

Form 51-102F1
Interim Management Discussion and Analysis For
Kivalliq Energy Corporation (“Kivalliq” or “KIV” or the “Company”)

Containing information up to and including August 29, 2016.

Introduction

Kivalliq Energy Corporation (“Kivalliq” or the “Company”) is a uranium exploration company based in Vancouver, Canada, with a focus on the exploration of the Angilak Property, which hosts the Lac 50 Trend uranium deposits located in Nunavut Territory, Canada. The Company has additional uranium exploration properties in Nunavut Territory and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Note to Reader

This management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) focuses on significant factors that affected Kivalliq during the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, and to the date of this report. The MD&A supplements but does not form part of, the condensed interim financial statements of Kivalliq and the notes thereto for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. Consequently, the following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements and the notes thereto for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements”). These statements relate to future events or Kivalliq’s future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “expects” and similar expressions, or the negatives of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might”, or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement. Specifically, this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, forward-looking statements regarding: the potential of Kivalliq’s properties to contain economic uranium deposits; Kivalliq’s ability to meet its working capital needs at the current level for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2016; the plans, costs, timing and capital for future exploration and development of Kivalliq’s property interests, including the costs and potential impact of complying with existing and proposed laws and regulations; management’s outlook regarding future trends; prices and price volatility for uranium; and general business and economic conditions.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond Kivalliq’s ability to predict or control. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, uranium deposits, price volatility, changes in debt and equity markets, timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms, the uncertainties involved in

interpreting geological data and confirming title to Kivalliq's properties, the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with Kivalliq's expectations, increases in costs, environmental compliance, and changes in environmental and other local legislation and regulation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations, changes in economic and political conditions and other risks involved in the uranium exploration and development industry, as well as those risk factors listed in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section below. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the MD&A. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions about the following: the availability of financing for Kivalliq's exploration and development activities; operating and exploration costs; Kivalliq's ability to retain and attract skilled staff; timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for exploration projects and other operations; market competition; and general business and economic conditions.

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

Highlights of Kivalliq's Activities for the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2016:

Exploration

- On October 15, 2015, Kivalliq announced the results from the summer exploration program at the Hatchet Lake Property.
- On October 19, 2015, Kivalliq released complete assay results from the first drill program at the recent Dipole discovery at the Angilak Property.
- On November 10, 2015, Kivalliq announced results from soil samples collected in the Dipole-RIB Trend and rock samples collected in the Yat Target area of the Angilak Property.
- On December 22, 2015, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced their mutual agreement to amend the Option Agreement for the Genesis Property such that Roughrider will pay Kivalliq the sum of \$400,000 (received) in exchange for a one-year extension to all phases of the agreement, and a commensurate reduction in minimum exploration expenditures.
- On February 1, 2016, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced the commencement of a 1,677 line km FALCON airborne gravity gradiometer survey on the Genesis Property. The survey is expected to be completed in February.
- On February 16, 2016, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced that results from an integrated geological, geochemical and geophysical interpretation by Condor Consulting Inc. identified 31 target zones on the Genesis Property.
- On June 21, 2016, Kivalliq announced plans for a \$500,000 summer exploration at the Angilak Property.

Financing and Corporate

- On January 21, 2016, Kivalliq announced that pursuant to a professional services contract signed with Corex Management Inc., the following management appointments effective January 31, 2016: Ms. Michelle Yeung as CFO and Mr. Jeffrey Dare as Corporate Secretary. These appointments come with the departure of Mr. Jonathan Singh from the role of Kivalliq's CFO and Corporate Secretary.
- During the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, 130,000 options expired, 1,505,000 options were cancelled, and 15,149,333 warrants expired without exercise.

Subsequent Events

- In July 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 4,000,000 units at \$0.10 for gross proceeds of \$400,000. Each unit consists of one common share issued on a "flow-through basis" and one-half of one non-flow-through common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will be exercisable into a non-flow-through common share at \$0.15 for a period of 24 months. In connection with the private placement, 240,000 finders' warrants were issued exercisable at \$0.15 for a period of 24 months
- Subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2016, 2,601,364 warrants expired unexercised.
- On August 23, 2016, the Company announced results of an integrated analysis of fixed-wing Falcon Airborne Gravity Gradiometer and total field magnetic surveys undertaken over selected areas of interest at the Genesis Property uranium project.

Operational Summary

Kivalliq plans to continue exploring the Angilak Property in Nunavut and the Hatchet Lake Property in Saskatchewan, as well as review historic data in order to develop future exploration plans for the Baker Basin Property in Nunavut. Subject to Roughrider's approval, Kivalliq may operate exploration programs on behalf of Roughrider on Kivalliq's 100% owned Genesis Property in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Kivalliq expects to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity and/or debt financing, or through joint venturing of Kivalliq's properties to qualified resource companies.

Kivalliq's loss from operations for the nine month period ended June 30, 2016 was \$245,795 or \$0.00 per common share (2015 - \$842,826 or \$0.00 per common share). Assets totalled \$57,807,030 as at June 30, 2016 (September 30, 2015 - \$58,063,372).

Kivalliq is an exploration stage company and engages principally in the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. Kivalliq capitalizes all acquisition and exploration costs until the property to which those costs are related is placed into production, sold, or abandoned. The decision to abandon a property is largely determined from exploration results and the amount and timing of Kivalliq's write-offs of capitalized exploration and evaluation assets which will vary in a fiscal year from one year to the next and typically cannot be predicted in advance. As at June 30, 2016 exploration and evaluation assets totalled \$56,586,818 (September 30, 2015 - \$56,189,150) and details of the cost break-down are contained in the Schedule of Exploration and Evaluation Assets in the financial statements.

Results of Operations

For the Three Month Period Ended June 30, 2016

Net loss for the three month period ended June 30, 2016 was \$112,872 or \$0.00 per common share (2015 - \$292,323 or \$0.00 per common share). The major areas of expenditure during the period were salaries and consulting fees, project evaluation, office and sundry, and investor relations.

Three month period ended June 30,					
	Note	2016	2015	Increase (Decrease)	
				\$	%
Amortization and depreciation		\$ 21,073	\$ 27,991	\$ (6,918)	(25)
Bank charges and interest		67	409	(342)	(84)
Investor relations		24,309	30,166	(5,857)	(19)
Listing and filing fees	1	1,137	17,294	(16,157)	(93)
Office and sundry	2	18,787	44,843	(26,056)	(58)
Professional fees	3	-	6,371	(6,371)	(100)
Project evaluation	4	18,068	54,175	(36,107)	(67)
Salaries and consulting fees	5	33,665	39,660	(5,995)	(15)
Transfer agent fees		8,076	13,612	(5,536)	(41)
Travel and conference	6	9,802	65,097	(55,295)	(85)
Loss before the undernoted		<u>134,984</u>	<u>299,618</u>	<u>(164,634)</u>	<u>(55)</u>
Project operator fees	7	(2,293)	(14,344)	12,051	84
Interest income		(1,254)	(4,498)	3,244	72
Other income	8	(29,628)	-	(29,628)	(100)
Loss on foreign exchange		-	137	(137)	(100)
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	9	(20,246)	(83,727)	63,481	76
Loss before income taxes		<u>\$ 81,563</u>	<u>\$ 197,186</u>	<u>\$ (115,623)</u>	<u>(59)</u>

Notes:

1. Listing and filing fees decreased due to closing of the financing in the comparative prior period while no financing was closed in the current period.
2. Office and sundry costs decreased due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment.
3. No professional fees were incurred during the period. Professional fees in the comparative prior period relates to legal fees for the financing closed in the period.
4. Project evaluation expenditures relate to expenses and costs the Company incurred in relation to the review of various corporate or project opportunities, thus activity levels differ between periods.
5. Salaries and consulting fees have decreased compared with the prior period due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment.
6. Travel and conference expenses have decreased due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment.
7. Project operator fees are received from Roughrider for operating the Genesis Property.

8. Other income was a result of selling jet fuel which had been staged in Baker Lake.
9. Amortization of flow-through premium liability relates to the requirement under IFRS to isolate the premium on flow-through shares issued. This is amortized over the period the flow-through funds are spent.

For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2016

Net loss for the nine month period ended June 30, 2016 was \$245,795 or \$0.00 per common share (2015 - \$842,826 or \$0.00 per common share). The major areas of expenditure during the period were professional fees, salaries and consulting fees, office and sundry, travel and conference, and investor relations.

Nine month period ended June 30,					
	Note	2016	2015	Increase (Decrease)	
				\$	%
Amortization and depreciation		\$ 67,099	\$ 83,897	\$ (16,798)	(20)
Bank charges and interest		256	1,174	(918)	(78)
Investor relations	1	79,087	49,419	29,668	60
Listing and filing fees	2	11,532	28,127	(16,595)	(59)
Office and sundry	3	93,297	159,261	(65,964)	(41)
Professional fees		40,789	47,359	(6,570)	(14)
Project evaluation	4	18,068	25,145	(7,077)	(28)
Salaries and consulting fees	5	210,982	551,977	(340,995)	(62)
Transfer agent fees		11,837	18,024	(6,187)	(34)
Travel and conference	6	33,754	102,214	(68,460)	(67)
Loss before the undernoted		566,701	1,066,597	(499,896)	(47)
Project operator fees	7	(2,606)	(37,989)	35,383	93
Interest income		(5,443)	(7,939)	2,496	31
Other income	8	(129,628)	-	(129,628)	(100)
Loss on foreign exchange		49	137	(88)	(64)
Recovery of exploration and evaluation asset	9	(199,408)	-	(199,408)	(100)
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	10	(108,435)	(111,999)	3,564	3
Loss before income taxes		\$ 121,230	\$ 908,807	\$ (787,577)	(87)

Notes:

1. Investor relation fees increased due the amortization of prepaid fees from the prior fiscal year relating to a contract aimed at getting more exposure for the Company.
2. Listing and filing fees decreased due to the closing of a financing in the prior comparative period.
3. Office and sundry costs decreased due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment.
4. Project evaluation expenditures relate to expenses and costs the Company incurred in relation to the review of various corporate or project opportunities, thus activity levels differ between periods.

5. Salaries and consulting fees have decreased due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment.
6. Travel and conference expenses have decreased due to curtailing of expenses in the current economic environment
7. Project operator fees are received from Roughrider for operating the Genesis Property.
8. Other income was a result of selling jet fuel which had been staged in Baker Lake.
9. As part of the amended option agreement on the Genesis property, \$400,000 was received during the first quarter ended December 31, 2015. \$200,592 was recorded to exploration and evaluation assets to bring the Genesis carrying value down to \$nil. The remaining \$199,408 was recorded to recovery in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.
10. Amortization of flow-through premium liability relates to the requirement under IFRS to isolate the premium on flow-through shares issued. This is amortized over the period the flow-through funds are spent.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes selected quarterly financial data reported by the Company.

	June 30, 2016	Mar 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Sept. 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	Mar. 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014
Revenues	Nil	Nil	\$313	\$884	\$14,344	Nil	\$23,645	\$59,820
Interest and other income	*\$30,882	*\$103,546	\$643	\$4,372	\$4,498	\$931	\$2,510	\$3,852
Net loss	\$(112,872)	\$(125,391)	*** \$(7,532)	\$(246,846)	\$(197,186)	\$(243,436)	\$(307,067)	**\$(1,547,502)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)
Total assets	\$57,807,030	\$57,720,639	\$57,836,785	\$58,063,372	\$58,602,260	\$56,117,764	\$56,371,480	\$57,529,674
Shareholders' equity	\$54,085,361	\$54,030,520	\$54,165,769	\$54,173,301	\$54,505,342	\$52,365,405	\$52,684,758	\$53,153,696
Share capital	\$59,992,575	\$59,992,575	\$59,992,575	\$59,992,575	\$59,992,575	\$57,925,527	\$57,925,527	\$57,925,527
Contributed surplus	\$10,381,746	\$10,381,746	\$10,381,746	\$10,381,746	\$10,381,746	\$10,016,534	\$10,016,534	\$10,016,534
Deficit	\$16,504,200	\$16,391,328	\$16,265,937	\$16,258,405	\$16,011,559	\$15,719,236	\$15,475,800	\$15,168,733
Cash dividends declared per common share	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Interest and other income in March 31, 2016 was much greater mostly due to the sale of jet fuel which had been staged in Baker Lake.

** Net loss in September 30, 2014 was much greater mainly due to stock based compensation expense.

*** Net loss in December 31, 2015 was much lower due to the recovery on the Genesis Property.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Kivalliq is in the exploration stage and therefore has no regular cash flow. At June 30, 2016, Kivalliq had working capital of \$789,946 (September 30, 2015 - \$1,063,749).

Cash and cash equivalents totalled \$442,229 as at June 30, 2016 (September 30, 2015 - \$947,553).

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, Kivalliq spent a total of \$374,374 (2015 - \$976,150) on the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditures, \$2,514 (2015 - \$3,289) on its equipment, spent \$128,436 (2015 - \$771,356) on operating activities, and received \$nil (2015 - \$2,699,319) from the issuance of shares from a private placement.

At June 30, 2016, Kivalliq's investment in exploration and evaluation assets, aggregated \$56,586,818 (September 30, 2015 - \$56,189,150), made up of the following:

	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	Cumulative as at June 30, 2016	Cumulative as at September 30, 2015
Angilak, Nunavut	\$ 1,280,371	\$ 54,037,430	\$ 55,317,801	\$ 55,147,120
Baker Basin, Nunavut	205,000	83,175	288,175	286,112
Genesis Property, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	-	393,583	393,583	192,016
Hatchet Lake, Saskatchewan	46,124	541,135	587,259	563,902
Total	\$ 1,531,495	\$ 55,055,323	\$ 56,586,818	\$ 56,189,150

At June 30, 2016, share capital totalled \$59,992,575 comprised of 216,821,731 issued and outstanding common shares (September 30, 2015 - \$59,992,575 comprised of 216,821,731 issued and outstanding common shares). As a result of the loss for the nine month period ended June 30, 2016 of \$245,795 (year ended September 30, 2015 - \$1,089,672) the deficit at June 30, 2016 was \$16,504,200 (September 30, 2015 - \$16,258,405). With contributed surplus of \$10,381,746 (September 30, 2015 - \$10,381,746), the shareholders' equity at June 30, 2016 was \$54,085,361 (September 30, 2015 - \$54,173,301).

Kivalliq currently has sufficient financial resources to meet its administrative overhead expenses for at least the next twelve months and is confident that even with the current tightening of the venture capital markets, it will be able to utilize the expertise of its board and management to raise additional funds if necessary to undertake its planned exploration activities. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the results of exploration activity and market conditions.

Kivalliq expects to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity and/or debt financing, as well as through joint venturing and/or optioning out Kivalliq's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. There can be no assurance that Kivalliq will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause Kivalliq to suspend its operations and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration Update

Angilak Property, Nunavut

Kivalliq's 100% owned Angilak Property comprises a total area of 89,852 hectares in 91 mineral claims and Inuit Owned Land Parcel RI-30 (IOL). The property is located approximately 225 kilometres southwest of the community of Baker Lake in the Kivalliq region of southern Nunavut Territory.

Exploration Program For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2016

Exploration work reported during the period includes the October 19, 2015 release of assay results from the summer 2015 discovery drilling program at Dipole. All nine holes drilled during the program intersected shallow uranium at vertical depths ranging from 15 m to 110 m and along 150 m of strike length. Mineralized intervals ranged from 1.0 m to 8.0 m down-hole. Highlight intersections included: 2.34% U_3O_8 over 1.3 m from 28.3 m to 29.6 m (within a wider intersection of 3.5 m grading 0.88% U_3O_8) and 0.21% U_3O_8 over 6.7 m from 46.4 m to 53.1 m in 15-DP-009, and 0.17% U_3O_8 over 8.0 m from 27.9 m to 35.9 m in 15-DP-005. Mineralization at Dipole is associated with sheared and brecciated hematite-carbonate-chlorite altered graphitic tuff units, containing pitchblende and sulphides, within a sequence of mafic to intermediate tuffs and massive to pillowed basalt. Similar to the Lac 50 deposit analogue, molybdenum and silver occur with, and adjacent to, the uranium mineralization at Dipole. The Dipole zone remains open in all directions.

On November 10, 2015 results were announced from 408 EL soil samples collected to infill and expand the soil grid coverage at RIB to four km in length along the Angikuni Basin unconformity. Combined with 2014 soil data, the results define a four km long trend of anomalous uranium in soils occurring northeast, southwest and south of the historic drilling at RIB. Results from the 2015 prospecting program identified favorable host geology and uranium mineralization 4.5 km along strike southwest of the Dipole discovery and within the RIB geochemical trend. At Yat, one of three boulder grab samples (sample 16854) collected from the edge of a 250 m wide magnetic low returned 1.82% U_3O_8 , 6.8% Cu, 211 g/t Au, 80,900 g/t Ag, 3.1 g/t Pt and 6.7 g/t Pd. These are the highest precious metal assays ever reported from the Angilak Property.

A \$500,000 2016 summer exploration program was planned at the Angilak Property. During the month of July, Kivalliq carried out trenching, geological mapping, sampling and geochemical surveying at the Yat target, in addition to geochemical surveying along geophysical conductors in the vicinity of the Dipole uranium discovery (see Kivalliq news release October 19, 2015).

Baker Basin, Nunavut

Kivalliq's 100% owned Baker Basin Property comprises 95 mineral claims totalling 93,993 ha (232,262 ac), 60 km south of Baker Lake in Nunavut. Areva's Kiggavik uranium project (133 million lb mineral resource at 0.55% U_3O_8 . Source: Areva, Fourth IPGC, Vancouver January 24, 2012) is located approximately 80 km west of Baker Lake. There was no exploration on the Baker Basin Property during the nine months ended June 30, 2016.

Genesis, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Kivalliq's 100% owned Genesis Property begins 25 km northeast of Cameco's Eagle Point uranium mine in Saskatchewan and extends 90 km to the northeast along this strategic trend into Manitoba. The Genesis Property comprises 56 mineral claims totaling 200,909 ha (496,457 acres)

On July 10, 2014, the Company signed an Option Agreement with Roughrider Exploration Ltd. (Roughrider) on the Genesis Property. Roughrider can acquire up to an 85% interest in the Genesis Property in exchange for 3,939,656 common shares, \$1 million in cash payments, and \$5 million in exploration expenditures over four years.

On December 22, 2015, the Company and Roughrider announced a mutual agreement with Roughrider to amend the Option Agreement for the Genesis Property.

Details of the amendments to the Roughrider-Kivalliq option agreement include the following key points:

1. Roughrider will pay Kivalliq the sum of \$400,000 on signing of the amendment (received).
2. The final cash payment of \$175,000 due August 31, 2017 to earn an initial 50% interest may be settled in common shares of Roughrider.
3. The Phase 1 period for Roughrider to complete its obligations to earn 50%, as per the Roughrider-Kivalliq Option Agreement is extended by a full year from August 31, 2016, to August 31, 2017, except for the payment of 1,969,828 Roughrider shares to Kivalliq which, consistent with the Option Agreement, will remain due by August 31, 2016.
4. Based upon an approved budget and work plan, Kivalliq agrees to fund \$400,000 of exploration work on the Genesis Property between December 2015 and April 2016. If this exploration work is not completed on or before August 31, 2016, future cash/share payments and expenditures required by Roughrider will be reduced by 15%, while the unspent portion of Kivalliq's \$400,000 exploration work commitment remains as an exploration spend commitment in 2016.
5. Roughrider's minimum Phase 1 exploration expenditures are reduced by \$400,000 to \$2,100,000.
6. The subsequent two year period in which Roughrider, at its option, can increase its share in the Genesis Property from 50% to 85% is also extended by a year from August 31 2018 to August 31 2019.

Exploration Program For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2016

On February 1, 2016, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced the commencement of a 1,677 line km FALCON airborne gravity gradiometer survey on the Genesis Property to be flown over 5 separate priority target areas hosting geochemical and geophysical responses consistent with basement hosted uranium mineralization. The work was completed during the month of February.

On February 16, 2016, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced that an integrated geological and geophysical interpretative review by Condor Consulting Inc. ("Condor") resulted in the identification of 31 target zones on the Genesis Property. Final data from the FALCON airborne gravity gradiometer survey will be delivered to Condor to incorporate into their geophysical interpretative review.

Hatchet Lake Property, Saskatchewan

On February 10, 2015, Kivalliq announced it had acquired 100% of the Hatchet Lake Property in Saskatchewan from Rio Tinto. The Hatchet Lake Property encompasses 13,711 hectares (33,880.6 acres) in six claims adjacent to the north-eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin and three and a half km to the northwest of Kivalliq's Genesis Property.

Exploration Program For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2016

On October 15, 2015 Kivalliq announced final results from the 2015 summer exploration program at Hatchet Lake. Soil and biogeochemical samples identified anomalous uranium

values in all six grid areas sampled in 2015. Anomalous grab samples from rocks at Upper Manson confirmed historic uranium occurrences. Of significance, the SW Scrimas area returned values of 2.43% U_3O_8 and 1.39% U_3O_8 respectively from boulder float at a known occurrence at Scrimas Lake. A sample from a new radioactive pegmatite outcrop discovered on the south side of Scrimas Lake assayed 0.68% U_3O_8 . Approximately 140 line km of ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out on four grids at Hatchet Lake. The VLF-EM surveys were able to resolve tightly spaced, multiple, shallow conductive trends in both the Upper Manson and Scrimas Peninsula grids. As part of the 2015 program, Condor Consulting Inc. conducted comprehensive processing and analysis of two airborne surveys flown over the Property in 2007 (airborne VTEM by Geotech and high resolution airborne magnetics by Goldak). Condor's work resulted in a detailed geophysical and geological interpretation and identified 17 target zones, four of which are considered high-priority and correspond to Kivalliq's key target areas.

In October 2015, Kivalliq recouped a \$173,876.45 deficiency deposit placed by Rio Tinto on the Hatchet Lake Property by incurring equivalent exploration expenditures prior to February 1, 2016.

Risks and Uncertainties

Exploration Stage Company

Kivalliq is engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties with the objective of locating economic mineral deposits. The Hatchet Lake and Genesis Properties in Saskatchewan and Manitoba remain at an early stage. A number of uranium-mineralized zones have been identified on the Angilak and Baker Basin properties in Nunavut. These zones are in various stages of exploration. Development of Kivalliq's properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. There can be no assurance that Kivalliq's existing or future exploration programs will result in the discovery of commercially viable mineral deposits. Further, there can be no assurance that even if an economic deposit of minerals is located, that it can be commercially mined.

Mineral Exploration and Development

The exploration and development of minerals is highly speculative in nature and involves a high degree of financial and other risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mineral deposit or ore body may result in significant rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Substantial expenses are required to establish ore reserves by drilling, sampling and other techniques and to design and construct mining and processing facilities. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit (i.e. size, grade, access and proximity to infrastructure), financing costs, the cyclical nature of commodity prices and government regulations (including those relating to prices, taxes, currency controls, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection). The effect of these factors or a combination thereof cannot be accurately predicted but could have an adverse impact on Kivalliq.

Mining Operations and Insurance

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Kivalliq's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in mineral exploration and development. Such risks include unusual and unexpected geological formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-

ins, flowing and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, periodic interruptions due to adverse weather conditions, labour disputes, and political unrest. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or interests, production facilities, personal injury, damage to life or property, environmental damage, delays or interruption of operations, increases in costs, monetary losses, legal liability and adverse government action. Kivalliq does not currently carry insurance against these risks and there is no assurance that such insurance will be available in the future, or if available, at economically feasible premiums or acceptable terms. The potential costs associated with liabilities not covered by insurance or excess insurance coverage may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays.

No Operating History and Financial Resources

Kivalliq does not have an operating history and has no operating revenues and is unlikely to generate any in the foreseeable future. It anticipates that its existing cash resources, following any proposed private placements, will be sufficient to cover its projected funding requirements for the ensuing year. If its exploration program is successful, additional funds will be required for further exploration to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Additional funds will also be required for Kivalliq to acquire and explore other mineral interests. Kivalliq has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that sufficient additional funding will be available to it fulfill its obligations or for further exploration and development, on acceptable terms or at all. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and could cause Kivalliq to forfeit its interests in some or all of its properties or to reduce or terminate its operations.

Government Regulation

The current or future operations of Kivalliq, including exploration and development activities and the commencement and continuation of commercial production, require licenses, permits or other approvals from various federal, provincial and local governmental authorities and such operations are or will be governed by laws and regulations relating to prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, water use, environmental protection, land claims of indigenous people and other matters. There can be no assurance, however, that Kivalliq will obtain on reasonable terms, or at all, the permits and approvals, and the renewals thereof, which it may require for the conduct of its current or future operations or that compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permits and approvals will not have an adverse effect on any mining project which Kivalliq may undertake. Possible future environmental and mineral tax legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays to Kivalliq's planned exploration and operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

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

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. Kivalliq will compete with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. Kivalliq's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable prospects for mineral exploration or development. There is no assurance that Kivalliq will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring such prospects.

Title to Property

Kivalliq has taken precautions to ensure that legal titles to its property interests are properly recorded. There can be no assurance that Kivalliq will be able to secure the grant or the renewal of exploration permits or other tenures on terms satisfactory to it, or that governments in the jurisdictions in which the properties are situated will not revoke or significantly alter such permits or other tenures or that such permits and tenures will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of Kivalliq's interests and the permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that Kivalliq may lose all or part of its interest in the properties to which such defects relate.

Permitting and Regulatory Risks

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies could have a material adverse impact on the Company. As well, policy changes and political pressures within and on federal, territorial, and First Nation governments having jurisdiction over or dealings with the Company could change the implementation and interpretation of such laws, regulations and permits, also having a material adverse impact on the Company. Such impacts could result in one or more increases in capital expenditures or reduction or delays in further exploration activities.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of Kivalliq's operations will be subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it intends to operate. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation, and provide for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry activities and operations. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. A breach of such regulation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of mining operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the viability or profitability of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which Kivalliq holds interests or on properties that will be acquired which are unknown to Kivalliq at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Commodity Prices

The price of Kivalliq's securities, its financial results and exploration, development and mining activities may in the future be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of base minerals. Uranium prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond Kivalliq's control such as the sale or purchase of uranium by various dealers, government agencies and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand; production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. The price of uranium has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of Kivalliq's properties to be impracticable.

Further, reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower uranium prices could result in material write-downs of Kivalliq's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

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

Price Volatility

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada and elsewhere have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many public companies have experienced significant fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Any quoted market for Kivalliq's securities will be subject to such market trends and the value of such securities may be affected accordingly.

Key Executives

Kivalliq is dependent on the services of key executives and a small number of highly skilled and experienced consultants and personnel, whose contributions to the operations of Kivalliq are likely to be of importance. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. Due to the relatively small size of Kivalliq, the loss of these persons or Kivalliq's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees or consultants may adversely affect its business and future operations. Kivalliq does not currently carry any keyman life insurance on any of its executives. The directors and officers of Kivalliq only devote part of their time to the affairs of Kivalliq.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of Kivalliq are, and may continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of Kivalliq. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions in investments where the other interests of these directors

and officers may conflict with the interests of Kivalliq. Directors and officers of Kivalliq with conflicts of interest are subject to and do follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulations, rules and policies.

Dividends

Kivalliq has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Kivalliq and will depend on Kivalliq's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors of Kivalliq deem relevant.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of Kivalliq's securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. Kivalliq's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in Kivalliq's securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that should be disclosed.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Kivalliq's general and administrative expenses and exploration and evaluation assets is provided in Kivalliq's Statement of Loss and Deficit and Schedule of Exploration and Evaluation Assets contained in its audited annual financial statements for September 30, 2015, available on www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

Kivalliq's authorized capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at August 29, 2016, the following common shares, options and share purchase warrants were outstanding:

	# of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Issued and Outstanding Common Shares	220,821,731		
Share Purchase Warrants	5,076,066	\$0.18	April 20, 2017
	288,004	\$0.18	April 20, 2017
	5,234,582	\$0.18	April 28, 2017
	403,220	\$0.18	April 28, 2017
	2,000,000	\$0.15	July 6, 2018
	240,000	\$0.15	July 6, 2018
Employee Stock Options	175,000	\$0.50	January 25, 2017
	75,000	\$0.45	September 25, 2017
	6,990,000	\$0.22	September 12, 2019
	100,000	\$0.50	January 31, 2017
	150,000	\$0.45	January 31, 2017
	720,000	\$0.22	January 31, 2017
Fully Diluted at August 29, 2016	242,273,603		

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Kivalliq does not utilize off balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

Key management compensation

Key management consists of the Company's directors and officers. In addition to management and consulting fees paid to these individuals, or companies controlled by these individuals, the Company provides non-cash benefits. The aggregate value of compensation with key management for the nine month period ended June 30, 2016 was \$209,195 (2015 - \$508,609) and was comprised of the following:

	Nine months June 30, 2016		Nine months June 30, 2015	
Wages, salaries and consulting fees	\$	197,707	\$	487,015
Non-cash benefits		11,488		21,594
Total remuneration	\$	209,195	\$	508,609

Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company reimbursed \$58,647 (2015 - \$242,939) to recover the direct costs of rent, salaries, and office and administration expenses incurred by Aurora Mineral Resource Group ("AMRG"), a company controlled by John Robins. These costs reimbursed are not subject to any mark-up or fees as AMRG was set up for the express purpose of maximizing administrative efficiencies. As of February 1, 2016, AMRG no longer had any related party transactions with the Company.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company reimbursed companies with common directors and key management \$82,339 (2015 - \$34,554), of which \$48,915 (2015 - \$nil) was for the termination of previous employees, and \$33,743 (2015 - \$34,554) was for travel and office costs incurred on behalf of the Company.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred expenses on behalf of companies with common directors of \$nil (2015 - \$43,624) for exploration costs.

The balance receivable from related parties at June 30, 2016 was \$nil (September 30, 2015 - \$3,764).

The balance payable to related parties at June 30, 2016 was \$5,137 (September 30, 2015 - \$49,103) and such payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are expected to be repaid under normal trade terms. These balances are recorded on the statement of financial position under accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The amounts charged to the Company for the services provided have been determined by negotiation among the parties and, in certain cases, are covered by signed agreements. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Recent Developments and Outlook

Kivalliq expects to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity and/or debt financing, as well as through joint venturing and/or optioning out Kivalliq's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. There can be no assurance that Kivalliq will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause Kivalliq to suspend its operation and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its mineral properties.

Commitments

As part of the agreement pertaining to Angilak Property, Kivalliq is committed to paying annual advance royalty fees of \$50,000 to NTI. On December 4, 2015, NTI allowed the Company to defer the annual advance royalty payment due on December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2019.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, GST recoverable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate carrying value which is the amount recorded on the statement of financial position due to their short term nature. The Company's marketable securities, under the fair value hierarchy, are based on level one inputs.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, marketable securities and GST recoverable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, other receivables and GST recoverable is remote as they relate to deposits and interest receivable from major financial institutions, related party balances, marketable securities held with a major brokerage firm and GST recoverable from the Government of Canada, and other balances which have been subsequently collected. The maximum credit risk as at June 30, 2016 was \$839,254 (September 30, 2015 - \$1,346,685).

Liquidity risk

Kivalliq's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2016, Kivalliq had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$442,229 (September 30, 2015 - \$947,553) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$76,900 (September 30, 2015 - \$284,087). All of Kivalliq's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Management believes that Kivalliq has sufficient funds to meet its obligations as they become due.

Market risk

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

(a) Interest rate risk

Kivalliq has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. Kivalliq's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. Kivalliq periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of June 30, 2016 Kivalliq had \$406,000 (September 30, 2015 – \$905,265) in term deposits.

(b) Foreign currency risk

Kivalliq operates predominately in Canada and is not exposed to any significant foreign currency risk.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of resources, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The Company maintains certain investments in marketable securities which are measured at fair value, being the closing price of each equity investment at the balance sheet date. We are exposed to changes in share prices which would result in gains and losses being recognized in total comprehensive loss. A 10% fluctuation in the price of the Company's marketable securities would increase/decrease comprehensive loss by \$34,838 as at June 30, 2016 (September 30, 2015 - \$16,589).

Critical Accounting Estimates

Kivalliq's accounting policies are presented in Note 2 of the September 30, 2015 audited annual financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates. Such estimates may have a significant impact on the financial statements. Actual amounts could differ materially from the estimates used and, accordingly, affect the results of the operations. These include:

- the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets;
- the useful lives for depreciation of equipment; and
- the valuation of stock-based compensation expense.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Resource exploration and development costs, including option payments, are capitalized on an individual area of interest basis until the properties are brought into production, at which time they will be amortized on a unit-of-production basis, or until the properties are abandoned, sold or management determines that the mineral property is not economically viable, at which time the unrecoverable deferred costs are expensed to operations. Option payments arising on the acquisition of mineral property interests exercisable at the discretion of Kivalliq are recognized as paid or payable.

Exploration and evaluation costs include cash consideration and the estimated fair market value of common shares or warrants on the date of issue as provided under the agreed terms of acquisition for the mineral property interest.

Capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are those directly attributable costs related to the search for, and evaluation of, mineral resources, that are incurred after Kivalliq has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area and before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a mineral reserve are demonstrable. Any costs incurred prior to obtaining the right to explore a mineral property are expensed as incurred as project evaluation expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Management reviews the carrying value of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs each reporting period for indications of impairment. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where information is available, and conditions suggest impairment, the fair value of the mineral property is determined using net cash flows for the mineral property taking into account proven and probable reserves and resources, estimated future prices and operating, capital and reclamation costs. In the case of undeveloped projects, there may be only inferred or indicated resources to form a basis for the impairment review. In such cases, the impairment review is based on the exploration and evaluation results to-date and a status report regarding Kivalliq's intentions for development of the mineral property.

Recovery of the resulting carrying value of exploration and evaluation costs depends on the successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a project does not prove viable, all irrecoverable costs associated with the project are expensed to operations.

Once an economically viable reserve has been determined for a property and the decision to proceed with development has been approved, acquisition, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to construction in progress within property and equipment.

The amount presented for exploration and evaluation assets represents costs incurred, less impairment costs, if any, to date and does not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Stock-based compensation expense

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

Approval

The Board of Directors of Kivalliq Energy Corp. has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Additional Information

Additional information can be obtained by contacting:

Kivalliq Energy Corporation

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KIVALLIQ ENERGY CORPORATION

/s/ "Jim Paterson"

James R. Paterson

Chief Executive Officer

KIVALLIQ ENERGY CORPORATION

/s/ "Michelle Yeung"

Michelle Yeung

Chief Financial Officer