



# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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For the six months ended June 30, 2019

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# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to provide a summary of the operational and financial results of Karnalyte Resources Inc. ("Karnalyte" or the "Company") for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed unaudited interim financial statements of the Company and the related notes thereto for the six months ended June 30, 2019. This commentary is dated August 8, 2019. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with the year-end December 31, 2018 audited financial statements. These documents, the Annual Information Form dated March 22, 2019, and additional information about the Company are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Some of the statements made herein contain forward-looking information and accordingly please refer to the "Forward-Looking Information" section at the end of the MD&A.

## OVERVIEW

### GENERAL OVERVIEW

Karnalyte was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on November 16, 2007 and is a Saskatchewan-headquartered company focused on the development of potash and magnesium operations in Saskatchewan. The Company's potash project in Wynyard, Saskatchewan (the "Wynyard Potash Project") is a proposed 2.125 million tonnes per year ("TPY") potash mine utilizing conventional solution mining methods for potash production. The Company proposes to develop the Wynyard Potash Project in three phases using a modular approach, with a first phase ("Phase I") consisting of a potash production facility capable of producing 625,000 TPY of potash, increasing to 1,375,000 TPY of potash in the second phase, and ultimately to 2,125,000 TPY of potash in the third phase.

### SECOND QUARTER UPDATE

#### POTASH - WYNYARD POTASH PROJECT

We continue to monitor the potash price environment, which shows some positive signs for price improvement, as we continue our process to update initial capital costs and operating costs during the balance of 2019 in order to position the Company to advance the development of Wynyard Potash when feasible.

#### NITROGEN - PROTEOS NITROGEN PROJECT

Progress on the development of Proteos Nitrogen continues at a steady pace as land assembly for the project site continues, to be followed by environmental baseline field work, technology provider selection and the preparation of an independent feasibility study to solidify the technical project and establish initial project economics. We are continuing our discussions with local agricultural industry partners regarding their potential participation in Proteos Nitrogen.

**Appointment of Independent Director:** Mr. D.C. Anjaria has been appointed as an independent director of Karnalyte effective August 8, 2019. Mr. Anjaria is an independent director of Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and brings to Karnalyte a wealth of experience in international business, capital markets and financial risk management, having worked with Citibank in India, Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Mr. Anjaria has also been appointed to the Audit Committee and the Governance and Compensation Committee of Karnalyte. Mr. Wheatley commented "We welcome Mr. Anjaria to the Karnalyte Board and look forward to

benefiting from his many years of international capital markets experience as Karnalyte pursues the development of both Wynyard Potash and Proteos Nitrogen.”

## OUTLOOK FOR 2019

During the third quarter of 2019, the Company will continue its work to update capital and operating costs for Wynyard Potash. The Company will also focus on land assembly for site acquisition, environmental baseline field work, technology provider selection, initial technical work and discussions with local agricultural industry partners regarding their potential participation in Proteos Nitrogen.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative (“G&A”) costs for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$1,395,000 which is an decrease of \$283,000 from the comparative 2018 amount.

The key components of the G&A costs are as follows:

	G&A Expenditures (CAD \$ thousands)			
	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Salaries, wages and benefits	270	246	529	471
Business development, investor relations, regulatory fees	19	161	55	196
Accounting and legal	117	323	353	405
Consulting	12	111	50	204
Directors Fees	43	70	84	138
Office and general	185	151	324	264
Total general and administrative	646	1,062	1,395	1,678

**Salaries, wages and benefits** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 were \$529,000 compared to \$471,000 in 2018 which is an increase of \$58,000. Salaries, wages and benefits for the first two quarters of 2019 have increased from the first two quarters of 2018 as the number of full time equivalent staff increased from 4 during most of the first quarter of 2018 to 5 for the duration of the first quarter of 2019.

**Business development, investor relations and regulatory fees** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$55,000 compared to \$196,000 in the 2018 comparative period, which is a decrease of \$141,000. The decrease in this category in the first two quarters of 2019 compared to the first two quarters of 2018 was that additional spending was required in 2018 to respond to threats to the Company by three shareholders who actively tried to take control of Karnalyte and its Board of Directors.

**Accounting and legal** expenses for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 were \$353,000 compared to \$405,000 in the comparative period, which is a decrease of \$52,000. The decrease in expenses in this category is due to a decrease in legal activities in response to threats to the Company by three shareholders who actively tried to take control of Karnalyte and its Board of Directors. In the second quarter of 2018, legal activities were required to respond to the actions of certain shareholders (the “**Respondents**”) who

attempted to effect a change in Karnalyte's Board of Directors through a series of steps, including an illegal proxy solicitation, without the required public disclosure or documentation in violation of applicable corporate and securities laws ahead of the 2018 annual general meeting ("AGM"). In connection with these activities, the legal expenses were principally incurred by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2018 with respect to the filing by the Company of an originating application with the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench seeking declarations from the court that the Respondents acted jointly and in concert to conduct various activities, including an illegal proxy solicitation, in connection with the 2018 AGM in contravention of the provisions of the Canadian corporate and securities laws, and that those proxies should therefore be disallowed. Examinations of the various parties were conducted in 2018. Expenses continued to be incurred through the first quarter of 2019 relating to the preparation of final documentation for the court hearing which was held on April 4, 2019. The hearing had been delayed several times from its originally scheduled date in July 2018 due to changes in legal counsel by the Respondents and backlogs in the court's calendar. The judge presiding over the hearing has reserved her decision to an undetermined date. If the court were to find that proxies were solicited in contravention of applicable corporate and securities laws, and disallowed those proxies, then no change would result in connection with the election of directors and the appointment of auditors at the 2018 AGM, but the special resolution to change the name of the Company to "Alere Chemicals and Fertilizers Inc." would be declared to have received the necessary 66 2/3 % required by the Company to implement the change of name. While the Company believes that the defences filed by the Respondents in the litigation are without merit, there can be no assurance that the requested declarations will be obtained in whole or in part.

**Consulting** expenses for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$50,000 compared to \$204,000 in the comparative 2018 period, which is an decrease of \$154,000. The decrease is due the engagement in the first two quarters of 2018 of a financial advisor to assist the Company in assessing potential strategic alternatives for the Company. No such advisor was engaged in the first two quarters of 2019. Consulting expenses were also incurred in the first two quarters of 2018 for the engagement of an executive search firm to assist in recruiting the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Also, in the second quarter of 2018, the Company incurred some consulting expenses for the engagement of Integer Research to undertake a first phase independent market study of the nitrogen fertilizer industry in North America. No such expenses were incurred in the first two quarters of 2019. During the first two quarters of 2019, consulting expenses mostly consisted of expenses incurred in relation to site selection for the Proteos Nitrogen project.

**Director fees** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$84,000 compared to \$138,000 for the 2018 comparative period representing a decrease of \$54,000. The decrease is due to the resignation of three directors in the first part of January 2019 resulting in fewer expenses incurred for directors fees in the first two quarters of 2019.

**Office and general** expenses for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$324,000 compared to \$264,000 for the comparative period representing an increase of \$60,000. There was a slight increase in travel expenses during the comparative quarters and otherwise, expenses in this category were comparable from the first two quarters of 2018 to the first two quarters of 2019.

## **OTHER COSTS IMPACTING COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

**Depreciation and amortization** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 was \$21,000 compared to \$33,000 in the 2018 comparative period. Depreciation decreased over the six month period as certain assets have become fully depreciated.

**Share-based compensation expense** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 was \$75,000 compared to \$109,000 in the 2018 comparative period. Share-based compensation expenses in the first two quarters of 2018 related to the granting of stock options to officers and employees in December 2017 when 530,000 stock options were granted. Share-based compensation expenses in the first two quarters of 2019 relate to the granting of stock options to officers and employees in December 2017 referred to above and the granting of 1,150,000 stock options in June 2018. These expenses are all non-cash in nature and stock options are expensed over a two year vesting period.

**Restructuring costs** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 were nil compared to \$10,000 in the 2018 comparative period. In the first quarter of 2018, the Company reached a settlement with a former employee who filed a statement of claim at the Small Claims Court of Saskatchewan for alleged constructive dismissal. No restructuring expenses were incurred in the first two quarters of 2019.

**Impairment expenses** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 were \$488,000 compared to the period ending June 30, 2018 of \$198,000. In 2014, previous management determined assets with a carrying amount of \$63,165,000 were no longer recoverable. At June 30, 2019, the Company determined that those impairment indicators continue to impact recoverability. The Company and the industry as a whole continue to face significant headwinds including depressed pricing on international potash contracts. Therefore, incremental expenditures incurred on intangible and mine development assets during the first two quarters of 2019 of \$488,000 were determined not to impact the previously determined recoverable amount. For additional information, refer to the notes to the financial statements dated December 31, 2015 available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

**Net finance income** for the six month period ended June 30, 2019 was \$88,000 compared to \$31,000 in the 2018 comparative period. The amounts recorded as net finance income are mostly the result of the amount of cash the Company is holding at a given time and the corresponding interest income the cash generates. Interest income included in net finance income increased \$45,000 in the first two quarters of 2019 compared to the first two quarters of 2018. This increase is due to an increase in the rate of interest earned on cash. This resulted in an overall increase in net finance income for the period.

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table provides selected financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters ended at June 30, 2019:

	2019		2018				2017	
	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive (loss)	(967)	(905)	(2,719)	(1,339)	(1,215)	(745)	(541)	(1,266)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.10)
Total current assets	9,318	10,068	11,136	10,089	10,880	12,010	12,757	8,552
Total assets	15,162	15,843	16,921	15,885	16,692	17,839	18,602	19,235
Total liabilities	2,646	2,383	901	1,217	788	790	846	946
Total shareholders' equity	12,516	13,460	14,313	14,668	15,904	17,049	17,756	18,289

\*Expressed in thousands except loss per share

The comprehensive losses in all of the quarters were driven primarily by G&A expenses and particularly salaries and wages and office and general expenses.

The comprehensive losses in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2018 and the first two quarters of 2019 were negatively impacted by the legal and consulting expenses the Company incurred in order to respond to threats to the Company by three shareholders who actively tried to take control of Karnalyte and its Board of Directors.

The comprehensive loss in the first quarter of 2017 was positively impacted by the recovery of a provision recorded in prior years that was recorded as a result of previous debt financing no longer being probable and previous financing contracts being cancelled by the Company. The Company disputed that this amount was owed but nonetheless, accrued a provision in order to conservatively account for the potential liability. The limitations period on the cancelled financing contracts to which this provision relates expired in the first quarter of 2017 and so the Company wrote-off the provision.

In 2017, the Company also estimated \$1,238,000 in severance expenses due to some restructuring that took place in the first three quarters of 2017 and this had an impact on the comprehensive losses recorded in those quarters in 2017. The fourth quarter of 2017 was positively impacted by a gain of \$255,000 recorded when the Bank of Montreal agreed to cancel the Company's prior investment into a Bank of Montreal S&P/TSX Composite Low Volatility Index Principal Protected Deposit Note which had been in a loss position when it was cancelled and a refund was received for the original amount invested of \$5,000,000.

**Current assets** principally reflect activity in the cash account. Cash outlays vary over the quarters depending on the Company's activities. There was a decrease in cash during the third quarter of 2017 as the Company invested \$5,000,000 into a Bank of Montreal S&P/TSX Composite Low Volatility Index Principal Protected Deposit Note which was classified as a long-term investment as it had a maturity date of May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022. In October 2017, the Bank of Montreal agreed to cancel the Company's investment in this deposit note. Upon cancellation, the Company received a refund of \$5,000,000 which was deposited into a high interest savings account thereby resulting in an increase in the cash account in the fourth quarter of 2017.

**Total assets** on a quarterly basis reflect two main components, cash from financings still available to the Company and capitalized expenditures on capital assets and mineral properties for moving the Wynyard Potash Project forward. Total assets remained relatively constant for most of the periods above.

**Total liabilities** for the periods relate primarily to trade and other payables. These balances vary in the analysis due to the timing of the payments required relative to the work performed in bringing the Wynyard Potash Project to its current level. Balances in all of the quarters presented include the accrual of an estimate of the costs of restructuring that took place in the second and third quarters of 2017. The increase in the third quarter of 2018 is due to an increase in legal activities in response to threats to the Company by three shareholders who actively tried to take control of Karnalyte and its Board of Directors. The increase in the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first two quarters of 2019 is due to a significant increase in the decommissioning liability recorded due to a change in the estimate of this liability made during the fourth quarter of 2018.

## INVESTING

The Company capitalizes costs that are determined to provide future benefits and charges other costs to comprehensive loss including salaries, support and office costs, community relations programs and other administrative related expenditures. Costs directly related to capital assets are capitalized to appropriate categories and depreciated over their useful lives.

Expenditures to date were focused on the completion of the Company's resource reports, including updating the Company's prior technical reports, and 2013 environmental impact statement, confirming the resources and reserves through drilling wells on the initial focus area and preparing the Company for construction by advancing detailed engineering and completing initial site preparation.



## INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the six month period ended June 30, 2019, \$198,000 in additions to intangible assets were impaired. The net balances classified as intangible assets are as follows:

	Intangible Assets (CAD \$ thousands)	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Mineral property		
Surface land	4,804	4,804
Drilling	240	240
Balance, end of period	5,044	5,044

## CAPITAL ASSETS

The net balances classified as capital assets are as follows:

	Capital Assets (CAD \$ thousands)	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Machinery and equipment	39	51
Buildings	146	151
Land	125	125
Land improvements	26	27
Vehicles	-	3
Furniture and equipment	-	-
Computer hardware	9	9
Assets under construction	-	-
Balance, end of period	345	366

There were no additions to capital assets in the first two quarters of 2019. The decrease in capital assets is a result of depreciation expenses of \$21,000 recognized the first two quarters of 2019.

The Company's ability to secure adequate financing for the development of the Wynyard Potash Project on economic terms could result in a material difference from the Company's estimate of the recoverable asset.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2019, the Company had net working capital of \$8.8 million compared to \$10.3 million at June 30, 2018 including \$8.6 million and \$10.2 million, respectively, in cash.

As at June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company also had \$0.4 million in restricted cash that was set up as a requirement from the Government of Saskatchewan with respect to reclamation obligations regarding the Wynyard Potash Project. The Company is currently updating its reclamation program for the Wynyard Potash Project in accordance with Government of Saskatchewan regulations. This update may result in the requirement to increase the amount held as restricted cash in order to satisfy the financial assurance requirements of the Government of Saskatchewan.

The Company maintains cash in bank accounts for day to day operations and invests the excess in overnight financial instruments in high interest saving accounts that are highly liquid.

The Company has sufficient cash to meet its short-term corporate costs and existing capital plans and has sufficient funds to finance existing development and ongoing corporate functions.

## CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes the commitments of the Company as at June 30, 2019:

	Contractual Obligations (CAD \$ thousands)				
	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than one year	Two - three years	Four - five years	More than five years
Trade and other payables	571	571	-	-	-
Office lease	256	118	138		
Leases on mineral property	6,232	132	738	738	4,624
Project contracts	54	54			
Total	6,857	757	738	738	4,624

**Trade and other payables** relate to operating and investing expenditures that were payable at the period ended June 30, 2019.

**Office lease** refers to the lease for the Saskatoon office location. During the quarter the Company renewed the lease for the Saskatoon office containing a monthly fee of \$10,000. This lease will expire on August 31, 2021. The lease was accounted for in accordance with the new accounting standard for leases (IFRS 16) as detailed below. This resulted in the Company recording a right-to-use asset and corresponding lease liability of \$80,000 on the condensed interim statements of financial position for the period ended June 30, 2019.

**Leases on mineral property** refer to the annual fees which are required to maintain the mineral leases related to the Wynyard Potash Project. The Wynyard Potash Project comprises 3 mineral leases. KLSA 010 has a term of 21 years and expires on September 7, 2031. KL246 and KL247A also have terms of 21 years and both expire on April 24, 2037. The Company is required to pay annual lease payments of \$10.00 per hectare on any area held under lease for the term of the lease for a total cost of \$368,900 per year. The Company is

also required to expend not less than \$3,000,000 for work during the first three years of the term of the lease. Expenditures made to date on the property have satisfied this requirement.

**Project contracts** are in place for various engineering and consulting services.

## **RESTRICTIONS ON DISPOSITION OF THE WYNYARD POTASH PROJECT**

Pursuant to the terms of the subscription agreement (the “**Subscription Agreement**”) and the offtake agreement (the “**Offtake Agreement**”) between the Company and Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (“**GSFC**”), each dated January 10, 2013, the Company must not divest, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of any part of its interests in the Wynyard Potash Project without the prior written consent of GSFC until the third anniversary of the date on which the first shipment for delivery of products is dispatched by the Company in accordance with the terms of the Offtake Agreement (the “**Project Lock In Period**”). After the expiry of the Project Lock In Period, a person may acquire an interest in the Wynyard Potash Project subject to GSFC’s right to terminate the Offtake Agreement at that time. The Subscription Agreement provides that, subject to certain conditions, the above-described restrictions on disposition do not apply to a creation or grant of a security interest to a lender providing financing for the Wynyard Project (including for an expansion thereof). The Offtake Agreement provides that following the expiry of the Project Lock In Period, the Company may dispose of any part of the Wynyard Potash Project that is not part of the Company’s subsurface mineral lease KLSA 010 or that is not intended or reasonably required for the three phases of the Wynyard Potash Project.

## **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Stands (“**IFRS**”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities and expenses. The Company evaluates the estimates periodically. In making judgments about the carrying values, the Company uses estimates based on historical experience and various assumptions that are considered reasonable in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those reported. The Company reviews significant areas subject to estimation with the Audit Committee and independent auditors. Significant areas requiring estimation include the assessment of impairment indicators and any subsequent determination of impairment over mineral properties and capital assets, including the estimates of total depleted reserves and the calculation of share-based payments.

## **STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT**

The Company is in the development stage of its history and at this stage of the Company’s growth, it is subject to the risks associated with early stage companies, including uncertainty of future revenues, developing acceptable markets and growth into established markets, profitability and the need to raise additional financing to continue to progress its Wynyard Potash Project.

Continued exploration and development of the property is dependent on Karnalyte’s ability to obtain necessary financing. As the Company is not currently producing from its property, it will be necessary for the Company to seek additional equity or debt to finance its programs.

## **INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

The Company's expenditures relating to the acquisition of mineral properties, leases, and the exploration and development thereon are recorded at cost and include direct and indirect acquisition and exploration costs associated with specific mineral properties. These costs are capitalized on the basis of the potential realization from the underlying asset. Amortization of these amounts will be recognized using the unit-of-production method over the shorter of estimates of reserves or service life following the commencement of production or written off, if the properties are sold or abandoned.

Assets under construction, machinery and equipment, buildings, vehicles, furniture, land improvements and leasehold improvements are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Assets under construction will start being depreciated when the assets are available for use for their intended purpose and will be calculated on a unit of production basis. The Company also reviews capitalized amounts for impairment whenever events or changes in internal or external circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Upon indication that impairment may exist, carrying values of assets would be assessed for impairment. Impairment conditions may result from any of the following items, but not limited to: cessation of exploration activities; exploration results are not promising such that exploration will not be planned for the foreseeable future; permit or lease ownership rights expire; sufficient funding is not expected to be available to complete the exploration program; an exploration property is deemed to have no material economic value to the Company's business plan or future development of the property becomes uneconomical.

The Company reviews capitalized amounts for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying value of assets is assessed for indications that the carrying amounts recorded may not be recoverable from estimated current and future cash flows. Estimating future cash flows requires assumptions about future business conditions and other developments. Significant, unanticipated changes to these assumptions could require a provision for impairment in the future.

## **SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS**

The Company has share-based payments expenses for stock option awards to employee, directors, officers and consultants, as explained in the Company's financial statements. IFRS requires that all share-based awards be accounted for using the fair value method. Under this method, the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates of the expected life of the option, forfeiture rates, stock volatility and the risk-free interest rate expected over the life of the option. A change in these assumptions could materially change the amount of share-based payments expenses recorded.

## **INCOME TAXES**

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in income tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the date of substantive enactment. A deferred income tax asset is recognized only when it is more likely than not that the income tax asset will be realized.

## **FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS**

### **CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its commercial obligations. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. The Company's cash and restricted cash is held with large Canadian financial institutions and management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

### **LIQUIDITY RISK**

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2019, the Company had cash totalling \$8,646,000 (2018 - \$10,176,000) to settle current liabilities of \$506,000 (2018 - \$543,000). As at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the Company's trade and other receivables were all considered current and are subject to normal trade terms.

### **MARKET RISK**

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company's future potash sales are exposed to price risk with respect to North American and international potash prices.

### **CURRENCY RISK**

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar with the majority of transactions denominated in Canadian dollars. At this time management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. At June 30, 2019, the Company held the majority of its cash in Canadian dollars.

### **INTEREST RATE RISK**

The Company's trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and have contractual maturities of less than 45 days. As at June 30, 2019, the Company's only interest bearing asset is cash in high interest saving accounts and a small amount of cash held in Guaranteed Investment Certificates. Cash earns interest at prevailing short-term interest rates. During the six month period ended June 30, 2019, the Company earned interest income of \$107,000 (2018 - \$62,000) from its cash.

## **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY**

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted the new standards, IFRS 16 and IFRIC 23, as issued by the IASB.

### **IFRS 16 "Leases"**

This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term greater than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value. A

lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 has replaced IAS 17, Leases and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Adoption of IFRS 16 resulted in a change to the Company's accounting policies as previously disclosed in the 2018 annual financial statements. The Company now recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the lease liability by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreasing it by the lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of where a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain to not be exercised.

The Company uses judgement in determining the lease term for some lease contracts that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low value and short-term leases that have a lease term of less than 12 months. The lease payments related to these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

#### **IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"**

IFRIC 23 provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The implementation of this standard had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

## **INTERNAL CONTROLS**

### **DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures for the timely and accurate preparation of financial and other reports. Such disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the periods specified by applicable securities regulations. In addition, the disclosure controls ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to the appropriate members of management and properly reflected in the Company's continuous disclosure filings.

As with most small or developing companies and consistent with the concept of reasonable assurance, the Company recognizes that the relative cost of maintaining these disclosure controls and procedures should not exceed their expected benefits. As a result, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures can only

provide reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, that the objectives of such controls and procedures are met.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible to evaluate the disclosure controls and procedures. They have concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the existence of material weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting noted in the following section.

The Company mitigates these weaknesses by using external consultants as appropriate; however, such mitigating procedures do not constitute compensating controls for the purposes of National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (“NI 52-109”).

### **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)**

The Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for designing and ensuring the operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. They are also responsible for causing the internal controls to be designed and operated effectively under their supervision. They are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. It is management's belief that any control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. An internal control system cannot prevent all errors or fraud.

The Company does not have adequate in-house personnel to properly implement segregation of duties with respect to complex accounting and non-routine transactions that may arise and also to prevent and monitor the potential for management override. It is not deemed economically feasible at this time to have such personnel. The volume of transactions and reporting requirements puts significant strain on the limited accounting personnel such that the Company relies on external experts and assistance to complete these activities on time.

These material weaknesses may increase the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements; the Company mitigates these weaknesses by using external consultants as appropriate; however, such mitigating procedures do not constitute compensating controls for the purposes of NI 52-109.

### **OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements at the time of this MD&A.

### **OUTSTANDING SHARES**

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 42,174,847 Common Shares and 1,350,000 stock options issued and outstanding.

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

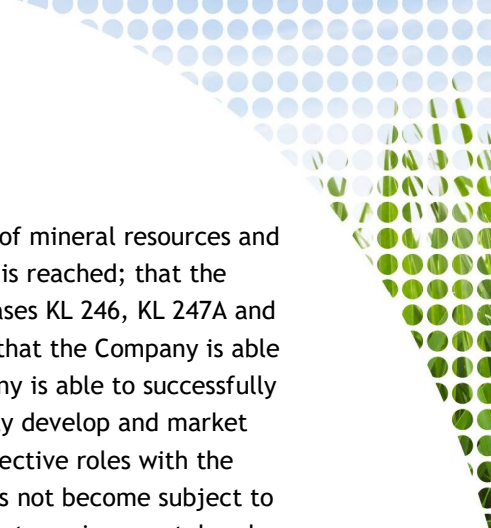
Certain statements in this MD&A may constitute “forward-looking” statements which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “plan”, “intend”, “forecast”, “future”, “guidance”, “may”, “predict”, “project”, “should”, “strategy”, “target”, “will” or the negative or similar words or phrases suggesting future outcomes or language suggesting an outlook.

Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, management’s expectations, intentions, and beliefs concerning: the development and operation of the Wynyard Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project; future extraction and exploitation of mineral deposits; capital expenditure requirements; future commodity prices; expectations regarding prices and costs; expectations regarding the Company’s ability to obtain additional financing necessary to develop the Wynyard Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project; expectations regarding the production capacity of the Wynyard Potash Project and the Proteos Nitrogen Project; expectations regarding markets for potash in North America and globally; expectations regarding markets for nitrogen fertilizer products; expectations regarding the distinction between standard-grade and high-grade potash; expectations regarding markets for magnesium; the effectiveness of the Company’s anticipated solution mining methods; expenditures to be made by the Company to meet certain work commitments; work plans to be conducted by the Company; reclamation and rehabilitation obligation and liabilities; treatment under governmental regulatory regimes with respect to environmental matters; treatment under governmental taxation regimes; impact of foreign governments and regulation on the Company’s operations; future development of infrastructure; government regulation of mining operations; dependence on key personnel; and competitive conditions.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include statements regarding: the Company’s ability to commence and increase production from 625,000 TPY, to 1.375 million TPY, and thereafter to 2.125 million TPY of potash; the production of potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, or magnesium; the costs related to the operation of the plant and facilities will be consistent with other solution mining operations subject to differences in the Company’s mineral body and processing; the implementation and ongoing use of solution mining process; further seismic exploration and drilling; global fertilizer demand and consumption; capital expenditure and operational expenditure estimates; anticipated results of development and extraction activities and estimated future developments; the Company’s ability to produce sufficient potash to meet its obligations under the Offtake Agreement; the Company’s ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms; the market prices for potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, and magnesium; the Company’s ability to pump the waste underground to eliminate surface salt tail piles; the Company’s ability to economically extract and process mineralized material into potash; and the improvements that the Company has developed for the solution mining process are as effective as expected by the Company.


Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of material factors and assumptions, including: the stabilization of the global potash industry and market; the Company obtains additional financing in the future; the Company executes its project development plans in a manner consistent with the Company’s technical report filed on July 15, 2016 (the “2016 Technical Report”); the Company executes its discounted





cash flow model assumptions as described in the 2016 Technical Report; estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves in the 2016 Technical Report are accurate; full potash production is reached; that the Company continues to have rights to the property subject to subsurface mineral leases KL 246, KL 247A and KLSA 010, and such rights are not challenged or impacted in any material manner; that the Company is able to obtain required approvals, licences and permits, in a timely manner; the Company is able to successfully develop and market nitrogen fertilizer products; the Company is able to successfully develop and market magnesium products; the Company's key senior management continue in their respective roles with the Company; the Company's intellectual property is not challenged; the Company does not become subject to litigation; the Company's ability to meet its obligations under the Offtake Agreement; environmental and other applicable law and other regulations are not amended, repealed or applied in a manner that impacts the development and operation of the Wynyard Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project as currently anticipated; there are no adverse changes to the price of potash, nitrogen fertilizer products, or magnesium that would adversely affect the prospects for developing and operating the Wynyard Potash Project or the Proteos Nitrogen Project, or making it inadvisable or uneconomic to proceed with development; the future mining operations operate as anticipated; the Company's ability to maintain and develop positive relationships with foreign governments and future business partners; the Company is able to develop and maintain the infrastructure required to export, store and transport its potash, nitrogen fertilizers, or magnesium production; there are no comparable mining companies targeting carnallite in North America; and the continued existence and operation of the primary potash production facility.

Forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed under "Financial Risk Factors" elsewhere in this MD&A and the following factors, which are discussed in greater detail under the "Risk Factors" section of the Annual Information Form: exploration, development and operation risks related to the Wynyard Potash Project and the Proteos Nitrogen Project; the ability to secure adequate financing to implement the Company's strategic and development objectives; the ability to maintain adequate capital to meet the Company's financial commitments; the successful execution of the Company's project plans; the uncertainty regarding the estimation of mineral resources and mineral reserves in the 2016 Technical Report; the lack of current revenues and uncertainty about future revenues; the risks associated with the limited operating history of the Company; the lack of developed markets for the Company's magnesium products; the unproven nature of solution mining of carnallite in Saskatchewan; no assurance of titles, leases, or maintenance of existing permits; permit and licensing requirements related to exploration and development activities; the Company's ability to satisfy its material agreements, including the Offtake Agreement; the risks associated with the enforcement of the Company's material agreements, including the Offtake Agreement; the potential loss of key employees, technical experts or key suppliers; the potential for a volatile market for the Common Shares of the Company; the potential dilution of shareholders through future financings; failure to protect the Company's intellectual property rights; litigation and tax matters; adequacy of the Company's insurance coverage; adequacy of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting; environmental and regulatory risks; the volatility of potash and magnesium prices; the cyclical nature of the potash and magnesium industries; availability and cost of labour and materials required for the construction of Phase I; competition; and currency exchange rate fluctuations.



Although the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are based upon what management of the Company believes are reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. Subject to applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances.

Further information about the factors affecting forward-looking statements is available in Karnalyte's Annual Information Form and the audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, which have been filed with Canadian provincial securities commissions and are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).