Platinex Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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General

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Platinex Inc. (the "Company"or "Platinex") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, together with the notes thereto. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards **("IFRS")** issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee **("IFRIC")**. Information contained herein is presented as of June 9, 2020, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of Platinex common shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Further information about the Company and its operations can be obtained from the offices of the Company or from **www.sedar.com**.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement. The following table outlines certain significant forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A and provides the material assumptions used to develop such forward-looking statements and material risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements	Assumptions	Risk factors
The Company will be able to continue its business activities.	The Company has anticipated all material costs and the operating activities of the Company, and such costs and activities will be consistent with the Company's current expectations; the Company will be able to obtain equity funding when required.	Unforeseen costs to the Company will arise; ongoing uncertainties relating to the COVID-19 virus; any particular operating cost increase or decrease from the date of the estimation; and capital markets not being favourable for funding resulting in the Company not being able to obtain financing when required or on acceptable terms.
The Company will be able to carry out anticipated business plans.	The operating activities of the Company for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020 will be consistent with the Company's current expectations.	Sufficient funds not being available; increases in costs; ongoing uncertainties relating to the COVID-19 virus; the Company may be unable to retain key personnel.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's ability to predict or control. Please also make reference to those risk factors referenced in the "Risk Factors" section below. Readers are cautioned that the above chart does not contain an exhaustive list of the factors or assumptions that may affect the forward-looking statements, and that the assumptions underlying such statements may prove to be incorrect. 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 MD&A.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of its future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Company does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

Overview of Company

The Company was incorporated on August 12, 1998 under the laws of the Province of Ontario and trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "PTX". The Company is at the exploration and evaluation stage and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of properties for the mining of precious and base metals. The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties for mineral resources and has not determined whether the properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Recovery of amounts reported for mineral properties and related deferred expenditures is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to conduct exploration and the ability of the Company to recover value for its properties and/or upon future profitable production.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. Recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence are dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and the development and/or sale of such properties at a profit.

The Company has limited financial resources and negative operating cash flow. Until profitable production can be reached, the Company is dependent on debt or equity financings and/or the sale, lease or farm-out of exploration and evaluation assets to provide the funds necessary for the Company's operating and capital expenditures. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining requisite funding, there can be no assurance that additional funding in amounts and on terms satisfactory to the Company will be available on a timely basis to fund the further exploration and development of its properties, to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. Failure to obtain such funding has resulted in delays and could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's properties and in the possible dilution or loss of interests in such properties. If the Company raises additional funding through the issue of equity securities, such financings may dilute the holdings of the Company's existing shareholders.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of development of such properties these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, breakdown in law and order, arbitrary and punitive actions of governments and their failure to comply with their own laws and regulations.

In order to sustain its operations, the Company requires additional funds to discharge its liabilities, conduct work programs and meet overhead expenses. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including farm-out / joint venture partnerships and the issuance of equity or debt.

Overall Performance and Market Trends

The Company is in the exploration stage on its various properties and therefore it has no revenues to fund such activities. The Company accesses the public markets to finance exploration activity; the ability to raise additional capital is subject to prevailing market conditions. The projects do not have a defined mineral resource in place whereby the Company can establish a measured asset value. However, based on independent NI 43-101 technical reports, internal summary reports prepared on Company properties and adjacent properties and industry trends, the Company's management believes that further exploration work is warranted.

The market decline in 2008 and then 2011 has made it very difficult to finance property exploration through issuance of equity. Many junior mining companies trade at a significant discount to the underlying book value of their net assets. In order to attract investment, it is necessary for a company to distinguish itself from its competitors. Therefore, the Company is considering various strategies to maximize the value of the Shining Tree Gold property (described under Properties).On August 23, 2019, the Company reaffirmed its intention to continue to operate as a mineral exploration issuer under the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange ("**CSE**").

Due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, material uncertainties may arise that could influence management's going concern assumption. Management cannot accurately predict the future impact COVID-19 may have on:

- Global gold prices;
- Demand for gold and the ability to explore for gold;
- The severity and the length of potential measures taken by governments to manage the spread of the virus, and their effect on labour availability and supply lines;
- Availability of government supplies, such as water and electricity;
- Purchasing power of the Canadian dollar; and
- Ability to obtain funding.

Notwithstanding the above cautionary points the price of gold normally escalates during periods when international and especially US money supply is increasing which may be exacerbated at times of crisis such has been brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the last year the price of gold has increased by over 33%. On the days of the unprecedented market declines in March 2020 gold also briefly declined in value by approximately 12%, but since that time has confirmed an evident gold bull market which will soon likely test all time highs in the market price for gold reached nine years ago.

At the date of this MD&A, the Canadian federal government and the provincial government of Ontario have not introduced measures that have directly impeded the operational activities of the Company. Although cash in the Company has materially declined, management believes the business will continue and, accordingly, the current situation has not impacted management's going concern assumption. However, it is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

Corporate Highlights

- On January 24, 2019, 600,000 common shares were issued in a partial satisfaction of an option payment in connection with the Shining Tree property.

- On April 12, 2019, Platinex assigned its 50% interest in an option respecting, one eight unit claim held subject to an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd., and Ashley Gold Mines Limited, to Treasury Metals Inc. for $25,000 cash plus a 1% NSR royalty.

- On May 13, 2019, Skead Holdings Ltd exercised 100,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.05 to satisfy 50% of the $10,000 option payment which was due on Apr 11, 2019. The remaining $5,000 was paid in cash in May 2019.

- On April 24, 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Graham Warren to the board of directors and granted 200,000 stock options to Mr. Warren under the Company's stock option plan. These options are exercisable at a price of $0.05 per share and have a term of 5 years.

- On August 26, 2019, the Company closed a private placement of 3,333,332 Units for aggregate gross proceeds of $100,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of $0.075 for a period of 24 months from issuance.

- On June 10, 2019, the Company announced that it entered into a non-binding letter of intent ("LOI") to acquire InLove Corp. ("InLove"). On August 23, 2019, the LOI was terminated.

- On August 23, 2019, the Company announced that it no longer was seeking a Change of Business to operate as a Cannabis Issuer and is to remain a Mining Issuer.

- On September 9, 2019, the Company announced that it had made the final option payment of $28,000 in respect of the option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited.

- On October 15, 2019, the Company announced that Mr. Felix Lee, well known geologist and President of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada had been appointed to the Platinex Board and Mr. Robert Schwartz had resigned from the Board.

- On October 28, 2019, Platinex announced letters of intent to acquire claims from Skead Holdings Ltd. and the Dirks-Hinzer property both of which adjoin the Company's Shining Tree property. The acquisitions would have the impact of expanding the Shining Tree property by 565 ha or 1,395 ac. The acquisitions are to proceed subsequent to the financing currently in progress and subject to due diligence review.

- On November 1, 2019, the Company extended the expiry dates of an aggregate of 12,000,000 common share purchase warrants (the "Warrants") with original expiry dates of November 15, 2019. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.15. The Warrants will expire twenty-four months from the original expiry date. The exercise price and all other terms of the Warrants remain unchanged. No Warrants have been exercised and 13.5% of the Warrants are held by insiders of the Company. A Notice of Extension of Expiry Date was sent to all Warrant holders.

- In addition, on November 1, 2019, the Company announced the grant of an aggregate of 1,000,000 stock options under its stock option plan to certain officers and directors of the Company. The options are exercisable at a price of $0.05 per share for a term of 5 years.

- On January 23, 2020, the Company announced that it retains a 2.5% NSR royalty on a 19 km strike length of the Big Trout Lake Igneous Complex in northwestern Ontario. Work on the Big Trout Lake Igneous Complex was halted pending a lands dispute between the Ontario government, and the Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug FN. In 2009, Platinex relinquished its property interests to the Ontario government while retaining a 2.5% NSR royalty in perpetuity should some other party acquire the land prior to the end of December, 2034.

- On January 28, 2020 and March 3, 2020, the Company completed the second and third closings of a non-brokered private placement, issuing a total of 1,100,000 units for gross proceeds of $33,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one warrant of the Company. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.075 for a period of 24 months from issuance. All securities issued in connection with this Private Placement will be subject to a four month plus one day hold period from the date of issuance in accordance with applicable securities laws.

- On March 11, 2020, the Company and Treasury Metals Inc. ("Treasury") have entered into a non-binding heads of agreement between the two companies (the "Transaction"):

  a) Treasury will transfer a 100% interest in its 280 claim unit 5,045 Ha. (12,466 ac.) Shining Tree Fawcett East property (the "Shining Tree East Property") to Platinex, to create the largest combined gold focused property package in the Shining Tree District, Northern Ontario (the "Shining Tree Property"). The Shining Tree Property is located on 21km of the Ridout-Tyrrell Deformation Zone which also hosts both IAMGOLD's Côté Lake gold deposit and Pan American's Juby deposit;
  b) Treasury will transfer to Platinex royalties comprising four Ontario and Chile based exploration projects covering gold, PGM's and base metal opportunities (the "Royalties") to enhance Platinex's existing royalty portfolio;
  c) In consideration for acquiring the Shining Tree East Property and the Royalties, Platinex will issue to Treasury 12,500,000 common shares ("Consideration Shares") of Platinex and 5,000,000 non-transferable common share purchase warrants ("Consideration Warrants") of Platinex. Each Consideration Warrant will be exercisable at a price of $0.05 per share for a period of three years from the date of issuance, provided that if the closing price of the common shares of Platinex ("Platinex Shares") is equal to or greater than $0.30 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, Platinex will have the right to increase the exercise price of the Consideration Warrants by giving a written notice to Treasury that the exercise price shall be increased to $0.15 per share on the date that is 10 days from the date of such notice. In addition, Treasury shall not exercise the Consideration Warrants if such exercise would result in Treasury owning 20% or more of the issued and outstanding Platinex Shares;
  d) Treasury will contribute operational efficiencies between the two companies with a view to provide effective management going forward to advance the Shining Tree Property;
  e) Treasury will undertake to support Platinex's management for a two-year period in shareholder votes;

f) Platinex will grant Treasury a first right of refusal to participate in further financings of Platinex shares for a period of two years to maintain its percentage interest; and
g) Treasury will have the right to appoint a nominee to the board of directors of Platinex.

Completion of the Transaction is subject to further due diligence and the parties entering into a formal agreement.

- In March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus known as "COVID19" has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID19 pandemic is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

- In May 2020, the Company received a government guaranteed loan of $40,000 to help with operating costs during COVID-19. The loan is interest-free until December 31, 2022. 25% of the loan amount is eligible for forgiveness provided that the Company pays back 75% of the loan on or before December 31, 2022. If the Company does not repay the loan by December 31, 2022, the loan may be converted into a 3-year term loan at an interest rate of 5%.

Properties

The Company maintains an interest in several gold and platinum group element ("**PGE**") properties. Each property requires assessment work to keep it in good standing. Work may involve airborne geophysical surveys, ground geological, geophysical, and geochemical surveys with line-cutting and drilling.

The properties are described below:

a) Shining Tree Gold Property

In 2011, the Company vested an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd., with respect to 139 claim units (5,680 acres or 2,299 ha), situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships in Ontario (the "Shining Tree Property"). In March, 2018, the Company settled a cumulative overdue advance royalty payment by issuance of 292,307 common shares to Skead Holdings Ltd. in connection with the Shining Tree property. The settlement comprised an aggregate amount of $73,000, which included a $35,000 cash payment. The Company now holds a 100% interest in the claims subject to a 3% NSR and advance royalty payments of $10,000 per year commencing in April 2019. On May 13, 2019, Skead Holdings Ltd exercised 100,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.05 to satisfy 50% of the $10,000 option payment which was due on Apr 11, 2019. The remaining $5,000 was paid in cash in May 2019.

Further Platinex may eliminate the requirement for future advance royalty payments by making a one-time advance royalty payment of $100,000. Two thirds of the 3% NSR may be reduced by staged payments totaling $1.75 million. If Skead Holdings Ltd. wishes to sell the residual royalty interest the Company retains a right of first refusal to purchase the NSR. On May 10, 2012, the Company acquired a lease (40 acres, 16 ha) from Gary John McBride for 200,000 shares of the Company. The lease is central to the Shining Tree property.

Subsequently, the Company entered into two agreements in August 2016 and a further five agreements in November, 2016, January, 2017, March, 2017, April, 2017 and June 2017 and staked claims in December, 2016 which significantly expand the size and potential of its Shining Tree gold property. Platinex has entered into an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited, with respect to certain claims situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario. Platinex has the right to acquire a 100%-interest in the 54 claim units and a 50% interest in a further 8 claim units (991 ha or 2,480 acres), subject to a 2% NSR, by issuing 200,000 shares of Platinex, and by making cash payments (or share equivalent) of $95,000 and by incurring property expenditures of $500,000 during the ensuing four-year period to August 17, 2020. Platinex also entered into an agreement with two prospectors to purchase a 100% interest in four claims comprising 20 claim units (320 ha or 800 acres) in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario by issuing 400,000 shares of Platinex. Platinex subsequently entered into five agreements with one prospector to purchase a 100% interest in: ten claims comprising 70 claim units (1,120 ha or 2,800 acres) for 398,000 shares on November 3, 2016; four claims comprising 43 claim units (688 ha. or 1,720 acres) for 71,429 shares on January 25, 2017; eight claims comprising 96 claim units (1,536 ha or 3,840acres) for 86,705 shares on March 30, 2017; 21 claims comprising 267 claim units (4,272 ha or 10,680 acres) for 391,250 shares on April 20, 2017 and 9 claims comprising 127 claim units (2,032 ha or 5,080 acres) for $5,000 and 436,190 shares on June 20, 2017. Platinex also staked claims comprising 45 claim units (720 ha or 1,800 acres). Six claim units were subsequently included in the Skead Agreement. On December 12, 2017, the Company issued 138,888 shares to Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited to satisfy a portion of a $25,000 option payment on the Skead-Ashley option.

In January and March 2019, the following amendments were made to the option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited:

(i) The $25,000 option in arrears was increased to $30,000 on January 18, 2019 and satisfied through the issuance of shares (shares issued in January 2019);
(ii) Final option payment of $30,000 (payable in cash) due August 17, 2019; (amended see below)
(iii) Year 3 expenditures of $150,000 due on or before August 17, 2020; (amended see below)
(iv) Year 4 expenditures of $200,000 due on or before August 17, 2021. (amended see below)

The property acquisition has encircled the former producing Ronda Gold Mine and includes the southern half of the workings enhancing the Shining Tree property's exposure to the intersection of a major east-west gold bearing structure, the Ridout-Tyrrell Deformation Zone and a north-south fault. In particular, Platinex has focused on acquisition of the recently mapped expression of the Ridout-Tyrrell Deformation Zone as it represents a possible source of the many gold in till anomalies

A NI 43-101 technical report dated June 8, 2018 prepared by Hrayr Agnerian covers the expanded property and has been filed on SEDAR.

In April, 2018 a new claim system in the Province of Ontario came into effect based on a UTM grid with a complicated conversion system to convert heritage claims to the new cells. Although the complexities of the system had not been resolved with industry consultation, implementation was rushed due to the impending provincial election. As a result outside property boundaries changed and some cells are shared along pre-existing boundary claims between or among the holders. If one's neighbouring holding is abandoned then one's share of the cell claim increases as does one's overall property size. Incremental changes in property size can occur from time to time. The government did not give any consideration to how underlying interests in the claims would resolve.

On March 25, 2019 Platinex Inc. amended its Option Agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. And Ashley Gold Mines Limited **("Skead-Ashley")** to segment claim L4212960 which is held 50% by Skead-Ashley, from the remainder of the optioned property which is held as to 100% by Skead-Ashley.

On April 12, 2019 Platinex assigned its rights to the option on claim L4212960 to Treasury Metals Inc. for $25,000 cash and a 1% NSR in the 50% interest in claim L4212960. The residual requirements of Platinex under the Skead Ashley agreement were accordingly amended to:

a) Final option payment of $28,000 (paid) due August 17, 2019;
b) Year 3 expenditures of $140,000 due on or before August 17, 2020;
c) Year 4 expenditures of $186,667 due on or before August 17, 2021.

On September 9, 2019, Platinex made the final option payment of $28,000 to Skead-Ashley in accordance with the amended agreement.

In April 2020, some 50 cell units in Kelvin Twp expired. On May 22, 2020, Platinex acquired 60 cell units by staking.

Giving consideration to the above changes Platinex now holds some 860 cells and partial cells comprising 15,229 ha or 37,616 acres.

b) Herrick Deposit

The property is underlain by a northwest trending, steeply dipping, sequence of felsic to mafic metavolcanic rocks overlain by younger Timiskaming aged rocks and intruded by irregular trachyte porphyries and syenite stocks of Early Precambrian age.

Shining Tree's Herrick deposit was discovered in 1918 and subsequently was developed by a 94 m shaft with 345 m of lateral development on two veins. In 1989 Unocal Ltd. evaluated the historic data and, based on that, stated a potential for the system to carry 5,716 tonnes per vertical metre at 7.2 g/t Au over a width of 1.8 m (400 ounces per vertical foot), Unocal carried out diamond drilling of 11 holes for 1,473m and collected 201 channel samples and 35 composite grab samples on the Herrick vein. In 1990 Fort Knox Gold Inc. followed this work with 45 further channel samples and confirmed the presence of gold mineralization over a 385m strike length, obtaining samples grading up to 56.5 g/t Au over 1.0 m.

Between 2009 and 2011, the Company has drilled 51 holes for 6,190m on the Herrick deposit. All except one of the holes returned gold values and the deposit has been tested along a 380m strike length and to 300m depth. It is open in all directions.

c) Gold in Glacial Till

From October 2008 to March 2012, then from August 2016 to present, the Company has carried out an exploration program on the property. Particular interest is focused on 446 samples recovered from basal till that have been processed by Overburden Drilling Management. Many of the samples contain pristine gold grains indicating a nearby bedrock source. The Company views this result as the initial step in locating and identifying one or more major gold deposits, potentially leading to a new major gold camp.

Acquisition of a significant strike extent along the Ridout-Tyrrell Deformation Zone will give Platinex access to a very prospective source for the gold. This deformation zone remains largely underexplored.

Gold is known as the best pathfinder to gold, intuitively providing the most direct path to a significant discovery. Less direct indicators of gold including other geochemical, geophysical and geological expressions are less reliable indicators of gold in the ground. Not all major gold deposits in glaciated terrains provide evidence of their existence through gold dispersion trains. However, gold dispersion trains are always pathfinders to sources of gold in place and major gold dispersion trains are either associated with major gold deposits or multiple spatially concentrated gold deposits. This is the promise of the Shining Tree property.

d) Highlights for the Potential of the Shining Tree Property

Discussions with several parties are being undertaken to finance exploration of the Shining Tree Property. The more salient aspects of the Shining Tree Property's potential include:

1. Mining camp scale property which de-risks chances of exploration failure. Shining Tree is a virtually pristine property from a modern exploration viewpoint sited in the Abitibi Orogen which is one of the most prolific known gold belts in the world.
2. Gold in till results work needs to be followed up and expanded.
3. Presence of a major gold bearing deformation (collision) zone (Ridout-Tyrrell) for at least a 21 km strike length which has not been a focus of prospecting or exploration in the past.
4. Proximity to a gold porphyry in the area (Cote Lake) which is older than other known gold deposits in the Abitibi, is the only known gold porphyry deposit in the Abitibi, and its provenance and possible repetition are yet to be determined.
5. Presence of many gold prospects and deposits with good gold grades with limited modern exploration.
6. Existence of at least two persistent types of gold association. (gold-arsenic and gold-telluride association). These are signature features prominent in major gold camps such as Kirkland Lake and Red Lake.
7. Continuity of gold mineralization hole to hole as at the Herrick deposit has positive size implications. If the gold grades found in near surface sampling (eg 7-12 g/t Au) repeats at depth there may be potential to find a deposit like the West Timmins Mine at depth.
8. Proximity along east west structures to two significant scale gold deposits (Cote Lake (6.5 million ounces Au indicated resources inclusive of resources) and the Juby (approximately 4 million ounce Au)).
9. Probable development of a mill (projected at some 35,000 tonnes per day) at Cote Lake will bring milling capacity and mining infrastructure closer to Shining Tree and increase the intrinsic value and potential of the property.
10. The bulk of the property is 100% owned by Platinex with no underlying royalties. A small portion of this is subject to a 3%NSR and $10,000 annual advance royalty payments. The remaining portion of the property is subject to an option agreement with favourable terms.
11. There is a team of prospector-vendors and consulting geologists very knowledgeable about the property and the belt and who have collaborated to build up this opportunity and remain as a resource.

e) Memorandum of Understanding

In October 2017, the 2009 exploration agreement with Mattagami and Matachewan First Nations was amended to include the additional claim units to the Shining Tree property. A revised mineral exploration plan under the New Ontario Mining Act was submitted in 2017 and is now in effect. A new 3 year exploration permit was applied for in September 2017 and is now approved. Platinex issued 100,000 common shares of the Company to Mattagami First Nation in consideration of assistance they provided in facilitating the permitting process during exploration and the receipt of a written report identifying traditional knowledge and activities in reference to the Shining Tree property.

For the purpose of this MD&A, James R. Trusler, P.Eng., Chairman and Interim CEO of the Company is the Qualified Person.

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following is selected financial data derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 and for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Description	Year Ended December 31, 2019 $	Year Ended December 31, 2018 $	Year Ended December 31, 2017 $
Total revenues	nil	nil	nil
Net loss	(456,768)	(3,393,214)	(881,434)
Net loss per common share – basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Total assets	65,736	106,221	2,722,041
Total non-current financial liabilities	nil	nil	nil
Distribution or cash dividends	nil	nil	nil

Summary of Quarterly Information

The following table sets out financial performance highlights for the last eight fiscal quarters.

	Dec-19 $	Sept-19 $	Jun-19 $	Mar-19 $	Dec-18 $	Sept-18 $	Jun-18 $	Mar-18 $
Expenses	265,326	92,632	52,082	46,728	2,369,332	405,250	167,522	451,110
Net loss	265,326	92,632	52,082	46,728	2,369,332	405,250	167,522	451,110
Loss per share basic	0.0027	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0243	0.0042	0.0017	0.0046
Loss per share fully diluted	0.0027	0.0009	0.0005	0.0004	0.0243	0.0042	0.0017	0.0046

Financial Position	Dec-19 $	Sept-19 $	Jun-19 $	Mar-19 $	Dec-18 $	Sept-18 $	Jun-18 $	Mar-18 $
Total assets	65,736	181,756	156,233	134,937	106,221	2,404,907	2,411,767	2,565,364
Total long-term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)	(483,976)	(231,650)	(239,018)	(199,336)	(188,608)	2,175,124	2,309,174	2,469,696

Results of Operations

For the three months ended December 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2018

The Company's net loss totaled $265,326 for the three months ended December 31, 2019, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.0027. This compares with a net loss of $2,369,332 with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.0243 for the three months ended December 31, 2018. The decrease in net loss of $2,104,006 was primarily attributable to:

- For the three months ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded an impairment of exploration and evaluation asset of $96,723 compared to $2,188,670 for the three months ended December 31, 2018. In both periods, the Company wrote down the Shining Tree property due to indicators of impairment.
- For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company expensed its investment in IGF and royalty in DSC in the amount of $232,910. The Company deemed that the investment in IGF had declined in value and expensed the entire investment along with its 5% gross revenue royalty in DSC.
- For the three months ended December 31, 2018, the Company purchased a 5% gross revenue royalty from Dave's Space Cakes LLC, for $118,787.
- For the three months ended December 31, 2019, management fees increased by $48,020 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2018. In the 2018 period, management and the board of directors agreed to partial consideration for services rendered until the Company's cash flow position improves.
- For the three months ended December 31, 2019, professional fees decreased by $19,048 compared to the 2018 period. The decrease in the 2019 period resulted from the reduced need for professional services in the 2019 period.

For the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the year ended December 31, 2018

The Company's net loss totaled $456,768 for the year ended December 31, 2019, with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.0046. This compares with a net loss of $3,393,214 with basic and diluted loss per share of $0.035 for the year ended December 31, 2018. The decrease in net loss of $2,936,446 was primarily attributable to:

- For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred $51,429 in consulting fees compared to $349,114 for the year ended December 31, 2018. Consulting fees in the 2018 period included a $170,000 non-cash value of compensation warrants issued to the Company's capital advisors and a $25,000 non-cash value of common shares issued as part of the royalty investment. During the 2019 period, the Company engaged fewer consultants.
- The decrease in share-based payments of $245,600 for the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to the year ended December 31, 2018, was due to 1,200,000 stock options issued in the 2019 period while 3,800,000 options were issued in the 2018 period. Share-based payments will vary from period to period depending upon the number of options granted and vested during a period and the fair value of the options calculated as at the grant date.
- For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company recorded an impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $96,723 compared to $2,188,670 for the year ended December 31, 2018. In both years, the Company wrote down the Shining Tree property due to indicators of impairment.

- For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company expensed its investment in IGF and royalty in DSC in the amount of $232,910. The Company deemed that the investment in IGF had declined in value and expensed the entire investment along with its 5% gross revenue royalty in DSC.

- For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred $114,320 in management fees compared to $139,155 for the year ended December 31, 2018. In the 2019 period, management and the board of directors agreed to partial consideration for services rendered until the Company's cash flow position improves.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $484,938 (deficiency of $224,980 – December 31, 2018) and cash balances of $1,154 ($13,797 – December 31, 2018).

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Cash	$ 1,154	$ 13,797
Other current assets	63,620	56,052
Current liabilities	(549,712)	(294,829)
Working capital (deficiency)	$ (484,938)	$ (224,980)

Working capital (deficiency) is defined as current assets net of current liabilities, which is a non-GAAP measure. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. However, management believes that it is useful in assessing the Company's liquidity.

The Company has limited financial resources and no source of operating revenue. In the past, it has relied on debt and equity financings to maintain its exploration, environmental permitting, and engineering and development activities and meet its administrative costs. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including the possible joint venturing of a direct interest in its projects and by the issuance of equity and/or debt. If the Company experiences significant delays in obtaining additional funding necessary to fund its ongoing operating and capital requirements, this may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, business and plan of operations.

The mineral properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stages and, consequently, the Company has no current source of operating revenue and is dependent on external financing to fund continued exploration and development of its mineral properties. Historically, the Company's principal sources of funding have been the issuance of equity securities for cash and interest income from short-term investments.

The challenging financial markets currently faced by companies in the junior mining sector generally, have had a significant adverse effect on the Company's share price and on its ability to raise additional funds through equity financings on a timely basis. The Company has taken steps to conserve cash pending completion of additional financings.

Transactions with Related Parties

Related parties include the Board of Directors and other key management personnel, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals. Related party transactions are conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange value (the value amount established and agreed to by the related parties).

The following summarizes the Company's related party transactions for the periods are presented below:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Rent paid	$ 12,000	$ 9,000

Key management personnel is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. Company's key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary.

Remuneration of key management of Company for the years are presented below:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Management fees and salaries	$ 114,320	$ 138,870
Professional fees	46,094	11,424
Director fees	nil	40,000
Stock based compensation	20,400	266,000
	$ 180,814	**$ 456,294**

As at December 31, 2019, related parties were owed $215,572 (December 31, 2018 - $40,078) recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

There are no material decisions by the Board of Directors of the Company with respect to any imminent or proposed transactions that have not been disclosed.

Financial Instruments and Risk Factors

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value hierarchy is comprised of three levels: (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1); (b) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3). As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had no financial instruments valued using the fair value hierarchy.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying value of the Company's cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities represent their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is attributable to cash. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash is maintained at a major financial institution with reputable credit and therefore management believes credit risk to be minimal.

Liquidity Risk

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of $1,154 (2018 - $13,797) to settle current liabilities of $549,712 (2018 - $294,829). If additional financing in the near term is delayed, the Company may consider the sale of non-core assets to assist it in meeting its ongoing capital requirements. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally due in 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market Risk

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company has cash balances subject to nominal interest rate. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. The Company has no loans and consequently is not exposed to interest rate risk on liabilities.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price Risk

The Company is indirectly exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Judgements

Judgements that management has made in process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized on the consolidated financial statements include:

a) Going concern

The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgements of management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short and long-term operating budget, investment and financing activities and management's strategic planning. Should those judgements prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumptions would be inappropriate.

b) Functional currency

The determination of functional currency for the Company's subsidiaries requires assessment of the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

c) Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses, is a subjective process involving judgement and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases. Determining whether to test for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets requires management's judgement, among others, regarding the following:

(i) The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
(ii) Substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
(iii) Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
(iv) Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Additional external factors which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant negative industry or economic trends and significant declines in ore prices.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash generating units requires considerable management judgement. In testing an individual asset or cash generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal or impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available.

Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and losses may occur during the next period.

d) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

e) Income Taxes and Other Taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgement is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

a) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in notes 8 and 9 of the consolidated financial statements.

b) Commitments and contingencies as detailed in "Properties" above and "Commitments and Contingencies" below.

Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental

The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

New Accounting Policies

Leases ("IFRS 16")

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and became effective for the Company as at January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. The application of the new standard had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as at January 1, 2019.

Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23")

The Company adopted IFRIC 23 on January 1, 2019 on a modified retrospective basis without restatement of comparative information. The interpretation requires an entity to assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings and to exercise judgment in determining whether each tax treatment should be considered independently or whether some tax treatments should be considered together. The decision should be based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty. An entity also has to consider whether it is probable that the relevant authority will accept each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, assuming that the taxation authority with the right to examine any amounts reported to it will examine those amounts and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so. The adoption of the new standard had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as at January 1, 2019.

Business Combinations ("IFRS 3")

In October 2018, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 3, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 with early adoption permitted. The amendment clarifies that a business must include, at minimum, an input and a substantive process that together contribute to the ability to create outputs, and assists companies in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or an acquisition of a group of assets by providing supplemental guidance for assessing whether an acquired process is substantive. The Company has decided to early adopt the amendments to IFRS 3 effective January 1, 2019 and shall apply the amended standard in assessing business combinations on a prospective basis. For acquisitions that are determined to be acquisitions of assets as opposed to business combinations, the Company allocates the transaction price to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the basis of their relative fair values, and no goodwill is recognized. Acquisitions that continue to meet the definition of a business combination are accounted for under the acquisition method, without any changes to the Company's accounting policy. The adoption of the new standard had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

The accumulated costs relating to the Company's interests in mineral properties are detailed in the annual consolidated financial statements and notes for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The number of common shares of the Company outstanding and the number of common shares issuable pursuant to other outstanding securities of Platinex as at June 9, 2020 are as follows:

Securities	As at June 9, 2020
Common shares outstanding	102,214,927
Issuable under options	8,250,000
Issuable under warrants	24,604,832
Total securities	**135,069,759**

Risk Factors

An investment in the securities of the Company is highly speculative and involves numerous and significant risks. Such investment should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors described below.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Mining and exploration operations generally 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 precious metals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, 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 possible legal liability. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which may not be eliminated even with a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge. While the discovery of precious metals and other minerals may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. 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, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as quantity and quality of the minerals and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations on 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 their combination may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company on the search and evaluation of precious metals and other minerals will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore or other minerals.

Land Title

Although the title to the properties in which the Company holds an interest was reviewed by or on behalf of the Company, no formal title opinions were delivered to the Company and, consequently, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting such properties. Title insurance generally is not available, and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the Company's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects.

Competition May Hinder Corporate Growth

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies for the 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 maintain or acquire attractive mining properties or skilled resources on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the Company's revenues, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Additional Capital

The development and exploration of the Company's properties will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties or even a loss of property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

Commodity Prices

The price of the common shares, the Company's financial results and exploration and development and mining activities may in the future be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of gold. Gold prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of gold by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world. The price of gold has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of the Company's properties to be impracticable. Future production from the Company's properties is dependent on gold prices that are adequate to make these properties economic.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's reserve and/or resource estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Government Regulation

The mining, processing, development and mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters.

Exploration may also be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on future exploration and production, price controls, export controls, currency availability, foreign exchange controls, income taxes, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary permits, opposition to mining from environmental and other non-governmental organizations, limitations on foreign ownership, expropriation of property, ownership of assets, environmental legislation, labour relations, limitations on repatriation of income and return of capital, limitations on mineral exports, high rates of inflation, increased financing costs, and site safety. This may affect both the Company's ability to undertake exploration and development activities on present and future properties in the manner contemplated, and its ability to continue to explore, develop and operate those properties in which it has an interest or for which it has obtained exploration and development rights to date.

Although the Company believes that its exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail development or future potential production. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Political Risks

All of the Company's current operations are conducted in Ontario, and as such, are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts, and changes in taxation policies.

Future political actions cannot be predicted and may adversely affect the Company. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in the province of Ontario may adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Future operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. The possibility that future governments may adopt substantially different policies, which may extend to the expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out.

Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Company's consolidated business, results of operations and financial condition.

Labour and Employment Matters

While the Company has good relations with its employees, these relations may be impacted by changes in the scheme of labour relations which may be introduced by the relevant governmental authorities in whose jurisdictions the Company carries on business. Adverse changes in such legislation may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Market Price of Common Shares

Securities of micro and small-cap 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 and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The Company's share price is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in gold prices or in its financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly earnings reports. 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; 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; the size of the

Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities; and a substantial decline in the price of the common shares that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities to be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, further reducing market liquidity.

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. The Company 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.

Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of common shares. The Company has previously completed private placements at prices per share which are from time to time lower than the market price of the common shares. Accordingly, a significant number of shareholders of the Company have an investment profit in the common shares of the Company that they may seek to liquidate.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and other applicable laws.

Management

The success of the Company is currently largely dependent on the performance of its management. Shareholders will be relying on the good faith, experience and judgment of the Company's management and advisers in supervising and providing for the effective management of the business of the Company. The loss of the services of these persons could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its management or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Additionally, directors and officers of the Company may also serve as directors and/or officers of other public companies from time to time.

Consequently, such directors and officers will be dividing their time between their duties to the Company and their duties to their other reporting issuers.

The Company has not purchased "key-man" insurance, nor has it entered into non-competition and non-disclosure agreements with management and has no current plans to do so.

Permitting Matters

The Company's operations are subject to receiving and maintaining permits and licences from appropriate governmental authorities from time to time. Although Platinex currently has all required permits and licences for its operations as currently conducted, there is no assurance that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining all necessary renewals of such permits and licences for the existing operations or additional permits or licences for all future new operations. Prior to any development on any of its properties, Platinex must receive permits and licences from appropriate governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that Platinex will receive and/or continue to hold all permits and licences necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property, or that any such licences or permits awarded will not be cancelled pursuant to applicable legislation.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

Platinex's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to Platinex's properties or the properties of others, delays in exploration, development, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company currently maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance and general liability insurance in such amounts as it considers to be reasonable. Accordingly, the insurance of the Company does not cover the potential risks associated with a mineral exploration 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 may not be generally available to Platinex or to other companies in the mineral exploration industry on acceptable terms. Platinex might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which Platinex may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause Platinex to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of Platinex's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Platinex's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which Platinex holds interests which are unknown to Platinex at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with Platinex's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, Platinex may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mineral exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and/or mineral exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses or capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new mineral exploration properties.

Infrastructure

Mineral exploration, processing, development and related activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect Platinex's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

No History of Mineral Production

Platinex has never had any interest in mineral producing properties. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered at any of Platinex's current or future properties, nor is there any assurance that the exploration programs thereon will yield any positive results. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any of the Company's properties will ever be brought to a stage where mineral resources can profitably be produced thereon. Factors which may limit the ability of Platinex to produce mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the price of the mineral resources for which the Company is exploring, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR at **www.sedar.com**.