

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

Dated: January 18, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") covers the financial statements of Tanzania Minerals Corp. (the "Company") as at November 30, 2018, and for the nine months then ended (the "Financial Statements"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended February 28, 2018 (the "Annual Financial Statements"). The information contained in this report is current to January 18, 2019 and has been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

The accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. Other information contained in this document has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the Annual Financial Statements.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that the Financial Statements and MD&A do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made. The Company's officers certify that the Financial Statements and MD&A fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition, result of operations and cash flows, of the Company as the date hereof.

The Board of Directors approves the Financial Statements and MD&A, and ensures that the Company's officers have discharged their financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which reviews and approves all financial reports prior to filing.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

Certain statements in this report may constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Consequently, readers should not place any undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. In addition, these forward-looking statements relate to the date on which they were made.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on June 29, 2007.

On April 26, 2018, the Company consolidated its share capital on the basis of one post consolidated common share for every 30 pre-consolidated common shares. All common share and per common share

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

amounts, including options and warrants, in these financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share consolidation.

On May 14, 2018, the Company announced that James Walchuck resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors. The Company has appointed Rob Dzisiak (currently the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, which position he will resign effective immediately) the interim President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Lorilee Kozuska (currently the Company's controller) as interim Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

On July 4, 2018, the Company announced the closing of a private placement offering (the "Offering") of \$629,994 of gross proceeds based on the issuance of 6,999,932 units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.09 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share (a "Common Share") and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.12 until July 4, 2019 (with a restriction on the exercise of the warrants in the event that the holder would own more than 9.99% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company as a result of such exercise). The Company paid arm's length finder's fees of \$36,606. The Common Shares and Warrants are subject to a resale restriction until November 5, 2018. Closing of the Offering remains subject to receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, including final approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

One of the directors and the spouse of one of the directors of the Company acquired a portion of the Offering, and their participation (the "Insider Participation") is considered to be a "related party transaction" as defined under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 ("MI 61-101"). The Insider Participation is exempt from the formal valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101.

The net proceeds of the private placement will be used for the repayment of debt as well as for general corporate purposes.

On July 18, 2018, the Company announced the resignation of David Eaton as a member of the Board of Directors. The Company has appointed Bev Funston as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company effective immediately.

On August 16, 2018, the Company announced the resignation of Grant Hall as a member of the Board of Directors. The Company has appointed Daniel Caamano as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company effective immediately.

On November 5, 2018, the Company announced that it had entered into a letter agreement dated as of November 2, 2018 (the "Letter Agreement") with Jushi Inc. ("Jushi"). The Letter Agreement outlines the proposed terms and conditions pursuant to which the Company and Jushi will effect a business combination that will result in a reverse takeover of the Company by the security holders of Jushi (the "Proposed Transaction"). The Letter Agreement was negotiated at arm's length.

SUMMARY

There are no business activities during the current fiscal year.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended November 30, 2018

The following analysis of the Company's operating results in the three months ended November 30, 2018, includes a comparison against the previously completed three months ended November 30, 2017.

Revenue:

The company has no revenue, as there are no active business operations.

Expenses:

Consulting fees for the three months ended November 30, 2018 were \$2,500 compared to \$nil for the three months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs is reflective of a director's consulting fees in the current period.

General and administration costs for the three months ended November 30, 2018 were \$10,475 compared to \$18,842 for the three months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs in the previous period is primarily reflective of the Company's regulatory fees and website fees.

Professional fees for the three months ended November 30, 2018 were \$14,062 compared to \$(201) for the three months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs is reflective of the Company's legal and accounting fees.

Loss for the period

The net loss for the three months ended November 30, 2018 was \$27,037 as compared to \$18,641, for the three months ended November 30, 2017. This represents an increase of net loss of \$8,396 and is primarily due to the items discussed above.

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

The following analysis of the Company's operating results in the nine months ended November 30, 2018, includes a comparison against the previously completed nine months ended November 30, 2017.

Revenue:

The company has no revenue, as there are no active business operations.

Expenses:

Consulting fees for the nine months ended November 30, 2018 were \$7,500 compared to \$nil for the nine months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs is reflective of the Company's CEO and director's fees in the current period.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

General and administration costs for the nine months ended November 30, 2018 were \$30,889 compared to \$14,965 for the nine months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs is primarily reflective of the Company's regulatory fees, website fees and rent in the current period.

Professional fees for the nine months ended November 30, 2018 were \$43,194 compared to \$23,246 for the nine months ended November 30, 2017. The increase in costs is primarily reflective of the Company's CFO, corporate secretarial and legal fees in the current period.

Gain on settlement of debt for the nine months ended November 30, 2018 was \$nil compared to \$38,569 for the nine months ended November 30, 2017. The gain is reflective of the Company settling prior debts in the previous period.

Loss for the period

The net loss for the nine months ended November 30, 2018 was \$83,653 as compared to a net income of \$358, for the nine months ended November 30, 2017. This represents an increase of net loss of \$84,011 and is primarily due to the items discussed above.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Year ended February 28, 2018	Year ended February 28, 2017	Year ended February 29, 2016
Interest income	\$-	\$-	\$2,308
Net loss	\$(142,972)	\$(95,816)	\$(5,070,410)
Basic & diluted loss per share	\$(0.06)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.07)
Total assets	\$4,979	\$43,121	\$57,342
Total long-term liabilities	\$-	\$-	\$-
Cash dividends	\$-	\$-	\$-

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	3rd Quarter Ended November 30, 2018	2nd Quarter Ended August 31, 2018	1st Quarter Ended May 31, 2018	4th Quarter Ended February 28, 2018
(a) Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(b) Net loss for period	\$(27,037)	\$(31,910)	\$(24,708)	\$(142,972)
(c) Net loss per share ¹	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.02)
(d) Total assets	\$129,160	\$183,921	\$1,785	\$4,979
(e) Total liabilities	\$59,297	\$85,500	\$455,340	\$433,227
	3rd Quarter Ended November 30, 2017	2nd Quarter Ended August 31, 2017	1st Quarter Ended May 31, 2017	4th Quarter Ended February 28, 2017
(a) Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(b) Net loss for period	\$358	\$17,712	\$1,285	\$(95,816)
(c) Net loss per share ¹	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)
(d) Total assets	\$5,582	\$30,835	\$43,042	\$43,121
(e) Total liabilities	\$291,020	\$296,117	\$330,191	\$330,611

¹ Numbers have been rounded to the next decimal for presentation purposes.

The Company is in the business of exploration and evaluation of mineral properties, and therefore has had no revenue to report since inception. The Company's operating costs consist primarily of corporate consulting, professional fees and travel costs.

LIQUIDITY

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. The Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments that may be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis were not appropriate, adjustments may be necessary to the carrying amounts and/or classification of assets and/or liabilities and the reported expenses in these consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

As at November 30, 2018, the Company has accumulated losses of \$17,582,715 since its inception and expects to incur further losses in pursuit of its mineral exploration opportunities. The Company has cash of \$121,411 as at November 30, 2018, and its working capital surplus of \$69,863 is considered to be sufficient to meet its short-term business requirements.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the long term is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. The Company must utilize its current cash reserves, funds obtained from the exercise of warrants and stock options and other financing transactions to maintain the Company's capacity to meet working capital requirements and

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

ongoing exploration program, or to fund any further development activities. See "Risk Factors" of this MD&A.

As at the date of this report, the Company's cash position is insufficient to cover initial exploration initiatives and administrative expenses for the next fiscal year. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional equity financing and achieve future profitable operations. Consequently, the Company may seek future financing by means of private placements or debt financing in order to fund its exploration activities. There is no guarantee that additional financing will be available or that it will be available on terms acceptable to management of the Company. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in raising the funds required to realize on the Company's exploration programs. These factors all cast doubt about the liquidity of the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company defines capital as consisting of equity, being comprised of issued capital stock, reserves, deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company's objectives when managing capital are primarily to support the creation of shareholder value, but also to ensure that the Company is able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its common shares.

The Company's officers and senior management take full responsibility for managing the Company's capital and do so through periodic meetings and regular review of financial information. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing this process.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, due from related party, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of the Company's receivables, due from related party, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate the carrying value, which is the amount on the consolidated statements of financial position dates due to their short-term maturities or ability of prompt liquidation. The Company's other financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, and the investment, under the fair value hierarchy are based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk as the majority of its cash is held at a large Canadian bank.

The Company's receivables consist mainly of input tax credits receivable from the Government of Canada, and as a result the Company does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2018, the Company had cash of \$121,411 to settle current liabilities of \$59,297. The Company's liquidity is dependent on its ability to obtain additional equity financing.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalents balances and no interest bearing debt. The interest earned on cash and cash equivalents is insignificant, and the Company does not rely on interest received to fund its operations. As a result, the Company is not at a significant risk to fluctuating interest rates.

b) Currency risk

The Company's operations are in Canada and the operating results and the financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars.

c) Price risk

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

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value
Unlimited preferred shares without par value

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

Issued and Outstanding:

The Company has the following common shares issued and outstanding:

Security Description	January 18, 2019	November 30, 2018
Common shares	9,405,038	9,405,038
Stock Options	14,167	14,167
Warrants	6,999,932	6,999,932

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties and related party transactions impacting the accompanying financial statements are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel can be summarized as follows:

	For the nine months ended	
	November 30, 2018	November 30, 2017
Consulting and directors fees	\$ 35,500	\$ 11,000
	<u>\$ 35,500</u>	<u>\$ 11,000</u>

Other related parties

As at November 30, 2018, \$2,150 (February 28, 2018, \$74,955) was included in accounts payable due various related parties.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies and new standards adopted during the year, see Note 4 to the Annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended February 28, 2018.

New accounting pronouncements

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as well as derecognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is amortized at cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest, otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. The Company has analyzed the impact of adopting IFRS 9 and anticipates that there will be no material changes as a result of adopting this new standard.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Resource exploration and evaluation is characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations of metal prices, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets, processing reagents and equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environment protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

Exploration and Evaluation Efforts May Not Be Successful

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration of its properties as described herein will result in the discovery of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of ore reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

Lack of Cash Flow

None of the Company's properties have advanced to the commercial production stage and the Company has no history of earnings or cash flow from operations. The Company does not expect to generate material revenue from mining operations or to achieve self-sustaining commercial mining operations for several years. The Company has paid no dividends on its shares since inception and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Historically, the only source of funds available to the Company is through the sale of its securities. Future additional equity financing would cause dilution to current shareholders.

No Proven Reserves and Resources

The properties in which the Company has an interest or the right to earn an interest are in the exploratory stage only and are without a known body of ore in commercial production.

No Guarantee of Clear Title to Mineral Properties

While the Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties and properties in which it has the right to acquire or earn an interest are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Uncertainty of Obtaining Additional Funding Requirements

Programs planned by the Company may necessitate additional funding, which could cause a dilution of the value of the investment of the shareholders of the Company. The recuperation value of mining properties indicated in the statement of financial position depends on the discovery of mineralization that can be profitably exploited and on the Company's capacity to obtain additional funds in order to realize these programs.

The Company's exploration activities can therefore be interrupted at any moment if the Company is incapable of obtaining the necessary funds in order to continue any additional activities that are necessary and that are not described in the exploration programs outlined in the Company's geological report for its properties.

Mineral Prices May Not Support Corporate Profit

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The price of minerals is volatile over short periods of time, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining techniques.

Competition

The mining industry is intensively competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

Environmental Regulations

The current and future operations of the Company, including further exploration, development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various Provincial, Federal and State governmental authorities.

Such operations are subject to various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Company may require for construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, 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 mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violation of applicable laws or regulations.

Environmental Impact

The Company does not believe that there are any significant environmental obligations requiring material capital outlays in the immediate future and anticipates that such obligations will only arise when full scale development commences. As the Company's project is still in the exploration and evaluation stage and no significant environmental impact has occurred to date, the Company does not currently consider that expenditures required meeting any ongoing environmental obligations at the projects material to its results or to financial condition to the Company at this time. However, these costs may become material in the future and will be reported in the Company's filings at that time.

Uncertainty of Reserves and Mineralization Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating proven and probable reserves and mineralization, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. The estimation of reserves and mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may justify revision of such estimates. No assurances can be given that the volume and grade of reserves recovered and rates of production will not be less than anticipated. Assumptions about prices are subject to greater uncertainty and metal prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

market price of base or precious metals also may render reserves or mineralization containing relatively lower grades of ore uneconomic to exploit. Changes in operating and capital costs and other factors including, but not limited to, short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades, may materially and adversely affect reserves.

Operating Hazards and Risks Associated with the Mining Industry

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved.

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage. The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins and other hazards for which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration activities.

The Ability to Manage Growth

Should the Company be successful in its efforts to develop its mineral properties or to raise capital for other mining ventures it will experience significant growth in operations. If this occurs management anticipates that additional expansion will be required in order to continue development. Any expansion of the Company's business would place further demands on its management, operational capacity and financial resources. The failure to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Lack of Dividend Policy

The Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends received from the Company will remain subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and future prospects of the Company and other factors.

Possible Dilution to Present and Prospective Shareholders

The Company's plan of operation, in part, contemplates the accomplishment of business negotiations by the issuance of cash, securities of the Company, or a combination of the two, and possibly, incurring debt. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued common shares, or securities convertible into common shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of common shares.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company strongly depends on the business and technical expertise of its management and key personnel. There is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term.

TANZANIA MINERALS CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended November 30, 2018

As the Company's operations expand, additional general management resources will be required, especially since the Company encounters risks that are inherent in doing business in several countries.

Conflict of Interest

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploring natural resource properties.

Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board of Directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Lack of Trading

The lack of trading volume of the Company's shares reduces the liquidity of an investment in the Company's shares.

Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and the accompanying notes, the MD&A, and other information contained in this report.

Management also has the responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls, prevention and detection of fraud and errors, safeguarding of assets, selection, and application of suitable policies, and appropriate disclosure and the timely disclosure of financial information in the financial statements. The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS is also the responsibility of management.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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