CENTRAL IRON ORE LIMITED

Management Discussion and Analysis
(Form 51-102F1)

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018

Information as of February 27, 2019 unless otherwise stated

Note to Reader

The following management discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Central Iron Ore ("CIO" or "the Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018, together with the notes thereto, as well as the Company's previous financial and MD&A reports. These annual audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Interpretation (IFRS).

Forward-Looking Information

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Business of the Company

Since listing on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") in 2007, CIO's business has primarily involved acquiring and conducting exploration activities on prospective exploration and mining projects in Australia and Tanzania.

In recent years the Company has refocused its activities on the acquisition of projects considered to be prospective for iron ore in Australia. The Company has discontinued exploration of its Tanzanian uranium assets and has repositioned its British King and Eureka gold mines into two regional exploration and development gold prospects.

On August 06, 2018, CIO was pleased to announce that it has completed the AUD$3.45 million sale of its Eureka Gold Project to ASX listed Tyranna Resources Limited.
The structure of the total consideration paid to CIO for the Eureka Gold Project consists of:

- Tyranna paid CIO AUD$1,869,003 in cash.
- Tyranna Issued of 93,205,304 shares in Tyranna at a deemed price of $0.017 per shares totalling AUD$1,584,490.

On August 22, 2018, Kingwest successfully listed on the ASX with the raising of AUD$5,000,000 by the issue of 25,000,000 shares at an issue price of $0.20 per share. Money raised will primarily fund the drilling and exploration on the Crawford and Emperor Projects, scoping studies and ongoing working capital requirements.

- Tenement Sale of South Darlot Exploration tenements by the issue of 2,700,000 shares with an IPO value of $540,000 which will comprise 5.3% of the total issued share capital of the Purchaser on Completion (based on raising $5,000,000 under the IPO Capital Raising).

- Call Option Agreement on E37/1343 and E37/1344 by the issue 200,000 shares with an IPO value of $40,000 which will comprise 0.4% of the total issued share capital of the Purchaser on Completion (based on raising $5,000,000 under the IPO Capital Raising).

Exploration and Development Update

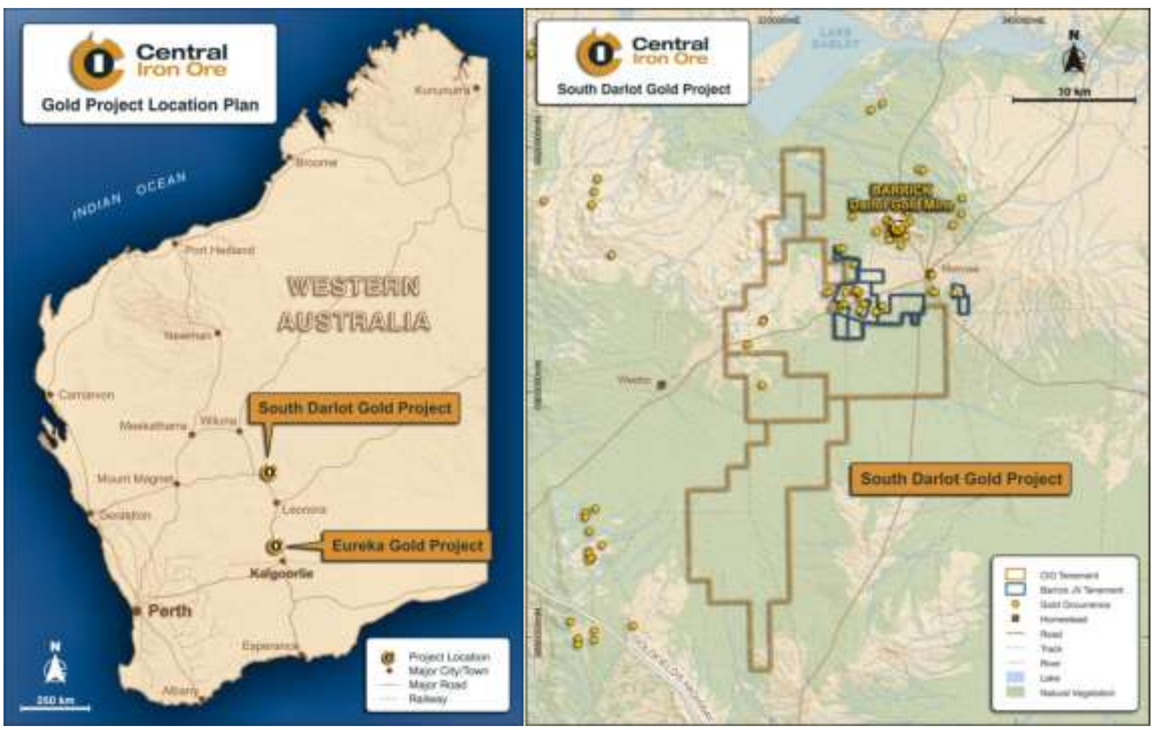
During the quarter ended 31 December 2018, the Company:

- continued its gold exploration strategy.

SOUTH DARLOT GOLD PROJECT (Western Australia)

The Company's South Darlot Gold Project area is located approximately 320km northwest of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and includes:

- The British King Mine which is 49% owned by the Company and which is National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101") compliant. The British King Mine is 5km southwest of Red 5 Limited's Darlot Mine. The British King Mine is currently in care and maintenance.
- A number of tenements which are subject to a joint venture with subsidiaries of Red 5 Limited ("Red 5"), details of which are set out below, in which CIO has earned a 70% interest.



BRITISH KING PROJECT

The British King Mine which is 49% owned by the Company and which is National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101") compliant. The British King Mine is 5km southwest of Red 5 Limited's Darlot Mine. The British King Mine is currently in care and maintenance.

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (km^2)
British King	M37/30	Granted	0.1
British King	L37/162	Granted	0.1

British King Sale

On November 10, 2014, CIO announced that it has entered into an agreement for the AUD$1.1 million sale of its British King Gold Mine ("Project") in Western Australia to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd ("Purchaser").

The consideration payable by the Purchaser for the acquisition of the Project includes a AUD$250,000 payment on completion of the acquisition, with the balance of the consideration to be paid in three tranches upon the satisfaction of certain production milestones from the Project, as set out below.

Tranche 1: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 150 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 5,000 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 14% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 65%).

Tranche 2: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 175 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 7,500 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 15% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 80%).

Tranche 3: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 215 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 10,000 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 20% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 100%).

In the event that the Purchaser fails to make any of the payments referred to above by the date required under the agreement, the Purchaser will be required to transfer back to CIO all of its then existing percentage interest in the Project and CIO will grant to the Purchaser a gross value royalty in respect of gold extracted from the Project. The percentage royalty interest will be determined as follows:

Purchaser Project interest	Gross Value Royalty
51%	1.25%
65%	1.625%
80%	2%
100%	2.5%

In addition to the consideration set out above, the Purchaser will pay AUD$5,000 per month to CIO for rental of the equipment located at the Project site, until such time as the Purchaser acquires a 100% interest in the Project (subject to the earlier termination of the agreement).

Completion of the sale and purchase of the Project is conditional upon and subject to the satisfaction of a number of conditions precedent including CIO obtaining any consents, approvals, authorisations or clearances which are required for the sale and purchase of the Project (including any required TSXV approvals), the Purchaser obtaining finance for the acquisition on terms acceptable to it (acting reasonably) and the Project being free of any security interest by November 14, 2014 or by such later date as the parties may agree in writing.

On May 23, 2017, BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd went into administration with the appointment of Bob Jacobs.

BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd has completed a Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA). BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd has resumed normal trading.

RED 5 JV Project (Formerly Barrick Joint Venture Project)

The tenements set out in the table below ("Red 5 JV Tenements") are the subject of a joint venture between the Company and subsidiaries of Red 5 Limited ("Red 5 JV"), and are situated southwest of Red 5's Darlot gold mine and are contiguous with CIO's current holdings in the area. The Red 5 JV Tenements are detailed below.

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (ha)
Barrick JV	M37/421	Granted	381
Barrick JV	M37/552	Granted	200
Barrick JV	M37/631	Granted	776
Barrick JV	M37/632	Granted	595
Barrick JV	M37/709	Granted	98
Barrick JV	M37/1045	Granted	90

The Company's strategy and objective for the Barrick JV Tenements, the strategy and objective is to evaluate their gold prospectivity and deliver on target generation and access. The Company has identified 24 prospective targets on the Barrick JV Tenements and will systematically evaluate those targets over the next 12 months, with a priority being placed on the exploration of the Mermaid and Endeavour Prospects.

As at the date of this report, the Company has earned a 70% interest in the Barrick JV Tenements in accordance with the Barrick JV and is continuing exploration on the Barrick JV Tenements.

As at the date of this report, the Company has earned a 70% interest in the Red 5 JV Tenements in accordance with the Red 5 JV and is continuing exploration on the Red 5 JV Tenements.

Quarterly Activity

- Annual reporting obligations for tenements.
- Quarterly HSE inspection.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr Darryl Mapleson who is a Fellow of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has compiled the information within this report relating to mineralisation and drill results. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

MINERAL PROPERTIES (all amounts in Australian dollars)

Tenement	Status	Area (km^2)	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Annual Rent	Expenditure
M37/30	Granted	0.1	4/07/1984	3/07/2026	$159.50	$10,000
L37/162	Granted	0.1	25/10/2006	24/10/2027	$99.33	

RED 5 JV Tenement Package

Tenement	Status	Area (ha)	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Annual Rent	Expenditure
M37/421	Granted	381	24/11/1993	23/11/2035	$6,075.95	$38,100
M37/552	Granted	200	5/12/2008	4/12/2029	$3,190.00	$20,000
M37/631	Granted	776	23/05/2007	22/05/2028	$12,393.15	$77,700
M37/632	Granted	595	23/05/2007	22/05/2028	$9,490.25	$59,500
M37/709	Granted	98	23/01/2008	22/01/2029	$1,563.00	$10,000
M37/1045	Granted	90	25/02/2009	24/02/2030		$10,000

CORPORATE UPDATE

South Darlot Exploration Project Sale

On May 25, 2018, the company announced that it had entered into an agreement for the AUD$580,000 sale of its South Darlot Exploration Project to Kingwest Resources Limited (Kingwest).

Kingwest is an unlisted public company which intends to undertake an initial public offer and list on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The transaction involves the Purchaser issuing 2,900,000 shares at an IPO value of 20 cents per share which comprises:

- Tenement Sale of South Darlot Exploration tenements by the issue of 2,700,000 shares with an IPO value of $540,000 which will comprise 5.3% of the total issued share capital of the Purchaser on Completion (based on raising $5,000,000 under the IPO Capital Raising).

- Call Option Agreement on E37/1343 and E37/1344 by the issue 200,000 shares with an IPO value of $40,000 which will comprise 0.4% of the total issued share capital of the Purchaser on Completion (based on raising $5,000,000 under the IPO Capital Raising).

On August 22, 2018, Kingwest successfully listed on the ASX with the raising of AUD$5,000,000 by the issue of 25,000,000 shares at an issue price of $0.20 per share. Money raised will primarily fund the drilling and exploration on the Crawford and Emperor Projects, scoping studies and ongoing working capital requirements.

BRITISH KING ADMISTRATION

On May 23, 2017, BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd went into administration with the appointment of Bob Jacobs.

BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd has completed a Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA). BK Gold Mines has resumed normal trading.

EUREKA GOLD PROJECT TRIAL MINING AGREEMENT

On November 24, 2017, Central Iron Ore Ltd. (CIO – TSX.V) (“CIO”) announced that it has entered into an agreement for a Trial mining operation at its Eureka Gold Mine (“Project”) in Western Australia to Eureka Mines Pty Ltd (“Producer”).

The consideration payable by the Producer for the gold rights of the Project includes an AUD$100,000 reimbursement payment on signing of the transaction and a net smelter royalty.

Royalty

The Producer will also pay CIO a royalty equal to 4% of the Net Smelter Return generated from the sale of any Product (the Royalty). The Royalty will increase by 2% (being a total royalty equal to 6% of the Net Smelter Return) generated from the sale or removal or other disposal of any Product in excess of 20,000 ounces.

Pre-Paid Royalty

Upon the commencement of Mining Operations on the Tenement Area the Producer will promptly:

- notify the Royalty Holder that Mining Operations have commenced; and
- pay the Royalty Holder AUD$250,000, being a pre-payment of the Royalty which amount will satisfy subsequent Royalty payments up to this amount.

The trial mining operation is expected to commence mining by the end of November 2017 and should be completed by April 2018. The trial mining operation is planned to extend the depth of the current open pit by approximately 20 metres. Currently the Pit is being dewatered and redevelopment of access to base of the pit.

On December 06, 2017, the company announced that it has been notified mining operations have commenced at its Eureka Gold Mine in Western Australia by Eureka Mines Pty Ltd.

With mining operations commencing a pre-paid royalty of AUD$250,000 is triggered which amount will satisfy subsequent royalty payments up to this amount.

EUREKA SALE

On November 30, 2017, the company announced that it has entered into an agreement for the AUD$3.2 million sale of its Eureka Gold Project to ASX listed Tyranna Resources Limited (ASX:TYX).

The structure of the consideration payable to CIO for the Eureka Gold Project consists of:

- Payment 1: Tyranna paying CIO AUD$250,000 in cash on execution of the sale and purchase agreement.

- Payment 2: Issue of 14,705,882 shares in Tyranna at a deemed price of $0.017 per share within 5 days after Tyranna's annual general meeting of Shareholders. The share consideration is escrowed for a period of 12 months.

- Payment 3: Issue of 70,882,353 shares in Tyranna at a deemed price of $0.017 per share at completion being the 31 March 2018 or an earlier date agreed by the parties. The share consideration is escrowed for a period of 12 months.

- Payment 4 Tyranna paying CIO AUD$1,350,000 in cash at completion being the 31 March 2018 or an earlier date agreed by the parties.

On August 06, 2018, CIO was pleased to announce that it has completed the AUD$3.45 million sale of its Eureka Gold Project to ASX listed Tyranna Resources Limited.

The structure of the total consideration paid to CIO for the Eureka Gold Project consists of:

- Tyranna paid CIO AUD$1,869,003 in cash.
- Tyranna Issued of 93,205,304 shares in Tyranna at a deemed price of $0.017 per shares totalling AUD$1,584,490.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of its business and its present stage of development. The following risk factors should be considered:

General

The Company is an Australian junior mineral exploration and development company listed on the TSX-V and engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties located in Western Australia. It has not yet determined whether all of its properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The Company's ability to continue its operations is dependent on its ability to secure additional financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. In order to continue developing its mineral properties, management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing that may be required.

The Company's financial statements and discussion and analysis of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2018 do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's administrative expenditure is related to the level of financing and exploration and development activities that are being conducted, which in turn may depend on the Company's recent exploration and development experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration and development-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration and development work on them on a pre-determined basis and as a result there may not be predictable or observable trends in the Company's business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with those of prior years may not be meaningful.

Trends

The Company's financial success is dependent upon the discovery of commercial mineral resources which could be economically viable to develop. The sales value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond the Company's control, such as the market value of the products produced. Other than as disclosed herein, the Company is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events which are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's sales or revenues, income from continuing operations, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

Competitive Conditions

The resource industry is intensively competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with other mining companies for the acquisition of mineral claims and other mining interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors. The Company competes with many other companies that have substantially greater financial resources than the Company and its ability to compete is dependent of being able to raise additional funds as and when required.

Environmental Factors and Protection Requirements

The Company currently conducts exploration and development activities in Western Australia. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards, enforced by increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. There is no assurance that regulatory and environmental approvals will be obtained on a timely basis, or on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of the Company's operations or to preclude entirely the economic development of a property. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company is currently engaged in exploration with minimal environmental impact.

Mineral Exploration and Development

The Company's properties are in the exploration and development stage. Development of the Company's properties will only proceed upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that mineral exploration and development activities will result in the discovery of an ore body of commercial minerals on any of the Company's properties. Several years may pass between the discovery of a deposit and its exploitation. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineralized deposits.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The 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 resources, any of which could result in work stoppages and damage to persons or property or the environment and possible legal liability for any and all damage. Fires, power outages, labor disruptions, flooding, explosions, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor are some of the risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Although the Company will, when appropriate, secure liability insurance in an amount which it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liability and hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition

Economics of Developing Mineral Properties

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop processes to extract minerals 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 the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be 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. Depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Commodity Prices

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the mining and sale of minerals or interests related thereto. The price of various minerals have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of mineral substitutes, mineral stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the price of various minerals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations cannot accurately be predicted.

Currency Risk

The Company's revenues and expenses are incurred in Australian dollars, though its financings are completed in Canadian dollars. Although the Company has taken certain steps to help mitigate foreign currency fluctuations, there is no assurance that these activities or products are or will continue to be effective. Accordingly, the inability of the Company to obtain or to put in place effective hedges could materially increase its exposure to fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the Australian dollar. This could adversely affect the Company's financial position and operating results.

Title

There is no guarantee that title to properties in which the Company has a material interest will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Governmental Regulation

Operations, development and exploration on the Company’s properties are affected to varying degrees by:

(i) government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour;
(ii) mining law reform;
(iii) restrictions on production, price controls, and tax increases;
(iv) maintenance of claims;
(v) tenure; and
(vi) expropriation of property.

There is no assurance that future changes in such regulations, if any, will not adversely affect the Company’s operations. Changes in such regulations could result in additional expenses and capital expenditures, availability of capital, competition, reserve uncertainty, potential conflicts of interest, title risks, dilution, and restrictions and delays in operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted. If any of the Company’s projects are advanced to the development stage, those operations will also be subject to various laws and regulations concerning development, production, taxes, labour standards, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. In addition, new laws or regulations governing operations and activities of mining companies could have a material adverse impact on any project in the mine development stage that the Company may possess.

Management and Directors

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of directors:

- Richard Homsany - Chairman
- Brett Hodgins - President / CEO
- Anthony Howland-Rose - Director
- Hugh Pinniger - COO
- David Deitz - CFO

Conflicts of Interest

Certain officers and directors of the Company are officers and/or directors of, or are associated with, other natural resource companies that acquire interests in mineral properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors are required by law, however, to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and to disclose any personal interest which they may have in any material transaction which is proposed to be entered into with the Company and to abstain from voting as a director for the approval of any such transaction.

Limited Operating History: Losses

The Company has experienced losses in previous years of its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will operate profitably in the future, if at all. As at December 31, 2018 the Company's deficit was $20,566,829.

Price Fluctuations: Share Price Volatility

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018, the closing price of the Company's shares fluctuated from a high of $0.050 per share to a low of $0.020 per share. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

Exploration Target

The estimates of exploration target sizes mentioned in this document should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as estimates of mineral resources as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**"). The potential quantity and grade of the exploration targets are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a mineral resource.

Market Conditions

Global Economy

- *The global expansion has weakened. Global growth for 2018 is estimated at 3.7 percent, as in the October 2018 World Economic Outlook (WEO) forecast, despite weaker performance in some economies, notably Europe and Asia. The global economy is projected to grow at 3.5 percent in 2019 and 3.6 percent in 2020, 0.2 and 0.1 percentage point below last October's projections.*

- *The global growth forecast for 2019 and 2020 had already been revised downward in the last WEO, partly because of the negative effects of tariff increases enacted in the United States and China earlier that year. The further downward revision since October in part reflects carry over from softer momentum in the second half of 2018—including in Germany following the introduction of new automobile fuel emission standards and in Italy where concerns about sovereign and financial risks have weighed on domestic demand—but also weakening financial market sentiment as well as a contraction in Turkey now projected to be deeper than anticipated.*

- *Risks to global growth tilt to the downside. An escalation of trade tensions beyond those already incorporated in the forecast remains a key source of risk to the outlook. Financial conditions have already tightened since the fall. A range of triggers beyond escalating trade tensions could spark a further deterioration in risk sentiment with adverse growth implications, especially given the high levels of public and private debt. These potential triggers include a "no-deal" withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and a greater-than-envisaged slowdown in China.*

- *The main shared policy priority is for countries to resolve cooperatively and quickly their trade disagreements and the resulting policy uncertainty, rather than raising harmful barriers further and destabilizing an already slowing global economy. Across all economies, measures to boost potential output growth, enhance inclusiveness, and strengthen fiscal and financial buffers in an environment of high debt burdens and tighter financial conditions are imperatives.*

Softening Momentum, High Uncertainty

The global economy continues to expand, but third-quarter growth has disappointed in some economies. Idiosyncratic factors (new fuel emission standards in Germany, natural disasters in Japan) weighed on activity in large economies. But these developments occurred against a backdrop of weakening financial market sentiment, trade policy uncertainty, and concerns about China's outlook. While the December 1 announcement that tariff hikes have been put on hold for 90 days in the US-China trade dispute is welcome, the possibility of tensions resurfacing in the spring casts a shadow over global economic prospects.

High-frequency data signal subdued momentum in the fourth quarter. Outside the United States, industrial production has decelerated, particularly of capital goods. Global trade growth has slowed to well below 2017 averages. The true underlying impetus could be even weaker than the data indicate, as the headline numbers may have been lifted by import front-loading ahead of tariff hikes, as well as by an uptick in tech exports with the launch of new products. Consistent with this interpretation, purchasing managers' indices, notably in the category of new orders, point to less buoyant expectations of future activity.

Commodities and inflation. Crude oil prices have been volatile since August, reflecting supply influences, including US policy on Iranian oil exports and, more recently, fears of softening global demand. As of early January, crude oil prices stood at around $55 a barrel, and markets expected prices to remain broadly at that level over the next 4–5 years. Prices of metals and agricultural commodities have softened slightly since August, in part due to subdued demand from China. Consumer price inflation has generally remained contained in recent months in advanced economies but has inched up in the United States, where above-trend growth continues. Among emerging market economies, inflationary pressures are easing with the drop in oil prices. For some, this easing has been partially offset by the passthrough of currency depreciations to domestic prices.

Financial conditions in advanced economies have tightened since the fall. Equity valuations—which were stretched in some countries—have been pared back with diminished optimism about earnings prospects amid escalating trade tensions and expectations of slower global growth. Concerns over a US government shutdown further weighed on financial sector sentiment toward year-end. Major central banks also appear to be adopting a more cautious approach. While the US Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate to 2.25–2.50 percent in December, it signaled a more gradual pace of rate hikes in 2019 and 2020. In line with earlier communication, the European Central Bank ended its net asset purchases in December. However, it also confirmed that monetary policy would remain amply accommodative, with no increase in policy rates until at least summer 2019, and full reinvestment of maturing securities continuing well past the first rate hike. Increasing risk aversion, together with deteriorating sentiment about growth prospects and shifts in policy expectations, have contributed to a drop in sovereign yields—notably for US Treasuries, German bunds, and UK gilts. Among euro area economies, Italian sovereign spreads have declined from their peak in mid-October on a resolution of the budget standoff with the European Commission, but remain elevated at 270 basis points as of January 7. Spreads for other euro area economies have remained largely unchanged over this period. Beyond sovereign securities, credit spreads widened for US corporate bonds, reflecting lessened optimism and energy sector concerns owing to lower oil prices.

Financial conditions in emerging markets have tightened modestly since the fall, with notable differentiation based on country-specific factors. Emerging market equity indices have sold off over this period, in a context of rising trade tensions and higher risk aversion. Concerns about inflationary effects from earlier oil price increases and, in some cases, closing output gaps or passthrough from currency depreciation have led central banks in many emerging market economies (Chile, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Thailand) to raise policy rates since the fall. By contrast, central banks in China and India maintained policy rates on hold and acted to ease domestic funding conditions (by lowering reserve requirements for banks and providing liquidity to non-bank financial companies, respectively). As of early January, with some notable exceptions (e.g., Mexico, Pakistan), emerging market governments generally face lower domestic-currency long-term yields than in August-September. Foreign-currency sovereign credit spreads have edged up for most countries and risen substantially for some frontier markets.

Capital flows and exchange rates. With investors generally lowering exposure to riskier assets, emerging market economies experienced net capital outflows in the third quarter of 2018. As of early January, the US dollar remains broadly unchanged in real effective terms relative to September, the euro has weakened by about 2 percent amid slower growth and concerns about Italy, and the pound has depreciated about 2 percent as Brexit-related uncertainty increased. In contrast, the Japanese yen has appreciated by about 3 percent, on higher risk aversion. Several emerging market currencies—including the Turkish lira, the Argentine peso, the Brazilian real, the South African rand, the Indian rupee, and the Indonesian rupiah—have staged recoveries from their 2018 valuation lows last August-September.

Forecast Assumptions

The assumptions about tariffs, policy stances, and financial conditions underpinning the forecast are broadly similar to those in the last WEO.

The baseline forecast incorporates the US tariffs announced through September 2018 and retaliatory measures. For the United States, these include tariffs on solar panels, washing machines, aluminum, and steel announced in the first half of 2018; a 25 percent tariff on $50 billion worth of imports from China, and a 10 percent tariff on an additional $200 billion of imports from China, with the latter rising to 25 percent after the current 90-day “truce” ends on March 1, 2019. For China, the forecast incorporates tariffs ranging from 5 to 10 percent on $60 billion of imports from the United States.[1]

Average oil prices are projected at just below $60 per barrel in 2019 and 2020 (down from about $69 and $66, respectively, in the last WEO). Metals prices are expected to decrease 7.4 percent year-over-year in 2019 (a deeper decline than anticipated last October), and to remain roughly unchanged in 2020. Price forecasts for most major agricultural commodities have been revised modestly downwards.

Global Growth to Slow in 2019

Global growth in 2018 is estimated to be 3.7 percent, as it was last fall, but signs of a slowdown in the second half of 2018 have led to downward revisions for several economies.

Weakness in the second half of 2018 will carry over to coming quarters, with global growth projected to decline to 3.5 percent in 2019 before picking up slightly to 3.6 percent in 2020 (0.2 percentage point and 0.1 percentage point lower, respectively, than in the previous WEO). This growth pattern reflects a persistent decline in the growth rate of advanced economies from above-trend levels—occurring more rapidly than previously anticipated—together with a temporary decline in the growth rate for emerging market and developing economies in 2019, reflecting contractions in Argentina and Turkey, as well as the impact of trade actions on China and other Asian economies.

Specifically, growth in advanced economies is projected to slow from an estimated 2.3 percent in 2018 to 2.0 percent in 2019 and 1.7 percent in 2020. This estimated growth rate for 2018 and the projection for 2019 are 0.1 percentage point lower than in the October 2018 WEO, mostly due to downward revisions for the euro area.

- Growth in the euro area is set to moderate from 1.8 percent in 2018 to 1.6 percent in 2019 (0.3 lower than projected last fall) and 1.7 percent in 2020. Growth rates have been marked down for many economies, notably *Germany* (due to soft private consumption, weak industrial production following the introduction of revised auto emission standards, and subdued foreign demand); *Italy* (due to weak domestic demand and higher borrowing costs as sovereign yields remain elevated); and *France* (due to the negative impact of street protests and industrial action).

- There is substantial uncertainty around the baseline projection of about 1.5 percent growth in the *United Kingdom* in 2019-20. The unchanged projection relative to the October 2018 WEO reflects the offsetting negative effect of prolonged uncertainty about the Brexit outcome and the positive impact from fiscal stimulus announced in the 2019 budget. This baseline projection assumes that a Brexit deal is reached in 2019 and that the UK transitions gradually to the new regime. However, as of mid-January, the shape that Brexit will ultimately take remains highly uncertain.

- The growth forecast for the *United States* also remains unchanged. Growth is expected to decline to 2.5 percent in 2019 and soften further to 1.8 percent in 2020 with the unwinding of fiscal stimulus and as the federal funds rate temporarily overshoots the neutral rate of interest. Nevertheless, the projected pace of expansion is above the US economy’s estimated potential growth rate in both years. Strong domestic demand growth will support rising imports and contribute to a widening of the US current account deficit.

- *Japan*'s economy is set to grow by 1.1 percent in 2019 (0.2 percentage point higher than in the October WEO). This revision mainly reflects additional fiscal support to the economy this year, including measures to mitigate the effects of the planned consumption tax rate increase in October 2019. Growth is projected to moderate to 0.5 percent in 2020 (0.2 percentage point higher than in the October 2018 WEO) following the implementation of the mitigating measures.

For the emerging market and developing economy group, growth is expected to tick down to 4.5 percent in 2019 (from 4.6 percent in 2018), before improving to 4.9 percent in 2020. The projection for 2019 is 0.2 percentage point lower than in the October 2018 WEO.

- Growth in emerging and developing Asia will dip from 6.5 percent in 2018 to 6.3 percent in 2019 and 6.4 percent in 2020. Despite fiscal stimulus that offsets some of the impact of higher US tariffs, *China*'s economy will slow due to the combined influence of needed financial regulatory tightening and trade tensions with the United States. *India*'s economy is poised to pick up in 2019, benefiting from lower oil prices and a slower pace of monetary tightening than previously expected, as inflation pressures ease.

- Growth in emerging and developing Europe in 2019 is now expected to weaken more than previously anticipated, to 0.7 percent (from 3.8 percent in 2018) despite generally buoyant growth in Central and Eastern Europe, before recovering to 2.4 percent in 2020. The revisions (1.3 percentage point in 2019 and 0.4 percentage point in 2020) are due to a large projected contraction in 2019 and a slower recovery in 2020 in *Turkey,* amid policy tightening and adjustment to more restrictive external financing conditions.

- In Latin America, growth is projected to recover over the next two years, from 1.1 percent in 2018 to 2.0 percent in 2019 and 2.5 percent in 2020 (0.2 percentage point weaker for both years than previously expected). The revisions are due to a downgrade in *Mexico*'s growth prospects in 2019–20, reflecting lower private investment, and an even more severe contraction in *Venezuela* than previously anticipated. The downgrades are only partially offset by an upward revision to the 2019 forecast for *Brazil*, where the gradual recovery from the 2015–16 recession is expected to continue. *Argentina*'s economy will contract in 2019 as tighter policies aimed at reducing imbalances slow domestic demand, before returning to growth in 2020.

- Growth in the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan region is expected to remain subdued at 2.4 percent in 2019 before recovering to about 3 percent in 2020. Multiple factors weigh on the region's outlook, including weak oil output growth, which offsets an expected pickup in non-oil activity (*Saudi Arabia*); tightening financing conditions (*Pakistan*); US sanctions (*Iran*); and, across several economies, geopolitical tensions.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, growth is expected to pick up from 2.9 percent in 2018 to 3.5 percent in 2019, and 3.6 percent in 2020. For both years the projection is 0.3 percentage point lower than last October's projection, as softening oil prices have caused downward revisions for *Angola* and *Nigeria*. The headline numbers for the region mask significant variation in performance, with over one-third of sub-Saharan economies expected to grow above 5 percent in 2019–20.

- Activity in the Commonwealth of Independent States is projected to expand by about 2¼ percent in 2019–20, slightly lower than projected in the October 2018 WEO due to the drag on *Russia's* growth prospects from the weaker near-term oil-price outlook.

Risks to the Outlook

Key sources of risk to the global outlook are the outcome of trade negotiations and the direction financial conditions will take in months ahead. If countries resolve their differences without raising distortive trade barriers further and market sentiment recovers, then improved confidence and easier financial conditions could reinforce each other to lift growth above the baseline forecast. However, the balance of risks remains skewed to the downside, as in the October WEO.

Trade tensions. The November 30 signing of the US-Mexico-Canada free trade agreement (USMCA) to replace NAFTA, the December 1 US-China announcement of a 90-day "truce" on tariff increases, and the announced reduction in Chinese tariffs on US car imports are welcome steps toward de-escalating trade frictions. Final outcomes remain, however, subject to a possibly difficult negotiation process in the case of the US-China dispute and domestic ratification processes for the USMCA. Thus, global trade, investment, and output remain under threat from policy uncertainty, as well as from other ongoing trade tensions. Failure to resolve differences and a resulting increase in tariff barriers would lead to higher costs of imported intermediate and capital goods and higher final goods prices for consumers. Beyond these direct impacts, higher trade policy uncertainty and concerns over escalation and retaliation would lower business investment, disrupt supply chains, and slow productivity growth. The resulting depressed outlook for corporate profitability could dent financial market sentiment and further dampen growth (Scenario Box 1, October 2018 WEO).

Financial market sentiment. Escalating trade tensions, together with concerns about Italian fiscal policy, worries regarding several emerging markets, and, toward the end of the year, about a US government shutdown, contributed to equity price declines during the second half of 2018. A range of catalyzing events in key systemic economies could spark a broader deterioration in investor sentiment and a sudden, sharp repricing of assets amid elevated debt burdens. Global growth would likely fall short of the baseline projection if any such events were to materialize and trigger a generalized risk-off episode:

- Italian spreads have narrowed from their October–November peaks but remain high. A protracted period of elevated yields would put further stress on Italian banks, weigh on economic activity, and worsen debt dynamics. Other Europe-specific factors that could give rise to broader risk aversion include the rising possibility of a disruptive, no-deal Brexit with negative cross-border spillovers and increased euro-skepticism affecting European parliamentary election outcomes.

- A second source of systemic financial stability risk is a deeper-than-envisaged slowdown in China, with negative implications for trading partners and global commodity prices. China's economy slowed in 2018 mainly due to financial regulatory tightening to rein in shadow banking activity and off-budget local government investment, and as a result of the widening trade dispute with the United States, which intensified the slowdown toward the end of the year. Further deceleration is projected for 2019. The authorities have responded to the slowdown by limiting their financial regulatory tightening, injecting liquidity through cuts in bank reserve requirements, and applying fiscal stimulus, by resuming public investment. Nevertheless, activity may fall short of expectations, especially if trade tensions fail to ease. As seen in 2015–16, concerns about the health of China's economy can trigger abrupt, wide-reaching sell-offs in financial and commodity markets that place its trading partners, commodity exporters, and other emerging markets under pressure.

Beyond the possibility of escalating trade tensions and a broader turn in financial market sentiment, other factors adding downside risk to global investment and growth include uncertainty about the policy agenda of new administrations, a protracted US federal government shutdown, as well as geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and East Asia. Risks of a somewhat slower-moving nature include pervasive effects of climate change and ongoing declines in trust of established institutions and political parties.

(Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, January 2019, www.imf.org)

Gold Market

Gold Demand Trends Full Year 2018

Annual gold demand gained 4% on highest central bank buying in 50 years.

Gold demand in 2018 reached 4,345.1t, up from 4,159.9t in 2017 and in line with the five-year average of 4,347.5t. A multi-decade high in central bank buying (651.5t) drove growth. Demand was bumped up in Q4 by 112.4t of ETF inflows, but annual inflows into these products (of 68.9t) were 67% lower than 2017. Investment in bars and coins accelerated in the second half of the year, up 4% to 1,090.2t in 2018. Full year jewellery demand was steady at 2,200t. Gold used in technology climbed marginally to 334.6t in 2018, although growth ran out of steam in Q4. Annual gold supply firmed slightly to 4,490.2t, with mine production inching up to a new high of 3,364.9t.

Highlights

Central banks added 651.5t to official gold reserves in 2018, the second highest yearly total on record. Net purchases jumped to their highest since the end of US dollar convertibility into gold in 1971, as a greater pool of central banks turned to gold as a diversifier.

Annual jewellery demand was virtually unmoved: down just 1t from 2017. Gains in China, the US and Russia broadly offset sharp losses in the Middle East. Indian demand was stable at 598t (-4t).

ETFs and similar products saw annual inflows of 68.9t down from 206.4t in 2017. Stock market volatility and signs of faltering economic growth in key markets fuelled a global Q4 recovery, but Europe was the only region to see net growth over the year.

Retail investment in gold bars and coins posted annual growth of 4%. Coin demand surged to reach a five-year high of 236.4t, the second highest on record. Demand for gold bars held steady at 781.6t, the fifth year in succession of holding in a firm 780-800t range.

2018 saw marginal gains in the volume of gold used in technology, crimped by Q4 slowdown. After healthy gains during Q1-Q3, a combination of slowing smartphone sales, the trade war and mounting uncertainty over global economic growth, contributed to a 5% decline in Q4.

(Source: World Gold Council, Gold Demand Trends Full Year 2018 report, January 2019, http://www.gold.org/supply-and-demand/gold-demand-trends/back-issues/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2018)

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for, and as at the end of, each of the last three financial years of the Company up to and including June 30, 2018. This financial information is derived from the financial statements of the Company. The Company prepares financial information according to IFRS and all information is reported in Australian dollars.

	June 2018	**June 2017**	**June 2016**
Income from continuing operations	1,574,565	65,349	57,203
Net loss for the year	979,416	(190,767)	(52,130)
Net loss per share	0.0135	(0.0026)	(0.0007)
Total Assets	4,933,986	3,280,550	3,132,237
Total Long-term financial liabilities	0	50,000	50,000

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

(all amounts in Australian dollars)

The Company has not recognized any revenue or incurred any loss from discontinued operations or extraordinary items since becoming a reporting issuer.

During the last three (3) financial years, the Company has consistently reported net losses. The most significant factor affecting losses during the last three financial years is continuing administrative expenses, which includes consulting, professional fees, salaries, management fees, office and miscellaneous expenses. Other factors affecting losses include amortization and exploration and development costs.

Income is predominantly derived from interest income. Interest income is dependent upon interest rates and the amount of financing raised each year by the Company (if any). Interest rates will vary due to market conditions and the Company has no control over the fluctuation of rates.

No cash dividends have been declared or paid since the date of incorporation and the Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares. The Company anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

Exploration and Development Expenses

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018 the Company spent $249,678 on exploration and development activities. This compares with $5,542 for the corresponding quarter ended December 31, 2017. These costs have increased compared to the previous financial year owing to funding.

Expensed and capitalized exploration and development costs, on a property by property basis are as follows:

Australian $	December 2018	December 2017	December 2016
Expenses			
British King mine	4,448	5,542	3,980
Yilgarn	0	0	0
Capitalized Expenses			
British King mine	249,678	150,706	27,952
Eureka mine	0	36,571	300
Yilgarn Project	0	4,971	850

Administrative Expenses

For the quarter ended December 31, 2018 the Company incurred administrative expenses of $24,507 compared to $17,689 for the quarter ended December 31, 2017

Income

Income is normally comprised of interest income. For the quarter December 31, 2018 the Company earned income of $0, compared to income of $635,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2017. Interest income is dependent upon interest rates and the amount of financing raised each year by the Company (if any). Interest rates vary due to factors such as market conditions and the Company has no control over the fluctuation of rates.

Income Taxes

No provision has been made for income tax liability for the quarters ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Net Losses

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2018 was $28,955 compared with the net profit for the corresponding quarter ended December 31, 2017 of $542,778.

Change in Financial Position

At December 31, 2018 the Company had total assets of $4,508,682 compared to $4,144,121 at December 31, 2017. Net assets increased owing mainly to the income of cash. The Company had a cash balance of $1,429,217 at December 31, 2018 compared to a cash balance of $417,613 at December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2018 the Company had a net working capital surplus of $28,663 compared with a net working capital deficit of $455,647 at December 31, 2017. The increase in the Company's net working capital surplus results from sale of Eureka project, and exploration development costs and administration expenditure reduced.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION (all amounts in Australian dollars)

The following table sets out a comparison of revenues and earnings for the previous eight (8) quarters to December 31, 2018. This financial information is derived from the financial statements of the Company. The Company prepares financial information according to Canadian GAAP and all information is reported in Australian dollars.

Australian $	**Quarter to Dec 31, 2018**	**Quarter to Sept 30, 2018**	**Quarter to Jun 30, 2018**	**Quarter to Mar 31, 2018**	**Quarter to Dec 31, 2017**	**Quarter to Sept 30, 2017**	**Quarter to June 30, 2017**	**Quarter to Mar 31, 2017**
Income from continuing operations	0	5,000	664,566	265,000	645,000	0	25,000	0
Net profit/loss for the period	(28,955)	(190,881)	146,019	230,742	553,033	49,621	(85,682)	(32,293)
Net profit/loss per basic and diluted share	(0.0004)	(0.0026)	0.0020	0.0032	0.0075	0.0007	(0.0012)	(0.0004)

The Company has not recognized any revenue or incurred any loss from discontinued operations or extraordinary items since becoming a reporting issuer.

During the eight quarters, the Company has consistently reported net losses. The most significant factor affecting quarterly losses during the last 8 quarters is continuing administrative expenses, which includes amortization, consulting fees, interest, professional fees, listing and filing fees, expenses office and miscellaneous, property investigation costs, salaries and management fees and travel and accommodation costs.

Income is derived from interest, income, rental and a non-refundable deposit on the entry into a sale and purchase agreement for the Eureka Gold Project. Interest income is dependent upon interest rates and the amount of financing raised each year by the Company (if any). Interest rates vary due to factors such as market conditions and the Company has no control over the fluctuation of rates.

No cash dividends have been declared or paid since the date of incorporation and the Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares. The Company anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to acquire, explore and develop mineral properties. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its obligations under agreements to which it is a party and the Company may consequently have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements jeopardized. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the cost required to complete recommended programs.

The Company is dependent on raising funds by the issuance of shares or disposing of interests in its mineral properties (by options, joint ventures or outright sales) in order to finance further acquisitions, undertake exploration and development of mineral properties and meet general and administrative expenses in the immediate and long term. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising their required financing.

Apart from the initiatives discussed above, the Company is not aware of any trends, commitments or events that may affect its liquidity in the foreseeable future. The Company has not made any commitments for capital expenditures. For other Commitments see Note 15 to the Interim Financial Statements for December 31, 2018. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity will be substantially determined by the success or failure of raising additional funds through private placements and its planned exploration programs.

As at December 31, 2018 the Company had a net working capital surplus of $28,663.

The Company will meet its future cash commitments through further capital raisings as and when required.

COMMITMENTS

Certain future exploration activities are required to be undertaken by the Company in order to ensure it meets the minimum annual expenditure requirements for its mining tenements, as imposed by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.

For details of the Company's Exploration and Other Commitments see Note 15 to the Financial Statements for June 30, 2018.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements such as obligations under guarantee contracts, a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity, any obligation under derivative instruments or any obligation under a material variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to the Company or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with the Company.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies are listed in Note 1 to the Financial Statements for June 30, 2018.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

(a) Paid or accrued $0 (Dec 31, 2017 - $168,690) in consulting fees (Jaybre Geological Consulting Pty Ltd), to directors of the Company.

(b) Paid or accrued $0 (Dec 31, 2017 - $16,110) in accounting fees (Gullewa Limited) to officers of the Company.

(c) Paid or accrued $0 (Dec 31, 2017 – $0) in legal fees to Cardinals Corporate Pty Ltd trading as Cardinals Lawyers and Consultants, a related party by way of common directors.

Included in non-current liabilities - loans payable at December 31, 2018 was $Nil (December 31, 2017 - $Nil) owed to companies owned by directors and former directors of the Company. The Company paid or accrued $0 (December 31, 2017 - $45,692) in interest expense related to the loans payable due to related parties.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and, in management's opinion, were undertaken with the same terms and conditions as transactions with unrelated parties.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's size and number of staff impact its internal controls. Due to the limited number of staff it is not possible to achieve complete segregation of duties. Similarly, the Company must engage accounting assistance with respect to complex, non-routine accounting issues, Canadian GAAP matters, tax compliance and reporting for its international operations.

Notwithstanding these weaknesses, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements and that information is timely and accurately disclosed consistent with Canadian securities laws and regulations.

Although the identified weaknesses may be considered to increase the risk that a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements would not be prevented or detected, neither has resulted in a material misstatement in the financial statements.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer oversee all material transactions and related accounting records. The audit committee of the Company, along with management, reviews the financial statements of the Company on a quarterly basis.

While management and the board of directors of the Company work to mitigate the risk of a material misstatement in the Company's financing reporting, the Company's control system, no matter how well designed or implemented, can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance of detecting, preventing and deterring errors and fraud.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point of time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matter of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties approximate their fair market value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Outstanding Share Data as of February 27, 2019:

Authorized and issued share capital:

Class	Par Value	Authorised Common Shares (No par value)	Issued
Common	No par value	Unlimited	72,710,741

As at February 27, 2019, there were nil stock options and nil warrants outstanding.

QUALIFIED PERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr Darryl Mapleson who is a Fellow of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has compiled the information within this report relating to mineralisation and drill results. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in NI 43-101.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's website address is www.centralironorelimited.com. Other information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

"Brett James Hodgins"	*"Richard Homsany"*
Brett James Hodgins, Director	Richard Homsany, Director
President and CEO	Chairman