

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 25, 2015.

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, 2015, and to the date of this report. The MD&A supplements but does not form part of, the audited annual financial statements of Kivalliq and the notes thereto for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. 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, 2015 and 2014.

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 June 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, 2015:

Exploration

- On October 30, 2014, Kivalliq and Roughrider Exploration Limited ("Roughrider") announced the addition of seven claims totaling 1,879 hectares in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the Genesis Property.
- On November 12, 2014, Kivalliq announced results from the 2014 exploration program at Angilak, including results from geochemical and geophysical surveys.
- On December 1, 2014, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced final results from the 2014 "Phase 1" exploration program at the Genesis Property. Final data from 5,984 line kilometres of DIGHEM airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveying, 291 lake sediment samples, 1,347 enzyme leach ("EL") soil samples, 62 bio-geochemical samples and 16 rock samples collected from the property have identified six new priority areas.
- On February 2, 2015, Kivalliq announced that Roughrider planned to undertake a fully funded winter exploration program at the Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 uranium targets located in the western portion of the Genesis Property.
- On February 10, 2015, Kivalliq announced it had acquired 100% of the Hatchet Lake Uranium Property ("Hatchet Lake Property") from Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. and Rio Tinto Canada Uranium Corporation ("Rio Tinto") on the following terms:
 - Kivalliq made a cash payment upon execution of the agreement of \$220,000, subject to all claims being in good standing as of the closing date;
 - Rio Tinto transferred a 100% interest in the Hatchet Lake Property to Kivalliq;
 - Kivalliq granted Rio Tinto a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") royalty on the Hatchet Lake Property, with Kivalliq holding a buy-down right of 0.5% for \$750,000 (in the

event Kivalliq exercises its buy-down right Rio Tinto's remaining royalty will be a 1.5% NSR royalty).

- On May 6, 2015, Kivalliq announced plans for summer exploration at the Company's Angilak Property in Nunavut Territory and Hatchet Lake Property in Saskatchewan. A \$1.5 million program was proposed at Angilak, with plans to drill 1000 metres in six to eight holes at Dipole in July, concurrent with a ground geochemical surveying program. At Hatchet Lake, summer exploration will focus on multiple unconformity-related basement targets through a combination of follow-up geochemical, biogeochemical and geophysical surveys.
- On June 24, 2015, Kivalliq announced the results from the ground magnetometer and very low frequency ("VLF") electromagnetic ("EM") geophysical and biogeochemical sampling surveys completed March 30, 2015 at the Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 targets.
- On June 29, 2015, Kivalliq announced the completion of the summer exploration program at Kivalliq's 100% owned Hatchet Lake Property in the Athabasca Region of Saskatchewan.

Financing and Corporate

- On March 6, 2015, Kivalliq announced it had applied to the TSX Venture Exchange for approval to extend the expiry dates, by one year, 15,149,333 outstanding common share purchase warrants, exercisable at \$0.50 per common share, scheduled to expire on April 2, 2015. Insiders of the Company do not hold any amended warrants.
- On April 30, 2015, Kivalliq announced closing of the financing in the amount of \$2,779,119 by issuing an aggregate of 20,621,300 units in two separate tranches, as follows:
 - \$1,522,820 gross proceeds by issuing 10,152,134 flow through ("FT") units, at the price of \$0.15 per FT unit (See Kivalliq news release April 20, 2015);
 - \$1,256,299 gross proceeds by issuing 10,469,166 non-flow-through ("NFT") units, at the price of \$0.12 per NFT unit (See Kivalliq news release April 30, 2015).
 - The FT and NFT units each consist of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable, non-flow-through common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant will be exercisable into a non-flow-through common share of Kivalliq for a period of 24 months from the closing date at an exercise price of \$0.18 per warrant share.
- During the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, 10,720,000 options and 550,900 warrants were cancelled without exercise.

Subsequent Events

Highlights of Kivalliq's activities subsequent to the period ended June 30, 2015:

- On July 30, 2015, Kivalliq announced that the first exploration drilling of the previously untested Dipole target has discovered multiple, steeply dipping, parallel radioactive intercepts contained within a new zone that is between 35 to 48 metres wide. This new discovery at Dipole clearly demonstrates that complementary geophysical and geochemical surveys are very effective tools for successfully targeting exploration drilling at the Angilak Property.

Operational Summary

Kivalliq plans to continue exploring the Angilak Property, as well as review historic data generated by previous exploration groups in order to develop future exploration plans for

Kivalliq's Baker Basin Property, Nunavut and Hatchet Lake Property, Saskatchewan. Subject to Roughrider's approval, Kivalliq may operate exploration programs on behalf of Roughrider on Kivalliq's 100% owned Genesis Property, 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, 2015 was \$842,826 or \$0.00 per common share (2014 - \$1,040,276 or \$0.01 per common share). Assets totalled \$58,602,260 as at June 30, 2015 (September 30, 2014 - \$57,529,674).

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, 2015 exploration and evaluation assets totalled \$55,633,921 (September 30, 2014 - \$54,593,330) 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, 2015

Net loss for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$292,323 or \$0.00 per common share (2014 - \$271,280 or \$0.00 per common share). The major areas of expenditure during the period were salaries and consulting fees, office and sundry, and investor relations.

**Three month period ended
June 30**

	Note	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
				\$	%
Amortization and depreciation		\$ 27,991	\$ 34,122	\$ (6,131)	(18)
Bank charges and interest		409	551	(142)	(26)
Investor relations	1	30,166	10,833	19,333	178
Listing and filing fees	2	17,294	213	17,081	8019
Office and sundry	3	44,843	51,739	(6,896)	(13)
Professional fees	4	6,371	11,523	(5,152)	(45)
Project evaluation	5	54,175	18,815	35,360	188
Salaries and consulting fees	6	39,660	185,934	(146,274)	(79)
Transfer agent fees		13,612	14,714	(1,102)	(7)
Travel and conference	7	65,097	31,950	33,147	104
		<u>299,618</u>	<u>360,394</u>	<u>(60,776)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Project operator fees	8	(14,344)	-	(14,344)	(100)
Interest (income) expense	9	(4,498)	785	(5,283)	(673)
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange		137	(3)	140	4667
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	10	<u>(83,727)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(83,727)</u>	<u>(100)</u>
Loss before income taxes		<u>\$ 197,186</u>	<u>\$ 361,176</u>	<u>\$ (163,990)</u>	<u>(45)</u>

Notes:

1. Investor relation fees increased due to a contract aimed at getting more exposure for the Company.
2. Listing and filing fees increased due to closing of financing this quarter while no financing was closed in the prior period.
3. Office and sundry costs decreased due to curtailing of expenses in current economic environment.
4. Professional fees decreased due to curtailing of expenses in current economic environment, as well as prior period included legal costs on various project and business opportunities.
5. Project evaluation expenditures relate to expenses and costs the Company incurred in relation to the review of various corporate or project opportunities. \$48,878 has been reclassified from Salaries and consulting fees to Project evaluation from the prior quarters. Without the reclassification, project evaluation has actually decreased as spending has been curtailed due to current market conditions. See the nine month expense details.
6. Salaries and consulting fees have decreased due to more time being spent on the Company's projects, which are capitalized to the project costs. \$95,896 has been reclassified from Salaries and consulting fees to Project evaluation and Travel and conference from the prior quarters. Without the reclassification, salaries and consulting fees have still decreased this quarter over the prior year's quarter. See the nine month expense details.
7. \$47,018 has been reclassified from Salaries and consulting fees to Travel and conference expenses from the prior quarters. Without the reclassification, travel has

actually decreased as spending has been curtailed due to current market conditions. See the nine month expense details.

8. Project operator fees are received from Roughrider for operating the Genesis Property.
9. Interest income is higher due to a larger cash balance this quarter.
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. In the prior year comparative, no flow-through funds were raised or spent in the quarter.

For the Nine Month Period Ended June 30, 2015

Net loss for the nine month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$842,826 or \$0.00 per common share (2014 - \$1,040,276 or \$0.01 per common share). The major areas of expenditure during the period were salaries and consulting fees, office and sundry, and travel and conference.

Nine month period ended June 30,					
	Note	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	
Amortization and depreciation		\$ 83,897	\$ 102,368	\$ (18,471)	(18)
Bank charges and interest		1,174	1,717	(543)	(32)
Investor relations	1	49,419	37,577	11,842	32
Listing and filing fees	2	28,127	12,370	15,757	127
Office and sundry		159,261	168,816	(9,555)	(6)
Professional fees	3	47,359	71,380	(24,021)	(34)
Project evaluation	4	25,145	171,662	(146,517)	(85)
Salaries and consulting fees	5	551,977	715,177	(163,200)	(23)
Transfer agent fees		18,024	22,722	(4,698)	(21)
Travel and conference	6	102,214	137,727	(35,513)	(26)
		1,066,597	1,441,516	(374,919)	(26)
Project operator fees	7	(37,989)	-	(37,989)	(100)
Interest income	8	(7,939)	(17,308)	9,369	54
Loss on foreign exchange		137	189	(52)	(28)
Amortization of flow-through premium liability	9	(111,999)	-	(111,999)	(100)
Loss before income taxes		\$ 908,807	\$ 1,424,397	\$ (515,590)	(36)

Notes:

1. Investor relation fees increased due to a contract aimed at getting more exposure for the Company.
2. Listing and filing fees increased due to closing of larger financing this nine month period while a smaller financing was closed in the prior nine month period.
3. Professional fees decreased due to curtailing of expenses in current economic environment, as well as prior period included legal costs on various project and business opportunities.

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 more time being spent on the Company's projects, which are capitalized to the project costs.
6. Travel and conference expenses have decreased as spending has been curtailed due to current market conditions.
7. Project operator fees are received from Roughrider for operating the Genesis Property.
8. Interest income decreased as the Company's cash balance was lower throughout the current nine month period as compared to the prior year's comparative period.
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. In the prior year comparative, no flow-through funds were raised or spent in the nine month period.

Summary of Quarterly Results

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

	June 30, 2015	Mar. 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sept. 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	Mar. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013	Sept. 30, 2013
Revenues	14,344	Nil	\$23,645	\$59,820	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Interest and other income	\$4,498	\$931	\$2,510	\$3,852	\$(785)	\$9,719	\$8,374	\$12,303
Net loss	\$(197,186)	\$(243,436)	\$(307,067)	*\$(1,547,502)	\$(271,280)	\$(313,805)	\$(455,191)	\$(249,117)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)
Total assets	\$58,602,260	\$56,117,764	\$56,371,480	\$57,529,674	\$55,886,794	\$56,200,910	\$56,628,688	\$56,957,527
Shareholders' equity	\$54,505,342	\$52,365,405	\$52,684,758	\$53,153,696	\$52,123,107	\$52,408,387	\$52,689,370	\$52,818,561
Share capital	\$59,992,575	\$57,925,527	\$57,925,527	\$57,925,527	\$57,066,304	\$57,066,304	\$57,066,304	\$56,671,834
Contributed surplus	\$10,381,746	\$10,016,534	\$10,016,534	\$10,016,534	\$8,687,212	\$8,687,212	\$8,687,212	\$8,727,682
Deficit	\$16,011,559	\$15,719,236	\$15,475,800	\$15,168,733	\$13,621,231	\$13,349,951	\$13,036,146	\$12,580,955
Cash dividends declared per common share	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Net loss in September 30, 2014 was much greater than the net loss of prior and subsequent quarters mainly due to stock based compensation expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Kivalliq is in the exploration stage and therefore has no regular cash flow. At June 30, 2015, Kivalliq had working capital of \$1,824,610 (September 30, 2014 - \$1,557,586).

Cash and cash equivalents totalled \$2,016,018 as at June 30, 2015 (September 30, 2014 - \$1,067,494).

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, Kivalliq spent a total of \$976,150 (2014 - \$1,128,974) on Kivalliq's exploration and evaluation expenditures, \$3,289 (2014 - \$Nil) on its equipment, and \$nil (2014 - \$70,000) on other investing activities, spent \$771,356 on (2014 -

\$1,240,143) operating activities, and received \$2,699,319 (2014 - \$204,000) from the issuance of shares from a private placement and from the exercise of stock options.

At June 30, 2015, Kivalliq's investment in exploration and evaluation assets, aggregated \$55,633,921 (September 30, 2014 - \$54,593,330), made up of the following:

	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Costs	Cumulative as at June 30, 2015	Cumulative as at Sept 30, 2014
Angilak, Nunavut	\$ 1,344,843	\$ 53,185,147	\$ 54,529,990	\$ 54,128,466
Baker Basin, Nunavut	205,000	80,730	285,730	285,581
Genesis Property, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	-	188,853	188,853	179,283
Hatchet Lake, Saskatchewan	220,000	409,348	629,348	-
Total	\$ 1,769,843	\$ 53,864,078	\$ 55,633,921	\$ 54,593,330

At June 30, 2015, share capital totalled \$59,992,575 comprised of 216,821,731 issued and outstanding common shares (September 30, 2014 - \$57,925,527 comprised of 196,200,431 issued and outstanding common shares). As a result of the loss for the nine month period ended June 30, 2015 of \$842,826 (year ended September 30, 2014 - \$2,587,778) the deficit at June 30, 2015 was \$16,011,559 (September 30, 2014 - \$15,168,733). With contributed surplus of \$10,381,746 (September 30, 2014 - \$10,016,534), the shareholders' equity at June 30, 2015 was \$54,505,342 (September 30, 2014 - \$53,153,696).

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

On November 12, 2014, Kivalliq announced results from 1,514 EL soil samples and 1,335 line kilometres of Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic airborne geophysics conducted under 2014 exploration program at Kivalliq's 105,280 hectare (260,154 acre) Angilak Property. Based upon a review of the 2014 geophysical and geochemical surveys, Dipole emerged as a top priority drill target in the southwest portion of the Angilak Property.

2015 Exploration Program

On May 6, 2015 Kivalliq announced plans for a \$1.5 million 2015 exploration program at the Angilak Property.

On July 30, 2015, Kivalliq announced that the first exploration drilling of the previously untested Dipole target has discovered multiple, steeply dipping, and parallel radioactive intercepts contained within a new zone that is between 35 to 48 metres wide. This new discovery at Dipole clearly demonstrates that complementary geophysical and geochemical surveys are very effective tools for successfully targeting exploration drilling at the Angilak Property. The 2015 exploration program at Angilak was completed for approximately \$900,000, substantially under the \$1.5 million initially budgeted.

Drilling Summary:

- All nine holes from the inaugural core drilling program at Dipole intersected anomalous radioactivity;
- Dipole is a 35 to 48 metre wide zone hosting one to four steeply dipping, parallel mineralized drill intercepts, at a vertical depth of between 15 and 110 metres and along strike approximately 150 metres;
- Multiple down hole intercepts which are between 0.3 to 6.7 metres wide have elevated to significantly radioactive intervals (>300 to 18,800 counts per second “cps”);
- The highest radioactive interval (up to 18,800 cps) on the eastern-most set-up is more than 650 metres away from a high grade boulder (2.24% U₃O₈) found along strike to the southwest.

Soil Geochemical Summary:

- In conjunction with geophysics, geochemical sampling (EL) has proven to be a valuable exploration tool for detecting subsurface mineralization in both the Lac 50 and the Dipole-RIB Trend;
- 408 additional infill soil samples were collected along a 3.6 kilometre long uranium geochemical anomaly adjacent to the unconformity at RIB and will help delineate drill targets;
- Additional follow-up exploration, that includes drilling and surface sampling, is warranted along more than two kilometers of combined geophysical and geochemical anomalies at both the Dipole and RIB Trends.

Assay results from the drilling and geochemical sampling on the Dipole-RIB trend are expected before the end of September 2015.

Baker Basin, Nunavut

The Baker Basin Property is made up of 95 claims totalling 93,993 hectares (232,262 acres), located 60 kilometres south of the hamlet of Baker Lake. Areva's Kiggavik uranium project (133 million lb mineral resource at 0.55% U₃O₈, source Areva, Fourth IPGC, Vancouver January 24, 2012) is located approximately 80 kilometres west of Baker Lake. Currently there are no plans for exploration on the Baker Basin Property in 2015.

Genesis, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Kivalliq's 100% owned Genesis Property commences 25 kilometres northeast of Cameco's Eagle Point uranium mine and extends 90 kilometres to the northeast along this strategic trend to the Manitoba border. Following the initial acquisition announced January 13, 2014, an additional 17 claims were added in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Genesis Property comprises 53 claims totaling 200,677 hectares (495,883 acres).

On July 10, 2014, the Company signed an Option Agreement with Roughrider on the Genesis Property. Roughrider can acquire up to an 85% interest in Kivalliq's Genesis Property in exchange for 20% of the issued and outstanding shares of Roughrider on a post-transaction/post-financing basis, \$1 million in cash payments, and \$5 million in exploration expenditures over four years.

A Phase 1 program was undertaken between July 22 and September 10, 2014. A summary of the results from the Phase 1 program was provided in a news release dated December 1, 2014. Roughrider funded the Phase 1 program pursuant to the Option Agreement.

2015 Exploration Program

On February 2, 2015, Kivalliq and Roughrider announced plans to undertake a fully funded winter exploration program at the Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 uranium targets located in the western portion of the Genesis Property. The Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 uranium targets are located at the far eastern end of the Collins Bay – Eagle Point lithostructural corridor, on Wellbelove Bay of Wollaston Lake, eastern Athabasca, and across Wollaston Lake from Cameco's Eagle Point uranium mine.

A spring 2015 exploration program of roughly 80 line-kilometres of grid geophysics and collection of 550 biogeochemical samples at Jurgen 1 and 2 was designed to best refine drill targets. Ground magnetic/VLF-EM geophysical surveys and biogeochemical sampling was carried out over geochemically anomalous portions of the Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 conductors highlighted by the 2014 summer program at the Genesis Property. The program was completed in March 2015.

A summary of the results from the ground magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical and biogeochemical sampling surveys completed March 30, 2015 at the Jurgen 1 and Jurgen 2 targets was provided in a news release dated June 24, 2015.

Hatchet Lake Property, Saskatchewan

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 in Saskatchewan and three and a half kilometres to the northwest of Kivalliq's Genesis Property.

2015 Exploration Program

On May 6, 2015, Kivalliq announced plans to commence the Company's first exploration program at the Hatchet Lake Property in June 2015 to include a combination of follow-up geochemical, biogeochemical and geophysical surveys in several priority areas. Kivalliq is eligible to recoup a \$173,876.45 deficiency deposit on the Hatchet Lake Property by incurring equivalent exploration expenditures prior to February 1, 2016.

On June 29, 2015, Kivalliq announced the completion of the summer exploration program at the Hatchet Lake Property. Results from the program are expected before the end of September 2015.

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 remains 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, 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, 2014, available on www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

Kivalliq's authorized capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at August 25, 2015 the following common shares, options and share purchase warrants were outstanding:

	# of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Issued and Outstanding Common Shares	216,821,731		
Share Purchase Warrants	15,149,333	\$0.50	April 4, 2016
	1,150,000	\$0.28	July 5, 2016
	1,436,364	\$0.28	August 1, 2016
	15,000	\$0.28	August 1, 2016
	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
Employee Stock Options	20,000	\$0.40	September 8, 2015
	130,000	\$0.50	October 19, 2015
	450,000	\$0.50	January 25, 2017
	310,000	\$0.45	September 25, 2017
	7,985,000	\$0.22	September 12, 2019
Fully Diluted at August 25, 2015	<u>254,469,300</u>		

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, 2015 was \$508,609 (2014 - \$595,518) and was comprised of the following:

	Nine month period ended June 30, 2015		Nine month period ended June 30, 2014	
Wages, salaries and consulting fees	\$	487,015	\$	568,013
Non-cash benefits		21,594		27,505
Total remuneration	\$	508,609	\$	595,518

Related party transactions

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

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company reimbursed \$242,939 (2014 - \$226,570) 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.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company reimbursed companies with common directors and key management \$34,554 (2014 - \$57,789) for travel and office costs incurred on behalf of the Company.

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company incurred expenses on behalf of companies with common directors of \$43,624 (2014 - \$nil) for exploration and administrative costs.

The balance receivable from related parties at June 30, 2015 was \$2,544 (September 30, 2014 - \$86,628).

The balance payable to related parties at June 30, 2015 was \$16,063 (September 30, 2014 - \$22,060) 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 disclosed in Note 11 of the condensed interim financial statements for the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, Kivalliq has entered into agreements for the rental of office space that require minimum payments in the aggregate as follows:

Fiscal 2015	\$ 16,564
Fiscal 2016	38,650
Total Commitments	\$ 55,214

Also, as part of the agreement pertaining to Angilak Property, Kivalliq is committed to paying annual royalty fees of \$50,000 to NTI.

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, 2015 was \$2,298,048 (September 30, 2014 - \$2,287,656).

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, 2015, Kivalliq had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$2,016,018 (September 30, 2014 - \$1,067,494) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$458,602 (September 30, 2014 - \$789,629). 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, 2015 Kivalliq had \$2,002,695 (September 30, 2014 – \$444,245) 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 \$26,438 as at June 30, 2015 (September 30, 2014 - \$53,928).

Critical Accounting Estimates

Kivalliq's accounting policies are presented in Note 2 of the September 30, 2014 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/ "Jonathan Singh"

Jonathan Singh

Chief Financial Officer