

EMERITA RESOURCES CORP.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Date: August 29, 2019

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") provides a discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of the operations of Emerita Resources Corp. (individually or collectively with its subsidiaries, as applicable, "**Emerita**" or the "**Company**"), to enable a reader to assess material changes in the financial condition and results of operations as at and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. All amounts included in the MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as published by the International Accounting Standards Board. Please refer to Note 2 of the annual audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 for disclosure of the Company's significant accounting policies.

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

The scientific and technical contents of this MD&A have been reviewed and approved by Mr. Joaquin Merino-Marquez, P.Geo., President of the Company and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 ("**NI 43-101**"). As the President of the Company, Mr. Merino-Marquez is not considered independent.

The audit committee of the Company has reviewed this MD&A and the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the Company's Board of Directors approved these documents prior to their release.

Overview and Strategy

Emerita is a publicly-traded Canadian exploration and development company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSXV**"). The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties with a primary focus on exploring in Spain. Exploration is conducted through the Company's wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary, Emerita Resources Espana S.L. ("**Emerita Espana**"), and its 50% owned joint venture arrangement, Cantabrica del Zinco S.L. ("**CDZ**").

The Company currently has two gold exploration properties and one zinc exploration property in Spain, which are described in detail below under the sections entitled, "Mineral Exploration Properties – Spain". The Company continues to review project submissions and data from various sources with a view to identifying opportunities that could create value for its shareholders.

Third Quarter Highlights

The Company, through its joint venture arrangement, continued its first diamond drilling campaign at its flagship Plaza Norte project in the Cantabria region of northern Spain. Plaza Norte is a high-grade zinc project with significant geological potential and historical technical information. Target areas have been identified based on data from historical drilling.

On May 23, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of its brokered private placement previously announced on February 19, 2019. The Company issued 20,750,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for aggregate proceeds of \$2,075,000. The proceeds of the offering are expected to be used to finance exploration activities at the Company's Plaza Norte Project in Spain, repayment of the Company's existing debt and for general corporate purposes. The Company closed the second tranche of the offering subsequent to the fiscal quarter-end.

Summary of Properties and Projects

Mineral Exploration Properties – Spain

The Company has interests in one zinc property and two gold exploration properties. The three properties are (i) Plaza Norte, located in the Reocin Mining Camp in Cantabria, northern Spain (ii) Las Morras, located in the Extremadura region, Spain, and (iii) Sierra Alta, located in the Asturias region in northwestern Spain. Each of the properties is comprised of exploration permits that were issued by the Cantabrian, Extremadura, and the Asturian regulatory authorities, respectively.

Plaza Norte Property – Description

On October 26, 2017, the Company, along with its Spanish joint venture partner, Aldesa, was awarded exploration concessions for 120 claims comprising 3,600 hectares in the Santillana Syncline (the “Plaza Norte Project”), through the public tender organized by the government of Cantabria. The rights to the Plaza Norte Project have been granted for an initial term of three years, with the option to renew.

The Company participated in the tender process through a joint venture company, CDZ, of which the Company owns a 50% interest. The remaining ownership interest is majority held by the Aldesa Group of Companies (“Aldesa”). Details about Aldesa can be found at www.aldesa.es. Aldesa is a specialized infrastructure construction group with over 40 years experience in the construction industry in Spain and internationally. Emerita and Aldesa formed a joint venture for the purpose of participating in the exploration and development of the Plaza Norte Project. Under the terms of the joint venture, the parties will be equally represented on the board of directors of CDZ and Emerita will be the operator of the board-approved exploration programs.

The Plaza Norte Project is in the Cantabria Region, northern Spain, in the Reocin mining district. The Cantabria region is characterized by first world infrastructure including an industrial port and an excellent rail and road network. The Reocin mine is a past producing zinc mine and among the richest zinc mines in the world.

Plaza Norte Property – Outlook

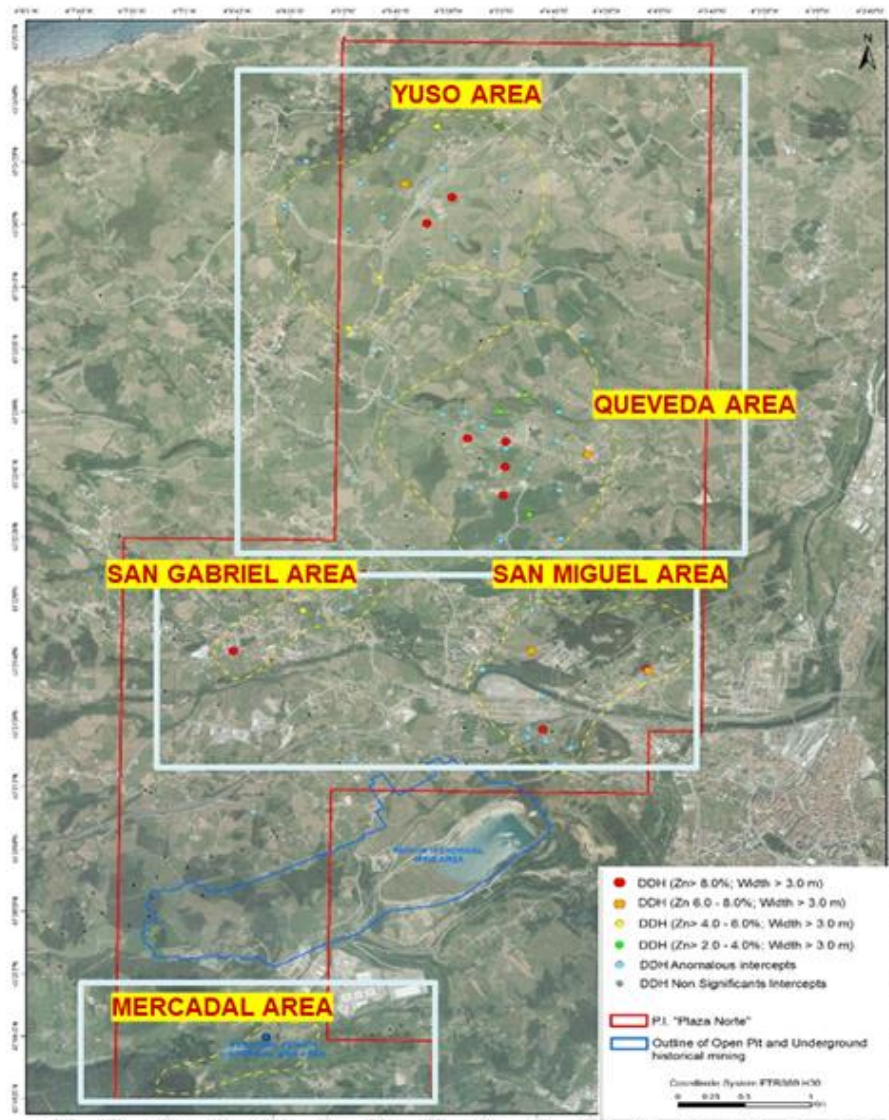
CDZ has received all permits and has initiated the exploration program. The drilling program is focused on evaluating high-grade Mississippi Valley type zinc-lead mineralization in the past producing Reocin mining camp. The program is following up on mineralized drill intercepts identified in previous drilling during exploration campaigns completed primarily in the 1980s and 1990s.

The Company has digitally compiled and analyzed the historical technical data consisting of drill core logs and assays from more than 300 diamond drill holes, geophysical data, historical production data, and internal exploration reports for the Project. Analysis of this data has resulted in 4 key areas being identified as high priorities for exploration. These areas are (from north to south): Yuso, Queveda, San Miguel and Mercadal. All of these targets have significant mineralized intercepts, and Mercadal was the site of a past producing mine.

The first phase of the diamond drill program is focused on the Queveda target area, where several high grade mineralized intercepts have been identified, including:

- S-532 from 557.8m; 18.95m grading 9.72% Zn
- S-537 from 560.0m; 3.22m grading 9.82% Zn
- S-539 from 588.9m; 6.10m grading 5.70% Zn
- S-544 from 557.3m; 5.30m grading 7.74% Zn

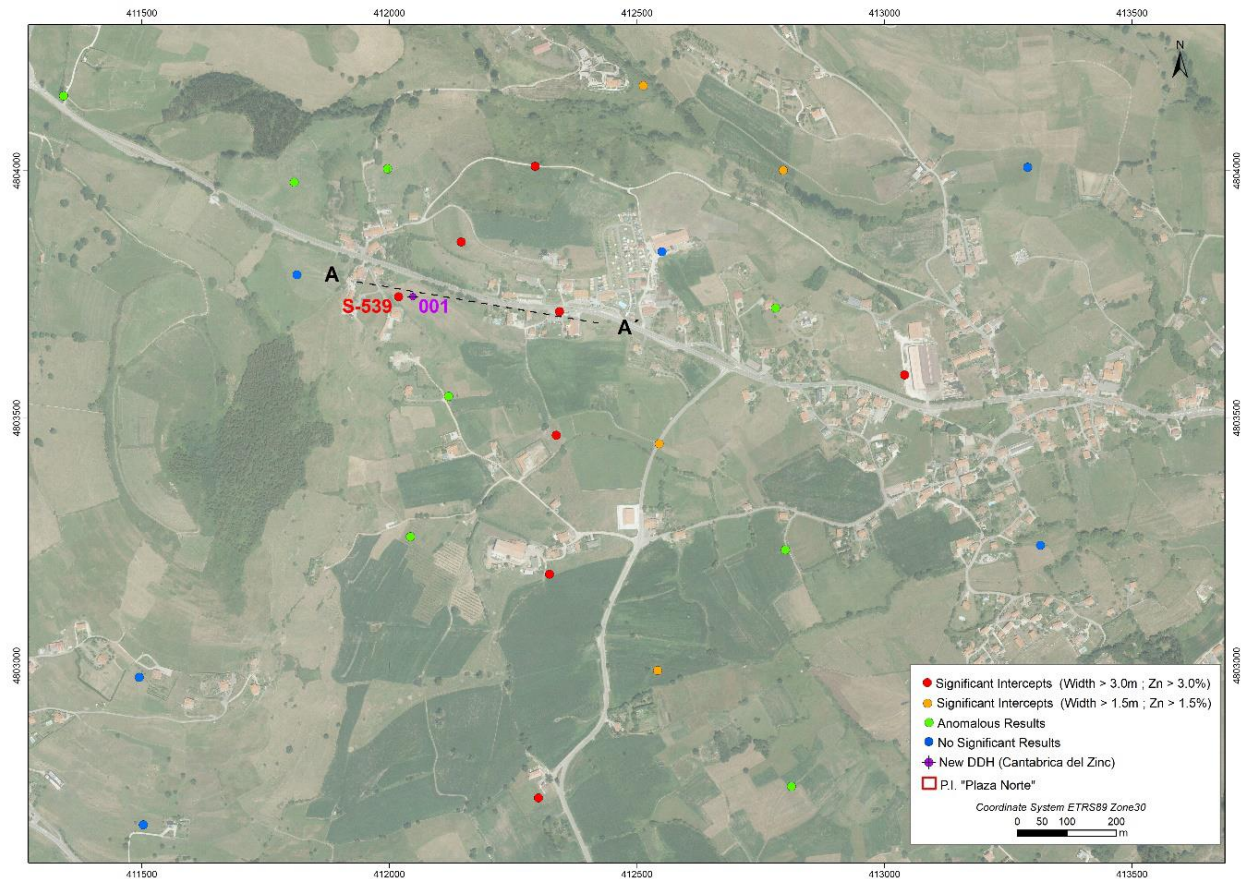
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The objective of the drill campaign on the Queveda target area is to confirm zinc-lead mineralisation intercepted by historical drill holes and to improve the drill spacing such that a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) mineral resource estimate can be calculated for the target. The target area measures approximately 1,500m north-south by 600m east-west.

The first drill hole has confirmed the mineralisation at the expected geological interval. Stratigraphy in the area is near horizontal. Significant intercepts are presented below. Hole-001 returned very similar grades and thickness compared to the historical holes. Deposits of this type commonly have a significant structural control. The tighter drill pattern required to establish a resource should also serve to provide data on the structural controls of mineralisation that would not be apparent with the present drill spacing, where drill holes are approximately 250-350m apart.

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Las Morras Property – Description

The original exploration permit for the Las Morras property comprised 230 claims, totaling approximately 7,000 hectares. The permit for Las Morras was granted on 2012 and expired on April 17, 2015 but was renewable for an additional three-year term. The Company applied for an additional two-year term and received approval of the renewal for a period of two years on August 20, 2015. A subsequent renewal for an additional period of 2 years was granted on January 20, 2017. The Company has filed a request for an additional extension with government authorities and expects the renewal to be approved imminently. This property is located in the eastern part of the Extremadura province of Spain.

Las Morras Property – Outlook

On November 14, 2017 the Company granted an option (“the Option”) to Copper One Inc. (“Copper One”) to acquire a 100% interest in the Las Morras property. As consideration for the Option, Copper One paid \$25,000 in cash to the Company on November 17, 2017 and paid an additional \$75,000 in cash to the Company on January 9, 2018.

In order to exercise the Option, Copper One shall:

- pay \$100,000 in cash to the Company on or before November 14, 2019;
- spend \$500,000 on exploration activities on the project on or before November 14, 2019;
- pay \$250,000 in cash to the Company on or before November 14, 2020;
- spend \$1,500,000 on exploration activities on the project on or before November 14, 2021; and
- grant to the Company a 2% net smelter returns royalty on the project.

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The Company will hold the project in trust for Copper One until the Option is exercised and the project is assigned and transferred. If Copper One does not exercise the Option, the Company will retain the project. During the option period, Copper One will have the right to designate the operator of the project. The Company has initiated a €100,000 exploration program, funded by Copper One, in February 2019.

Sierra Alta Property – Description

The Sierra Alta property is comprised of one exploration permit which consists of 90 mining claims comprising 2,700 hectares in the “Navelgas Gold Belt” in the Asturias region of northwestern Spain. The Company applied for the permit on November 18, 2013 and received notice that the permit for the property had been granted on July 26, 2015. The concession is valid for a three-year term and is renewable for equal and successive periods of three years. The Sierra Alta project is in a comparable geological environment to the El Valle-Boinas and Carles gold mines which operate 35 kilometres to the east of the project. Gold mineralization in the area typically occurs in high grade epithermal veins, skarns, and as intrusive related gold deposits. High grade gold samples in bedrock were identified by the Company during the initial property assessment, with grades of up to 10.65 g/t gold.

The area is characterized by extensive ancient Roman gold mine workings that align for over 10 kilometres along a NNE-SSW striking structure, of which the two largest historical excavations occur within the property boundary.

In July 2017, the restoration and investigation plan submitted to the local authorities was approved. This document initiates the three-year period of concessions and establishes the expiry date of the permit of July 31, 2020. The concessions period can be renewed for another three-year period, subject to certain conditions being satisfied.

Sierra Alta Property – Exploration

In July 2016, the Company commenced exploration on the Sierra Alta property. The initial exploration program consisted of detailed geological mapping, bedrock sampling and trenching, where required. The program was designed to identify and evaluate areas with high grade gold mineralization along more than four kilometers of strike length and prioritize the target areas for diamond drilling in a subsequent program. The initial area of focus is characterized by a high density of ancient Roman mining excavations which are distributed along a geological structure that appears to control the distribution of the mineralization.

There are two main gold geochemical anomalies within the Sierra Alta property. The anomaly in the North is approximately 3.0 kilometres long by 300 metres wide, and the one in the South is approximately 1.5 kilometres long by 200 metres wide. Recent exploration has been focused on the Northern anomaly where there is a high concentration of ancient mining excavations.

On November 3, 2017, a formal work plan was submitted by the Company to regional mining authorities. The Company has received approval of the work plan, with an expiry date of July 21, 2020.

Aznalcóllar Tender

On December 16, 2014, the Company submitted a detailed technical proposal, which was the final requirement for the final stage of the public tender process for the Aznalcóllar Project.

The Aznalcóllar Project is a past producing property within the Iberian Pyrite Belt that hosted the Aznalcóllar and Los Frailes open pit zinc-lead-silver mines. The focus of the project is the re-development of the Los Frailes deposit which was developed in the mid-1990s. The historical open pit mineral resource as calculated by the previous operator of the mine was estimated to be 71 million tonnes grading 3.86% zinc, 2.18% lead, 0.34% copper and 60 ppm silver.

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On February 23, 2015, the panel evaluating the bids for the Aznalcóllar Project on behalf of the Junta of Andalusia (the "Panel") recommended that the tender be granted to one of the Company's competitors in the bidding process. On February 26, 2015, the Head of the Mine Department of the Junta Andalusia confirmed that the tender process had been concluded and formally granted the tender to the Company's competitor, Minera Los Frailes SL ("Los Frailes").

Given the strength of its proposal, the Company initiated an appeal to the tender process and intends on continuing discussions with the responsible officials. The Company submitted the appeal on February 27, 2015 which was accepted by a Seville court judge on March 2, 2015.

The Company has been engaged in a lengthy litigation process relating to corruption and prevarication charges against officials of the outgoing Junta in Andalusia related to the Public Tender for the Aznalcóllar Project. The Company's representatives in Spain have met with officials of the current government to discuss the project, and the Company remains committed to the acquisition and development of the project for the benefit of all stakeholders. As part of the initial public tender process, the Company completed comprehensive engineering and environmental studies and as such is the group best positioned to advance the project efficiently and with the highest environmental, health and safety standards.

The timing of the appeal process cannot be determined at this time and whether or not this process will result in the Company ultimately winning the rights to Aznalcóllar project remains uncertain.

Paymogo Tender

In September 2017, the Upper Court of Andalusia ("the Upper Court") ruled in favour of Emerita's appeal relating to the awarding of the Paymogo Zinc Project ("the Paymogo Project") tender to Mina de Aguas Tenidas SA ("Matsa") and ordered that the qualifying bids pursuant to the tender be reassessed.

When the Paymogo Project was initially awarded to Matsa in 2014, Emerita filed an appeal based on its belief that the tender process contained a number of procedural errors and had not been conducted impartially. The Upper Court found that certain of the criteria used by the panel to evaluate the offers were considered arbitrarily and had not been made known to all the participants in the tender process and that "the panel made an arbitrary assessment of the bids favoring one bidder to the detriment of the others". As a result, the Upper Court ruled in favour of Emerita's appeal and rescinded the awarding of the Paymogo Project.

The Upper Court has directed the panel to reassess the bids excluding the criteria that were not previously publicly disclosed. Using the legal criteria, the Company believes that it should be awarded the tender. The timing for reconvening the panel is not known by the Company nor how the panel will approach the reassessment. The Company will provide an update in due course with respect to any new developments. The Paymogo Project is in Southwestern Spain, close to the border with Portugal. Geologically the Paymogo Project is underlain by rocks of the Iberian Pyrite Belt, which is a prolific volcanogenic massive sulphide terrane with numerous current and past producers of base metals sulphides. The Paymogo Project hosts two deposits, called La Infanta and Romanera. Both deposits remain open at depth. La Infanta has some very high-grade intercepts and is only drilled to approximately 100 metres. Romanera is a larger sulphide deposit which is located approximately 7 kilometers to the west of La Infanta.

Mineral Exploration Properties – Brazil

Falcon Project – Description

In June 2016, the Company entered into a binding letter agreement (the "Falcon Agreement") with Falcon Metais Ltda. ("Falcon") pursuant to which Falcon granted to Emerita an option (the "Option") to acquire a 100% interest in the Falcon Lítio MG Project (the "Falcon Project") on or before June 13, 2018 (the "Option Expiry Date"). The Falcon Project is adjacent to Brazil's only lithium mining operation owned by Companhia Brasileira de Lítio ("CBL") and the northwestern property boundary of the Falcon Project is just 500 meters

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from the CBL mine. The Falcon Project is comprised of five exploration permits and one application for an exploration permit.

Pegmatite dykes similar to the mineralized dykes on the adjacent property have been identified during the initial field reconnaissance of the area. Lithium mineralization in the area is associated with Neoproterozoic granitic intrusions that have deposited lithium mineralization with minor contents of rare metals such as thallium, niobium and tin in the apical aureole of these intrusions. Mineralization is hosted by pegmatite dykes with widths varying from 5 to 30 meters and strike in excess of 1 kilometer. The mineralized pegmatite dyke system is structurally-controlled by a framework of NW and NE crosscutting faults and fractures, and locally is characterized by stockwork systems or sets of sub-parallel sheeted-dykes. The main lithium mineral at the adjacent operation is spodumene with minor amounts of petalite.

To acquire the Option, Emerita issued 500,000 common shares to Falcon in June 2016, at a price per share of \$0.155. An additional 500,000 common shares were issued on August 28, 2017 at a price per share of \$0.12 based on the estimated market value of the shares on the date of issuance. The Company issued the third and final tranche of 500,000 common shares to Falcon on September 12, 2018 at a price per share of \$0.04, based on the quoted market value of the shares on the date of issuance. Falcon will retain a transferable 2% net smelter royalty on all commercial sales from the Litio Project.

In addition, if a "mineral resource", as defined in NI 43-101, of at least 20 million tonnes with a grade of at least 1.3% LiO₂ is delineated at the Falcon Project, Emerita shall either, (i) pay CAD\$5 million in cash to Falcon or, by its sole discretion, (ii) issue CAD\$5 million worth (to be determined on a reasonable volume weighted average price basis) of common shares to Falcon (the "Resource Consideration").

The Resource Consideration shall only be paid by Emerita if (i) the mineral resource is verified by a "qualified person", as such term is defined in NI 43-101, who is independent of Emerita and Falcon, and (ii) at least 50% of the mineral resource is categorized as an "indicated mineral resource" or "measured mineral resource", as defined in NI 43-101.

Falcon Project – Outlook

The Falcon Project provides an opportunity for the Company to add value at a low cost. The Company is currently considering expressions of interest by third parties to be involved with developing the project. Further updates will be provided as they become available.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2019, the Company had working capital deficit of \$424,397 (September 30, 2018 – working capital deficit of \$1,830,474), which included a cash balance of \$524,564 (September 30, 2018 - \$31,325), amounts receivable of \$212,236 (September 30, 2018 - \$169,935), and prepaid expenses and advances of \$51,991 (September 30, 2018 - \$18,059), offset by accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,213,188 (September 30, 2018 - \$2,049,613).

On May 16, 2019, the Company received final approval of its proposed share consolidation from the TSXV. Effective at the opening of trading on May 17, 2019, the common shares of the Company traded on a consolidated basis of one new common share for every 5 existing common shares. Prior to the consolidation, Emerita had 142,095,829 common shares outstanding and, following the consolidation had approximately 28,419,165 common shares outstanding. The consolidation does not materially affect any shareholder's percentage of ownership in the Company.

On January 4, 2019, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Pathfinder Asset Management Limited for a maximum principal amount of \$250,000, of which the full amount has been funded to date. The loan bears interest at 18% per annum, has a term of two years and is secured, pursuant to a general security agreement, against the Company's assets. The Company used the loan proceeds to fund ongoing

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exploration and development of the Plaza Norte Project and for general working capital purposes. In connection with the loan, the Company paid \$7,500 as a finder fee to an arms-length party.

On May 23, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of its previously announced brokered private placement financing of 20,750,000 post-consolidation common shares of the Company at a price per share of \$0.10, for gross aggregate proceeds of \$2,075,000. On July 12, 2019, the Company closed the second and final tranche of 1,445,000 post-consolidation common shares.

The proceeds of the Offering were used to finance exploration activities at the Company's Plaza Norte Project, in the repayment of the Company's existing debt, and for general corporate purposes. Further details are available in the Company's press releases dated May 23, 2019 and July 12, 2019.

Results of Operations

During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019, the Company recorded a gain/(loss) of \$(594,497) and \$(467,264), or \$(0.01) and \$(0.01) per share respectively, compared with a (loss) of \$(480,747) and \$(1,355,619), or \$(0.00) and \$(0.01) per share respectively, during the comparable three and nine months ended June 30, 2018.

Expenses incurred during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019 included \$265,515 and \$710,138 in consulting and management fees; \$69,781 and \$113,779 in shareholder communications, filing fees, and promotional expenses; \$25,956 and \$70,421 in office expenses for office administration services; \$39,904 and \$39,904 in travel expenses; and \$45,090 and \$49,490 in professional fees related to legal expenses and the preparation and audit of the Company's financial statements. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2019, project evaluation expenses of \$60,893 and \$202,405 were incurred relating to the evaluation of mineral properties within Spain.

Expenses incurred during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018 included \$226,876 and \$911,579 in consulting and management fees; \$29,777 and \$109,866 in shareholders communications, filing fees, and promotional expenses; \$11,689 and \$97,508 in travel expense; \$26,134 and \$60,600 in office expenses for office administration services; and \$29,344 and \$49,646 in professional fees related to the preparation and audit of the Company's financial statements. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2018, project evaluation expenses of \$150,565 and \$157,291 were incurred relating to the evaluation of mineral properties within Spain.

Cash flows

Nine months ended June 30, 2019

During the nine months ended June 30, 2019, the Company used cash of \$1,273,944 on operating activities. Cash used in operating activities consisted primarily of new project evaluation expenses incurred on the Company's properties, corporate general and administrative expenses, and a gain from the settlement of outstanding liabilities.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2019, financing activities used \$306,867, consisting of additional investment in the Company's joint venture arrangement.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2019, financing activities generated \$2,074,050, consisting of the proceeds from the Company's brokered private placement, and proceeds from the Company's long-term loan payable.

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Nine months ended June 30, 2018

During the nine months ended June 30 2018, the Company used cash of \$2,184,217 on operating activities. Cash used in operating activities consisted mainly of new project evaluation expenses incurred on the Company's properties in Spain, and corporate general and administrative expenses.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2018, investing activities used cash of \$2,026,194 which related to office equipment, investments in associate, and general overhead for exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Company's properties in Spain.

During the nine months ended , 2018, financing activities generated \$4,076,735 in cash, which consisted of proceeds from the Company's private placement financing, and the exercise of 100,000 of the Company's outstanding warrants.

Select Annual Information

Select annual financial information for the years ended September 30, 2018, 2017 and 2016 is presented in the table below:

	2018	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss and comprehensive loss	(4,403,654)	(2,522,973)	(1,520,994)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Total assets	894,051	1,164,665	1,196,621
Working capital ('000s)	(1,830)	(1,460)	(980)

Select Quarterly Information

Select quarterly financial information for the most recent eight quarters is presented in the table below:

Period	Revenue (1)	Operating			Total assets
		costs	Gain/(loss)	Loss per share	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Q3- June 2019	-	507,139	(594,497)	(0.01)	1,766,206
Q2- March 2019	-	339,880	(363,535)	(0.00)	912,312
Q1- December 2018	-	339,118	490,768	0.00	898,215
Q4- September 2018	-	688,960	(3,048,035)	(0.02)	894,051
Q3- June 2018	-	474,385	(480,747)	(0.00)	3,413,807
Q2- March 2018	-	433,910	(428,080)	(0.00)	3,793,092
Q1- December 2017	-	478,195	(446,792)	(0.01)	4,327,116
Q4- September 2017	-	544,344	(1,439,053)	(0.02)	1,164,665

Explanatory Notes:

- 1) The Company has no sales revenues.

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Financial Instruments

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- a) Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b) Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- c) Level 3 - Inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The Company's financial instruments include cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments reported in the statement of financial position approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of these instruments. As at June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company had no instruments to classify in the fair value hierarchy.

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

(a) *Credit risk*

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty will be lost if a counterparty defaults on its obligations under the contract. This includes any cash amounts owed to the Company by those counterparties, less any amounts owed to the counterparty by the Company where a legal right of set-off exists and also includes the fair values of contracts with individual counterparties which are recorded in the financial statements.

a. *Trade credit risk*

The Company is not exposed to significant trade credit risk.

b. *Cash*

In order to manage credit and liquidity risk the Company's policy is to invest only in highly rated investment grade instruments that have maturities of three months or less. Limits are also established based on the type of investment, the counterparty and the credit rating.

(b) *Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's foreign currency risk arises primarily with respect to the Euro and Brazilian reals from its property interests in Spain and Brazil, and US dollars from operations. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity to mitigate this risk.

As at June 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018, the Company had the following financial instruments and denominated in foreign currency (expressed in Canadian dollars):

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June 30, 2019			
	Euro	US dollars	Brazilian reals
Cash	\$ 222,308	\$ 946	\$ 1,501
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(148,458)	(313,518)	(210,256)
	\$ 73,850	\$ (312,572)	\$ (208,755)

September 30, 2018			
	Euro	US dollars	Brazilian reals
Cash	\$ 17,516	\$ 7,224	\$ 1,505
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(303,808)	(459,372)	(413,370)
	\$ (286,292)	\$ (452,148)	\$ (411,865)

A 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the Euro would decrease (increase) net loss by approximately \$(7,000) (September 30, 2018 - \$29,000).

A 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would decrease (increase) net loss by approximately \$31,000 (September 30, 2018 - \$45,000).

A 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the Brazilian real would decrease (increase) net loss by approximately \$21,000 (September 30, 2018 - \$41,000).

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At June 30, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of \$524,564 (September 30, 2018 - \$31,325) to settle current liabilities of \$1,213,188 (September 30, 2018 - \$2,049,613). The Company's trade payables have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

(d) Commodity / Equity 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, as they relate to gold, zinc, and lithium, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Commodity price risk is remote as the Company is not a producing entity.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2018. The preparation of statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The following is a list of the accounting policies that management believes are critical, due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates and assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liability or expense being reported:

- Foreign currencies
- Exploration and evaluation properties

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Foreign currencies

The Foreign currency translation presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Exchange differences are recognized in operations in the period in which they arise.

The Company makes expenditures and incurs costs in Euros ("EUR"), United States Dollars ("US\$") and Brazilian reais ("BRL"). At June 30, 2019, one Canadian dollar was worth US\$0.7641 (September 30, 2018 – US\$0.7725); EUR 0.6717 (September 30, 2018 – EUR 0.6658); and BRL 2.9283 (September 30, 2018 – BRL 3.1056). During the nine months ended June 30, 2019, the average value of one Canadian dollar was US\$0.7523 (September 30, 2018 – US\$0.7791); EUR 0.6637 (September 30, 2018 – EUR 0.6545); and BRL 2.8802 (September 30, 2018 – BRL 2.7203).

Exploration and evaluation properties

	Salobro Project \$	Las Morras Property \$	Falcon Lito Project \$	Total \$
Balance, September 30, 2017	-	339,994	137,500	477,494
Cost incurred during the year:				-
Purchase option (a,b,d)	100,000	(100,000)	20,000	20,000
Land management fees, taxes and permits	374,108	-	-	374,108
Labour, contract geologists, prospectors	641,248	-	-	641,248
Field expenses	57,922	-	-	57,922
Drilling & geophysics	662,963	-	-	662,963
Technical reports	-	-	-	-
Travel, meals and accommodations	84,475	-	-	84,475
Legal fees	295,886	-	-	295,886
Project overhead costs	55,806	-	-	55,806
Property writeoff (d)	(2,272,408)	-	-	(2,272,408)
Balance, September 30 and June 30, 2019	-	239,994	157,500	397,494

Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized to exploration and evaluation properties and classified as a component of property, plant and equipment.

Exploration expenditures relate to the initial search for deposits with economic potential and to detailed assessments of deposits or other projects that have been identified as having economic potential.

Management reviews the carrying value of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs at least annually. The review is based on the Company's intentions for the development of the undeveloped property. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a project does not prove viable or management determines that impairment is required, all irrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off to operations.

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The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

Costs recovered in excess of the carrying amount are recognized in operations. At June 30, 2019, the Company had exploration and evaluation properties on the statement of financial position of \$397,494 (September 30, 2018 - \$397,494).

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company's exploration 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 expects to make expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The Company is party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain minimum commitments of approximately \$313,000 (2018 - \$325,000) and additional contingent payments of up to approximately \$1,191,000 (2018 - \$1,245,000) upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's joint venture agreement with *inter alia* the Aldesa Group requires the Company to invest an additional €1,250,000 in the development of the Plaza Norte project should the project advance to later phases. It is not currently known whether the Plaza Norte project will advance to a stage where this investment is required, therefore the expenditure has not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company is subject to various claims, lawsuits and other complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records provisions for losses when claims become probable and the amounts are estimable. Although the outcome of such matters cannot be determined, it is the opinion of management that the final resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, operations or liquidity.

The Company has been named as a defendant in a claim made by a group of companies regarding the payment of outstanding amounts owing to the group of companies relating to certain advertising services. The plaintiff is seeking payment in the amount of € 208,457 (approximately \$310,000). Although the ultimate outcome of this action cannot be ascertained at this time and the results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes this claim to be without merit.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company shares office space with other companies who may have common officers or directors. The costs associated with this space are administered by an unrelated company.

As at June 30, 2019, an amount of \$566,112, included in accounts payable, were owed to directors and officers of the Company (September 30, 2018 - \$920,873). The amounts outstanding on fees are unsecured, non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayment. During the first fiscal quarter, certain directors and officers agreed to waive a portion (\$680,873) of their outstanding fees.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. During the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the remuneration of directors and other key management personnel are as follows:

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	Nine months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Management fees	\$ 366,518	\$ 392,687

Risk Factors

Mining exploration inherently contains a high degree of risk and uncertainty, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. The following are certain factors relating to the business of the Company, which investors should carefully consider when making an investment decision concerning the Company's shares. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the operations of the Company. If any such risks occur, the financial condition, liquidity and results of operations of the Company could be materially adversely affected and the ability of the Company to implement its growth plans could be adversely affected. An investment in the Company is speculative. An investment in the Company will be subject to certain material risks and investors should not invest in securities of the Company unless they can afford to lose their entire investment. The following is a description of certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity

Substantial additional funds for the establishment of the Company's current and planned operations will be required. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities, should such funding not be fully generated from operations. Mineral prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, current financial conditions, revenues, taxes, capital expenditures, operating expenses and geological results are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, the Company may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations and pursue only those projects that can be funded through cash flows generated from its existing operations, if any.

Financing Risks and Dilution to Shareholders

The Company will have limited financial resources, no operations and no revenues. Even if the Company's exploration program on one or more of the properties is successful, additional funds will be required for the purposes of further exploration and development. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on favourable terms or at all. It is likely such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity which would result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

Limited Operating History

The Company is a relatively new company with limited operating history. The Company only recently acquired its interest in its material properties and the Company has no history of business or mining operations, revenue generation or production history. The Company has yet to generate a profit from their activities. The Company will be subject to all the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. The Company anticipates that it may take several years to achieve positive cash flow from operations.

No Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves

Resource exploration is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, 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, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return of investment capital.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage only and, to date, no mineral resources or mineral reserves have been identified. Development of the Company's properties will follow only if favourable exploration results are obtained. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that any mineral resources or mineral reserves will be identified or developed. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices

The economics of mineral exploration are affected by many factors beyond the Company's control, including commodity prices, the cost of operations, variations in the grade of minerals explored and fluctuations in the market price of minerals. Depending on the price of minerals, the Company may determine that it is impractical to continue a mineral exploration operation.

Mineral prices are prone to fluctuations and the marketability of minerals is affected by government regulation relating to price, royalties, allowable production and the importing and exporting of minerals, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted. There is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of any minerals that may be found on the Properties.

Regulatory, Permit and License Requirements

The current or future operations of the Company require permits from various governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations that may concern, among other things, exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, site safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties generally experience increased costs and delays in development and other schedules because of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that all permits which the Company may require for facilities and the conduct of exploration and development operations on its properties will be obtainable on reasonable terms, or that such laws and regulations will not have an adverse effect on any exploration or development project which the Company might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be

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curtailed and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in exploration and development operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the exploration and development activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed upon them for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mineral companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or exploration and development costs, or require abandonment or delays in the development of new or existing properties.

With respect to the Aznalcóllar and Paymogo tender appeal processes, there can be no certainty with respect to further developments of the appeal or the results of any recourse initiated by the applicable governmental entities in Spain with respect to the tender processes. In addition, there can be no certainty with respect to the timing regarding any potential resolution of the tender review processes, the ability of the Company to be successful with its appeal or the potential for the Company to be awarded either project.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. The Company cannot give an assurance that title to some or all the Company's interest in its properties will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that the Company does not have the interest it understands it has in its properties could cause the Company to lose any rights to explore, develop and mine any minerals on such properties without compensation for its prior expenditures relating thereto.

Competition

The mineral exploration and development industry is highly competitive. The Company will have to compete with other companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of minerals claims, leases and other mineral interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel. Failure to compete successfully against other companies could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Reliance on Management and Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its directors and officers and the ability to attract and retain key personnel. The loss of the services of these persons may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. The Company will compete with numerous other companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors. There is no assurance that the Company can maintain the service of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Environmental Risks

The Company's exploration and appraisal programs will, in general, be subject to approval by regulatory bodies. Additionally, all phases of the exploration, development and mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and national and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with exploration, development and mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach

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may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs.

Local Resident Concerns

Apart from ordinary environmental issues, the exploration, development and mining of the Company's properties could be subject to resistance from local residents that could either prevent or delay exploration and development of the properties.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies (including mineral resource companies) and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers may become subject to conflicts of interest. The *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) ("BCBCA") provides that in the event that a director has a material interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement that is material to a Company, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement, subject to and in accordance with the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA.

Foreign Operations

The Company's properties are located in Spain and Brazil. As such, the Company's proposed activities with respect to its properties will be subject to governmental, political, economic and other uncertainties, including but not limited to expropriation of property without fair compensation, repatriation of earnings, nationalization, currency fluctuations and devaluations, exchange controls and increases in government fees, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions and contracts, changes in taxation policies, economic sanctions and the other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which the Company's operations will be conducted, as well as risks including loss due to civil strife, acts of war, insurrections and the actions of national labour unions. Future government actions concerning the economy, taxation, or the operation and regulation of nationally important facilities such as mines, could have a significant effect on the Company. No assurances can be given that the Company's plans and operations will not be adversely affected by future developments in Spain and/or Brazil. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes will be beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, equipment and mines, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition and could cause a decline in the value of the Company securities.

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Litigation

The Company and/or its directors or officers may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit.

Subsequent Events

On July 12, 2019, the Company closed the second and final tranche of its private placement (see Note 6). The Company issued 1,445,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$144,500.

Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has:

- 1) 50,614,165 common shares outstanding;
- 2) 6,205,919 warrants outstanding, with expiry dates ranging between December 20, 2019 and July 12, 2021. If all of the warrants were exercised, 6,205,919 shares would be issued for gross proceeds of \$4,696,700.
- 3) 1,050,000 stock options outstanding with expiry dates ranging between August 29, 2021 and October 24, 2021. If all of the options are exercised, 1,050,000 shares would be issued for gross proceeds of \$525,000.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains forward-looking information under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, dispositions and strategy, development potential and timetable of the Company's exploration properties; the Company's ability to raise required funds; future mineral prices; mineralization projections; conclusions of economic evaluation; the timing and amount of estimated future exploration and development; costs of development; capital expenditures; success of exploration activities; mining or processing issues; currency exchange rates; government regulation of mining operations; and environmental risks. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made. Estimates regarding the anticipated timing, amount and cost of exploration are based on previous industry experience and regional political and economic stability. Capital and operating cost estimates are based on extensive research of the Company, recent estimates of costs and other factors that are set out herein. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: unexpected events and delays during exploration and development; acquisition risks; regulatory risks; revocation of government approvals; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of minerals; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry. Although management of the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update its forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.