in the amount of \$385,349 (2017 - \$Nil).

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company reported income of \$1,144,075. The balance is primarily due to an unrealized gain on loss of significant influence of \$2,131,731 during the year.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	For the Quarters Ended			
	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Total assets	\$ 917,211	\$ 1,158,196	\$ 1,415,943	\$ 1,547,620
Working capital (deficiency)	(4,955,108)	(4,345,966)	(3,895,617)	(3,670,756)
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	(4,955,108)	(4,345,966)	(3,895,617)	(3,670,756)
Income (loss) for the period	(632,302)	(594,042)	(331,386)	(1,454,643)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)

	For the Quarters Ended			
	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Total assets	\$ 2,271,212	\$ 1,602,877	\$ 1,284,252	\$ 1,912,829
Working capital (deficiency)	1,262,837	1,311,986	1,033,021	1,628,749
Shareholders' equity	(2,701,826)	(3,163,098)	(3,247,494)	(2,457,197)
Income (loss) for the period	34,232	46,247	(790,297)	1,851,395
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.01

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

The Company recognized comprehensive loss of \$3,012,373 (2017 – income of \$1,144,075) during the year ended December 31, 2018.

The following non-recurring transactions occurred in the year ended December 31, 2017:

- On January 1 and 2, 2017, the Company decreased its shareholdings in ILC by 1,349,710 common shares and the Company determined that it no longer had significant influence over ILC. Consequently, the Company has ceased equity accounting for its investment in ILC and now accounts for the ILC common shares as marketable securities. Upon the reclassification from equity investment to marketable securities the Company adjusts the value of the ILC common shares to fair value based on the quoted market price. On January 2, 2017, the fair value of the investment was \$2,183,220 resulting in an unrealized gain of \$2,131,731, net of accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$2,279 and share-based payment reserve of \$121,833.
- In the period from January 3, 2017 to December 31, 2017, the Company sold an additional 6,042,000 ILC common shares for proceeds of \$855,473 resulting in a loss of \$81,042. The adjustment to fair value as at December 31, 2017 resulted in an unrealized gain of \$201,082.

The following non-recurring transactions occurred in the year ended December 31, 2018:

- The Company sold 6,703,000 ILC common shares for net proceeds of \$621,077 resulting in a loss of \$598,505.
- The adjustment to fair value of the Company's holdings of ILC common shares as at December 31, 2018 resulted in an unrealized loss of \$317,623.
- The fair value of the equity conversion option component was estimated on transition date (transition date of January 1, 2018 for IFRS 9 adoption) to be \$385,350. As at December 31, 2018, the fair value of the equity conversion option was \$1. As a result, an unrealized loss of \$385,349 was recorded. The fair value of the conversion feature is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of 1.08 years, a risk-free rate of 1.66%, a forfeiture rate of 0%, and volatility of 83.6% on transition date. The fair value of the conversion feature is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming a life expectancy of 0.08 year, a risk-free rate of 1.85%, a forfeiture rate of 0%, and volatility of 108.22% as at December 31, 2018.

Significant trends and accounts contributing to the recurring transactions of the Company are discussed as follows:

- Interest and bank charges of \$939,329 (2017 - \$783,673) relates to the coupon interest (10%) and accretion of a financing discount on the loan payable at an effective rate of 20% and principal amount of \$4,310,448.
- Management fees of \$58,667 (2017 - \$49,000) increased in the current year following management changes during the year.
- Professional fees of \$119,846 (2017 - \$153,232) were lower in the current year as the Company has reduced ongoing service costs.
- Share-based payments of \$378,731 (2017 - \$229,408) relate to the value of options granted and vesting in the year ended.

Three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

The Company recognized comprehensive loss of \$632,302 (2017 – income of \$34,232) during the three months ended December 31, 2018.

The following non-recurring transactions occurred in the period ended December 31, 2018:

- The Company sold 1,333,000 ILC common shares for net proceeds of \$69,180 resulting in a loss of \$173,710.
- The adjustment to fair value of the Company's holdings of ILC common shares as at December 31, 2018 resulted in an unrealized loss of \$25,695.

Significant trends and accounts contributing to the recurring transactions of the Company are discussed as follows:

- Interest and bank charges of \$235,088 (2017 - \$197,035) relates to the coupon interest (10%) and accretion of a financing discount on the loan payable at an effective rate of 20% and principal amount of \$4,310,448.
- Directors' fees of \$42,432 (2017 - \$7,500) were increased following directorship and management changes in the current period.
- Management fees of \$31,667 (2017 - \$9,000) were increased following directorship and management changes in the current period.
- Share-based payments of \$23,160 (2017 - \$202,009) relate to the value of options granted and vesting in the period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

To date, the Company has not yet realized profitable operations and has relied on debt and equity financings and trade credit to fund the losses. The Company currently requires either additional financing or the disposal of some of its assets to continue in business and, if additional financing is required, there can be no assurances that such financing will be available or if available, will be on reasonable terms. The Company has the ability to sell assets of up to \$500,000 without consultation with its lender of the loan payable. The Company will consider divesting of shares in ILC to provide financial resources.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The Company has not generated revenue from operations and with a working capital deficit of \$4,955,108; additional financing will be required in the foreseeable future to fund the Company's established business plan. These circumstances comprise a material uncertainty which may lend significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

Net cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$518,773 (2017 – \$588,483) representing the expense of general administrative costs, net of changes in working capital.

Net cash provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$528,994 (2017 – \$219,126). During the year ended, the Company generated proceeds of \$621,077 from the sale of ILC shares and purchased \$92,083 of ILC shares.

The Company may benefit from royalty arrangements once certain major copper and lithium projects come to production. These projects have not yet reached development. There is a risk that planned projects could be delayed or not yield as much as expected, and if so this will affect the Company's anticipated cash flows, possibly requiring the shortfall to be financed. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. If adequate financing is not available when required, the Company may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate various programs and ultimately may be unable to continue in operation. The Company may seek such additional financing through debt or equity offerings, but there can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. Any equity offering will result in dilution to the ownership interests of the Company's shareholders and may result in dilution to the value of such interests.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel consists of directors, officers and companies controlled by them.

Management Compensation and other related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company entered into transactions with key management personnel as follows:

Transaction	Relationship	2018	2017
Management fees	A company controlled by a former director	\$ -	\$ 3,500
Management fees	A company controlled by a former officer	-	3,500
Management fees	Director and executive officer	58,667	36,000
Administration fees	Spouse of a former director	-	2,000
Administration fees (Argentina)	Officer of a subsidiary	2,919	29,496
Consulting fees	A company controlled by a former officer	12,333	6,000
Consulting fees	A company controlled by an officer	36,000	36,000
Consulting fees	Directors and former director of the Company	19,833	11,000
Consulting fees	Former officer	-	4,780
IT services	A company controlled by a former director	12,535	-
Directors' fees	Directors and former director of the Company	60,932	30,000
Rent (office)	Private company with a former director in common	-	2,000
Stock based compensation	Directors and officers	289,553	202,538
		\$ 492,772	\$ 366,814

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include amounts due to directors, officers and former directors and officers and a company related by common directors and officer of the Company at December 31, 2018 of \$80,883 (December 31, 2017 - \$76,698). With the exception of the short-term promissory note described below, all amounts are non-interest bearing and have no formal terms of repayment.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is a short-term promissory note payable to a director of the Company's subsidiary. The promissory note has a principal balance of US\$25,000 which accrues interest at a rate of 12% per annum. The promissory note was granted with respect to the termination of a formal compensation arrangement with the Director.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company transferred ownership of 1,214,710 (2016 – nil) common shares of ILC to directors, officers and former directors and officers of the Company to settle accounts payable of \$398,710 and recognized a gain on debt settlement of \$394,269.

Commitments - Consulting agreements

The Company entered into consulting agreements with two officers of the Company for the provision of consulting services at a current cost of \$72,000 and \$180,000 per annum respectively. The agreements renew annually at the discretion of the Company's compensation committee. If either of the agreements are terminated without cause, the Company is required to pay a lump sum equal to the greater of (a) one months' fees for each year the consultant has acted on behalf of the Company and (b) twelve months' worth of fees. Should the Company be subject to a change in control and the consultant terminated without cause, the Company must pay an amount equal to three times the prior twelve months gross pay.

Commitments - Bonus

In the event the Company completes the sale of its subsidiary Compania Minera Solitario de Argentina S.A. ("Solitario") or its NSR Royalty on the Los Azules Project, a bonus of up to US\$200,000 is payable to a Director of Solitario. The bonus is calculated as 0.5% of net proceeds received by the Company in the aforementioned transaction.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

The most significant estimates relate to the valuation of deferred income tax amounts, value of marketable securities, certain financial instruments, impairment testing and calculation of share-based payments. Share-based payments, as measured with respect to stock options granted, are estimated by reference to the Black-Scholes pricing model; a detailed discussion of management's estimates with respect to the pricing model is found in Note 8. Value of marketable securities is based on the closing share price on the date of the Statement of Financial Position and may be influenced by trading volume activities. The Company has reviewed its exploration and evaluation assets for indications of impairment and adjusted the carrying values of the exploration and evaluation assets to reflect management's decision to impair certain properties. The value of deferred tax assets is evaluated based on the probability of realization; the Company has assessed that it is improbable that such assets will be realized and has accordingly not recognized a value for deferred tax assets. Management is required to make estimates when determining the valuation of its convertible debenture receivable. The convertible debenture receivable, and the associated conversion feature (which comprise the Derivative asset on the Statement of Financial Position), required option pricing models that involved various estimates and assumptions.

The most significant judgments relate to the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries and previously the determination to apply equity accounting on its investment in associate which was based on significant influence resulting from common directorship.

Adoption of new accounting standard

Financial Instruments

On January 1, 2018 the Company adopted IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. This new standard replaces International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

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

The following is the new accounting policy for financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9:

Financial assets

The Company will now classify its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading (including all equity derivative instruments) are classified as FVTPL; for other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI.

The Company's accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at FVTPL are included in the statement of (loss) income in the period.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income in they arise.

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost: The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's financial assets under IFRS 9:

Financial asset	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	Fair value through profit or loss
Receivable	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	Fair value through profit or loss
Convertible debentures receivable	Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss: This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, secured convertible debentures and flow-through obligation, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company classified its accounts payable and loan payable at amortized cost.

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

IFRS 9 resulted in the Company no longer separating the embedded derivative from its host contract and the entire asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in balances shown as convertible debenture receivable and derivative asset as at December 31, 2017 to be combined into a single figure and shown as convertible debenture receivable as at December 31, 2018. The Company adopted the standard retrospectively.

New standard not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2018 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The new and revised standards are as follows:

IFRS 16 – Leases: On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 16 Leases. The new standard will replace IAS 17 Leases and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee. Instead, all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. IFRS 16 does not require a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for short term leases (i.e. leases of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. The Company is evaluating the effect of this standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments: clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include credit risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

Please refer to Note 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further details.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2018.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company does not have any proposed transactions as at December 31, 2018 other than as disclosed elsewhere in this document.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following table summarizes the outstanding share capital as of the date of the MD&A:

	Number of shares issued or issuable
Common shares	157,016,447
Stock options	15,300,000
Stock warrants	7,200,000

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Information provided in this report, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future value for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Management maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurances that the Company's assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant and timely information.

BUSINESS RISKS

TNR Gold Corp.'s business activities are subject to significant risks, including, but not limited to, those described below. Every investor or potential investor in the Company's securities should carefully consider these risks. Any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business and prospects, and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. Additional risks related to our material properties are discussed in the technical reports and other documents filed by the Company from time to time on SEDAR. In addition, other risks and uncertainties not presently known by management of the Company or that management currently believes are immaterial could affect the Company, its business and prospects.

VOLATILITY IN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES

The Common Shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). The per share price of the Common Shares on the TSXV fluctuated from a high of C\$0.085 to a low of C\$0.025 during the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2018. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuation in price not occur.

Securities of mining exploration companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, currency fluctuations and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. Other factors unrelated to the Company's performance that may have an effect on the price of the Common Shares include the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Company's business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not continue to follow the Company's securities; the lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of Common Shares; and the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities. The price of the Common Shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in commodity prices, by the Company's financial condition and results of operations as reflected in its quarterly financial statements and by other operational and regulatory matters.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Common Shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. TNR Gold may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

PERMITTING

The Company's operations and exploration activities are subject to receiving and maintaining licenses, permits and approvals, including regulatory relief or amendments, (collectively, "permits") from appropriate governmental authorities. Before any development on any of its properties the Company must receive numerous permits, and continued operations at the Company's mines is also dependent on maintaining, complying with and renewing required permits or obtaining additional permits.

The Company's or its partners current and anticipated future operations, including further exploration and development activities and the commencement of production from the Company's exploration and evaluation assets in the USA, Argentina or other countries requires the granting of the necessary permits from various federal, state and local authorities. The granting, continuing validity and enforcement of the terms of such concessions and permits are, as a practical matter, often subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or government officials.

TNR Gold may be unable to obtain on a timely basis or maintain in the future all necessary permits required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities and properties or maintain continued operations. Delays may occur in connection with obtaining necessary renewals of permits for the Company's existing operations and activities, additional permits for existing or future operations or activities, or additional permits associated with new legislation. It is possible that previously issued permits may become suspended or revoked for a variety of reasons, including through government or court action.

There can be no assurance that the Company will receive or continue to hold all permits necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property or to pursue the Company's exploration activities. Even if permits or renewals are available, the terms of such permits may be unattractive to the Company and result in the applicable operations or activities being financially unattractive or uneconomic. An inability to obtain or maintain permits or to conduct mining operations pursuant to applicable permits would materially reduce the Company's cash flow.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT RISKS

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge cannot eliminate. While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Once a site with mineralization is discovered, it may take several years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including but not limited to: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as accuracy of estimated size, continuity of mineralization, average grade and metallurgical characteristics; proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company being unable to receive an adequate return on invested capital.

Development projects are uncertain and capital cost estimates, projected operating costs, production rates, recovery rates, mine life and other operating parameters and economic returns may differ significantly from those estimated for a project. Development projects rely on the accuracy of predicted factors including capital and operating costs, metallurgical recoveries, reserve estimates and future metal prices. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold, copper or silver recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production.

A project is subject to numerous risks during development including, but not limited to, the accuracy of feasibility studies, obtaining and complying with required permits, changes in environmental or other government regulations, securing all necessary surface and land tenure rights, consulting and accommodating First Nations and other indigenous groups and financing risks. Unforeseen circumstances, including those related to the amount and nature of the mineralization at the development site, technological impediments to extraction and processing, legal challenges or restrictions or governmental intervention, infrastructure limitations, environmental issues, unexpected ground conditions or other unforeseen development challenges, commodity prices, disputes with local communities or other events, could result in one or more of TNR Gold's planned developments becoming impractical or uneconomic to complete. Any such occurrence could have an adverse impact on the Company's growth, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the Company's projects will continue in accordance with current expectations or at all. See also "Permitting" above.

TITLE RISKS

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to mineral concessions may be disputed.

The Company relies on the confirmation of its ownership for mining claims from the appropriate government agencies when paying rental payments for such mining claims requested by these agencies. There could be a risk in the future of the changing internal policies of such government agencies or risk related to third parties challenging in the future the ownership of such mining claims.

Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of such properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interest, including prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers, royalties or claims, including land claims by First Nations or other indigenous groups, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In some cases, title to mineral rights and surface rights has been divided, and the Company may hold only surface rights or only mineral rights over a particular property, which can lead to potential conflict with the holder of the other rights. As a result of these issues, the Company may be constrained in its ability to operate its properties or unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties, or the economics of its mineral properties may be impacted. An impairment to or defect in the Company's title to its properties or a dispute regarding property or other related rights could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

COMPETITION

The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the identification and acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious and base metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to identify, maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on acceptable terms or at all. Consequently, the Company's prospects, revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

FINANCING RISKS

The Company's exploration activities may require additional external financing. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available when needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be acceptable to the Company. Furthermore, if the Company raises additional capital by offering equity securities or securities convertible into equity securities, any additional financing may involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders. Failure to obtain sufficient financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development, construction or

production of any or all of the Company's mineral properties. The cost and terms of such financing may significantly reduce the expected benefits from new developments or render such developments uneconomic.

At December 31, 2018, the Company held cash of \$12,742 and had current liabilities of \$5,872,319, which includes the Company's loan payable which subsequent to year end was extended to January 2022. The Company has historically relied upon equity subscriptions to satisfy its capital requirements and will likely continue to depend upon these sources to finance its activities. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in raising the desired level of financing on acceptable terms.

TNR AND ITS PARTNERS ARE SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The Company's and its partners' mineral exploration is, and any development activities will be, subject to various laws governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, environmental protection, toxic substances, land use, water use and other matters. Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory authorities curtailing the Company's or its partners operations or requiring corrective measures, any of which could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures or delays in receiving royalty revenues. 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 exploration or development.

EXPLORATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MINING ACTIVITIES CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK

The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of base or precious metals, including, without limitation, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, pit-wall failures, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and legal liability. Milling operations, if any, are subject to various hazards, including, without limitation, equipment failure and failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and legal liability.

TNR MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY FLUCTUATIONS IN COMMODITY PRICES

The value and price of the Company's common shares, the Company's financial results, and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company, if any, may be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of copper, lithium, gold and other key commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of mineral producing countries throughout the world.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Exploration, development and ultimately mining and processing activities depend, to one degree or another, on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Reliable air service, roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are significant contributors in the determination of capital and operating costs. Inadequate infrastructure could significantly delay or prevent the Company exploring and developing its projects and could result in higher costs.

TNR DOES NOT AND LIKELY WILL NOT INSURE AGAINST ALL RISKS

The Company's insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to environmental liability or other hazards which may not be insured against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause TNR to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.

TNR MAY BE SUBJECT TO DISPUTES

The Company may be involved in disputes with other parties in the future, which may result in litigation or arbitration. The results of litigation or arbitration cannot be predicted with certainty. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company.

TNR IS DEPENDENT ON KEY PERSONNEL

The Company's success depends in part on its ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel. Due to its relative size, the loss of the services of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, despite its efforts to recruit and retain qualified personnel, even when those efforts are successful, people are fallible and human error could result in a significant uninsured loss to the Company.

TNR'S OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS MAY HAVE POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

TNR's directors and officers may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies and devote a portion of their time to managing other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. However, applicable law requires the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and in the case of directors, to refrain from participating in the relevant decision in certain circumstances.

OUTLOOK

TNR Gold Corp. is working to become *the* green energy metals royalty company. The Company's strategy with Shotgun Gold Project is to attract a joint venture partnership with one of the gold major mining companies. The Company is actively introducing the project to interested parties. At its core, TNR provides significant exposure to gold, copper and lithium through its holdings in Alaska (the Shotgun gold porphyry project) and Argentina and is committed to the continued generation of in-demand projects, while diversifying its markets and building shareholder value.