NEW MILLENNIUM IRON CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

September 30, 2019

(Third Quarter)

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of New Millennium Iron Corp., ("New Millennium" or "NML" or the "Company") follows rule 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators regarding continuous disclosure.

The following MD&A is a narrative explanation, on how the Company performed during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019. It includes a review of the Company's financial condition and a review of operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 as compared to the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2018.

This MD&A complements the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019. It is intended to help the reader understand and assess the significant trends, risks and uncertainties related to the results of operations and it should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2019 and related notes thereto as well as the audited consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"), applicable to the preparation of condensed interim consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies applied in the financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as at September 30, 2019. On November 6, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and this MD&A.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The shares of New Millennium are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "NML".

REPORT'S DATE

The MD&A was prepared with the information available as at November 6, 2019.

READER ADVISORY

This MD&A contains certain forward looking statements and forward looking information (collectively referred to herein as "forward looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. All statements other than statements of present or historical fact are forward looking statements. Forward looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "could", "should", "can", "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "will", "may", "projected", "sustain", "continues", "strategy", "potential", "projects", "grow", "take advantage", "estimate", "well positioned" or similar words suggesting future outcomes. In particular, this MD&A may contain forward looking statements relating to future opportunities, business strategies, mineral exploration, development and production plans and competitive advantages.

The forward looking statements regarding the Company are based on certain key expectations and assumptions of the Company concerning anticipated financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, exchange rates, tax laws, the sufficiency of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities, the availability and cost of labour and services and the ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms, the actual results of exploration and development projects being equivalent to or better than estimated results in technical reports or prior activities, and future costs and expenses being based on historical costs and expenses, adjusted for inflation, all of which are subject to change based on market conditions and potential timing delays. Although management of the Company consider these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to them, they may prove to be incorrect.

By their very nature, forward looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties (both general and specific) and risks that forward looking statements will not be achieved. Undue reliance should not be placed on forward looking statements, as a number of important factors could cause the actual results to differ materially from the beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations and anticipations, estimates and intentions expressed in the forward looking statements, including among other things: inability of the Company to continue meeting the listing requirements of stock exchanges and other regulatory requirements, general economic and market factors, including business competition, changes in government regulations or in tax laws; general political and social uncertainties; commodity prices; the actual results of exploration, development or operational activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; accidents and other risks inherent in the mining industry; lack of insurance; delay or failure to receive board or regulatory approvals; changes in legislation, including environmental legislation, affecting the Company; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; conclusions of, or estimates contained in, feasibility studies, pre-feasibility studies or other economic evaluations; and lack of qualified, skilled labour or loss of key individuals; as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of those statements, along with the Company's annual information form, all of which are filed and available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive.

The forward looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. The forward looking statements included in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company does not undertake and is not obligated to publicly update such forward looking statements to reflect new information, subsequent events or otherwise unless so required by applicable securities laws.

With respect to the disclosure of historical resources in this MD&A that are not currently in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), a Qualified Person (as such term is defined under NI 43-101) (a "Qualified Person") has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the historical estimate should not be relied upon.

OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS

NML is a Canadian iron ore exploration, evaluation and development company with an extensive property position called the Millennium Iron Range ("MIR") in Canada's principal iron ore district, the Labrador Trough, straddling the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and the Province of Quebec, in the Menihek Region around Schefferville, Quebec. The Company's project areas are connected via a well-established, heavy-haul rail network to the Port of Sept-Îles, Quebec, where the Company has an interest in reserved shiploading capacity at a newly constructed wharf capable of servicing large, Panamax-class bulk carriers.

Tata Steel Limited ("Tata Steel"), a global steel producer and industry leader, owns approximately 26.2% of the Company and is the Company's largest shareholder.

NML has a 4.32% interest in Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd. ("TSMC"), which is owner and operator of a direct shipping ore ("DSO") project near Schefferville. The DSO project produces and ships sinter fines. Subsidiaries of Tata Steel and the Quebec Government's financing arm, Investissement Québec, own the remainder of TSMC.

Beyond TSMC, the Company offers further development potential through a group of seven, NI 43-101 compliant, long-life taconite properties capable of producing high quality pellets and pellet feed to service the requirements of steel makers with either blast furnace or direct reduced iron making operations. Two of these deposits – LabMag and KéMag – were the subject of large-scale development feasibility studies carried out by the Company and Tata Steel, published in March 2014, and filed on SEDAR.

With these feasibility study results as a foundation, the Company reviewed its taconite development strategy through the design of a smaller market entry initiative called the NuTac Project, for which a NI 43-101 prefeasibility study was carried out, published in June 2016, and filed on SEDAR.

In the currently challenging market environment for new greenfield iron ore projects, NML has implemented cash conservation measures, while protecting its mineral claims and iron ore development positioning. At the end of 2018, the Company announced the study with assistance from independent advisors of new business opportunities aimed at diversifying its iron ore and infrastructure interests.

MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company holds interests in 1,194 claims distributed among taconite iron ore properties in Newfoundland and Labrador ("NL") and Québec.

Table 1 below represents the 1,194 claims with potential economic benefit, while Table 2 below shows NML's prominent NI 43-101 compliant resource holdings not only for LabMag and KéMag, but also the other important MIR deposits presented, for which exploration drilling and analysis has been effectively completed. The expenditures incurred to date on each of the Company's Taconite properties are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 1
NML – Summary of Mineral Claims

Province	Ownership	LabMag Property	KéMag Property	Howells Lake-Howells River North Properties	Perault Lake Property	Lac Ritchie Property	Sheps Lake Property	Other Properties	Total
NL	NML	-	-	122 [30.5 km^2]	217 [54.25 km^2]	-	-	18 [4.5 km^2]	357 [89.25 km^2]
	LLP	256 [64 km^2]	-	145 [36.25 km^2]	-	-	140 [35 km^2]	-	541 [135.25 km^2]
Québec	NML	-	171 [83.3 km^2]	-	-	97 [47.0 km^2]	-	28 [13.8 km^2]	296 [144.1 km^2]
Total		**256** [64 km^2]	**171** [83.3 km^2]	**267** [66.75 km^2]	**217** [54.25 km^2]	**97** [47.0 km^2]	**140** [35 km^2]	**46** [18.3 km^2]	**1,194** [368.6 km^2]

Note: Claims registered under New Millennium Iron Corp. are owned 100% by the Company. Claims registered under LabMag Limited Partnership ("LLP") are owned 80% by the Company through its interest in LLP.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest in accordance with industry practices for the current stages of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and restrictions arising from regulatory requirements

Table 2
NML – Millennium Iron Range Taconite Properties

Property	Reserves and Resources Category, Million Tonnes		
	Proven & Probable	Measured & Indicated	Inferred
KéMag	2,384		1,007
LabMag	3,933	388	1,063
Howells Lake-Howells River North		7,631	3,310
Sheps Lake		1,967	289
Perault Lake		1,612	507
Lac Ritchie		3,330	1,437
Total	6,317	14,928	7,613

Note (1): NML owns 100% of the properties mentioned above except for LabMag, Howells River North and Sheps Lake, which are 80% owned through the Company's interest in LabMag Limited Partnership.
Note (2): The cut-off used to report these resources is minimum 18% Davis Tube Weight Recovery.

Table 3
NML – Cumulative Costs Incurred on Taconite Properties

Property	Cumulative Expenditures
KéMag	$15,951,961
LabMag	28,489,052
Howells Lake-Howells River North	5,123,611
Sheps Lake	1,361,451
Perault Lake	5,088,918
Lac Ritchie	2,493,391
Total	$58,508,924

Note: These expenditures are net of tax credits, mining duties and Tata Steel's option payments on the Taconite Projects.

NML TACONITE STUDIES

The taconite deposits controlled by NML have similar characteristics in terms of geology, mineralogy and metallurgical properties. Each is a long-life property with inherently low alumina and phosphorus that can yield high quality saleable products with the same processing technologies. Similar taconite ores in the United States have been a principal source of iron ore pellets for steelmakers since the 1950s.

Two of NML's deposits have been comprehensively assessed for their technical and commercial development potential through several studies discussed below. These are the KéMag deposit at Lac Harris, Québec, about 50 km to the northwest of Schefferville, QC, and the LabMag deposit at Howells River, NL, in the Menihek region of western Labrador, bordering Québec and also near Schefferville. Management believes these project studies provide sufficiently detailed technical and economic criteria and analysis for discussions with third parties interested in the next stage of development.

Other taconite deposits controlled by the Company and explored to NI 43-101 compliance are also presented in this section.

NuTac Project Initiative

The NuTac pre-feasibility study ("PFS"), a 2016 NI 43-101 technical report, is a re-scoping of previous mining processing work (see The Taconite Project section below). The PFS is designed for a project to produce 8.7 million tonnes of concentrate, and manufacture pellets through a plant located at Pointe-Noire, Quebec, with 9 million tonnes of annual capacity. The PFS concept is a pellet project sized and costed for market entry when conditions permit.

Pre-Feasibility Study Results

In June 2016, NML announced the results of its NuTac Project initiative begun in September 2015 to examine a further range of options for development of the MIR taconite properties, together with the use of existing and planned infrastructure for rail haulage, stockpiling and shiploading. The NuTac Project was in response to the changed macroeconomic environment for iron ore and resulted in an alternative to the Taconite Project as a development concept.

Under NuTac, a PFS reviewed all development aspects of each of NML's taconite deposits, including resources, location, ownership, jurisdictional considerations, market potential and historical work, and the KéMag deposit, in which NML holds a 100% interest, was selected for base case analysis, although other deposits also showed attractive development potential.

The NuTac initiative thus produced a re-scoped project development plan for KéMag in the form of a lower capital cost project servicing mainly the growing pellet segment of the iron ore market.

Whereas the Taconite Project evaluated the mining of the LabMag and/or KéMag deposits followed by the production of ~23 million tonnes per year ("Mtpy") of concentrate at the mine site and its transportation in slurry form via a buried pipeline to a pellet plant at Sept-Îles, resulting in an overall saleable product mix of ~17 Mtpy of pellets and ~6 Mtpy of concentrate, NuTac targets the production of ~9 Mtpy of pellets. The sale of fine-sized iron ores, such as concentrate or pellet feed, was not central to the NuTac business plan, but there would be flexibility to adapt if warranted by market demand.

A NI 43-101 Technical Report ("Report") on NuTac confirmed by Qualified Persons in their respective fields and stating the highlights of the PFS results for the NuTac Project initiative was filed on SEDAR on July 21, 2016. The effective date of the Report was June 9, 2016, and there were no material differences between the PFS results announced earlier and those contained in the Report.

In Management's view, the NuTac PFS shows a solid project outcome targeting the high-quality segment of the iron ore market, based on the established resource identification and processing technology available from earlier studies, along with balanced assumptions. While no decisions on further work have been made, the PFS defines the next engineering, permitting and financing steps required to advance the development of KéMag, thereby adding to the NML Board's range of options when considering opportunities to monetize NML's significant taconite assets.

The Taconite Project

On March 6, 2011, the Company signed a Heads-of-Agreement ("HOA") with Tata Steel Global Minerals Holdings PTE Ltd. ("Tata Steel") in respect of potential development projects for the LabMag Property and the KéMag Property (collectively referred to as the "Taconite Project"). Under the HOA, Tata Steel participated in a feasibility study to evaluate the potential development of these projects and has the option to own an 80% interest should there be a project outcome.

Each of the LabMag and KéMag deposits could support a large-scale iron ore concentrating and pelletizing complex comparable to that of existing Labrador Trough producers and become a source of saleable product qualities capable of servicing iron making through either the blast furnace or direct reduction route. Recognizing the macro-economic situation poses challenges for development of the Taconite Project as currently conceived in the HOA, each of NML and Tata Steel are revisiting their possible approaches with respect to these properties.

Other Properties

Howells Lake and Howells River North

These two Properties are located approximately 47 km northwest of Schefferville in the Elross Township and occur in the same continuous taconite formation. These two areas were drilled in detail in 2012. Based on the drilling results, NML engaged SGS Canada Inc. ("SGS") to provide a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimation. SGS provided a combined resource estimation report for the Howells Lake and Howells River North Properties.

Sheps Lake

The Sheps Lake Property is located in NL, south of the LabMag property and is approximately 20 km south-west of Schefferville. NML carried out drilling in 2011 and 2012. SGS provided a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimation.

Perault Lake

The Perault Lake Property is located in NL, immediately south of the Sheps Lake Property, approximately 17 km southwest of Schefferville. In 2012, NML carried out a Phase 1 exploration drilling program. Based on the results of the drilling, SGS provided a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimation.

Lac Ritchie

The Lac Ritchie Property is located approximately 134 km northwest of Schefferville and approximately 70 km northwest of the KéMag deposit in Québec. NML conducted Phase 1 drilling in 2011. Based on the results of drilling, SGS provided a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the mineral resource estimates for the property.

GENERAL CORPORATE AFFAIRS

In 2019, NML continued its cash conservation measures and new investment strategies aimed at keeping the Company cash flow neutral. As at September 30, 2019, NML held approximately $14.3 million in cash and marketable securities, and had overall working capital of $14.0 million. The Company's business priorities such as claims management, essential administration and regulatory matters are being successfully carried out by a small management team.

Assignment of Portion of PSI Contract Capacity

On November 19, 2018, NML closed the previously announced transaction under which 6.5 million tonnes of the 15 million tonnes of annual wharf capacity reserved by NML in a July 2012 contract with the Sept-Îles Port Authority (the "Port"), along with the associated rights and obligations, shipping rates and other terms in the July 2012 contract were sold to Tacora Resources Inc. Tacora is currently re-starting the Scully Mine located near the town of Wabush, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Total cash consideration of $4 million was paid to NML and further payments to NML of $0.10 per tonne of iron ore shipped under the sold capacity over a 20-year period through the Port facilities to commence from and after the date of Tacora's first shipment through the Port facilities.

Tacora Resources Inc. began shipments of its iron ore concentrates during the quarter ended September 30, 2019. NML has received its first royalty payment in accordance with the agreement between NML and Tacora Resources Inc.

Other than the reduction in NML's annual wharf capacity to 8.5 million tonnes, there is no change to NML's existing arrangements with the PSI regarding the rights and shipping rates related to the remaining reserved capacity and the Company will not be required to make any additional cash outlays to meet its take-or-pay obligation.

Tax credits and mining duties receivable

The Company had claimed various Mining Tax Credits claims and related Mining Duties during the years 2011 to 2014 which resulted in tax credits and mining duties receivable. These claims were contested by Revenue Quebec ("RQ") for which the Company filed notice of objections. In early 2019, the Company entered discussions with RQ to settle these claims and on July 30, 2019 reached a settlement on the quantum of expenses that RQ would accept as claimable by the Company for the 2011 to 2014 years. In October 2019, RQ issued new notices of assessments which the Company is currently analyzing and will record a final accounting of these tax credits and mining duties receivable in the fourth quarter of 2019. The Company has received a sum of $485,877 which includes interest on the balances receivable since the claims were made.

Due from Tata Steel

During the year, there were further discussions between NML and Tata Steel ("Tata") regarding the previously reported amount due from Tata with Tata advising the Company of disagreement with calculations making up the basis for the receivable. Upon review, the Company has not been provided with sufficient certainty to consider the amount due from Tata as collectible and accordingly has written down the full amount of the receivable. The write-down of the receivable does not mean that the Company does not believe that it does not have a valid claim for those costs incurred on behalf of Tata Steel during the Feasibility Studies of the Taconite projects. The Company and Tata Steel are currently reviewing the details of those charges and are confident that a negotiated settlement will be reached.

New Business Initiative

On December 18, 2018, the Company announced the study with assistance from independent advisors of new business opportunities aimed at diversifying its iron ore and infrastructure interests. In addition, a Special Committee of independent directors was formed to assist management and the appointed advisors in reviewing opportunities and to make recommendations to the Board. To date several opportunities have been reviewed and analyzed. It is expected that the Special Committee and its advisors will be in a position to make some recommendations to the Board in the near future.

Outlook

With regard to the company's main business, in the currently challenging market environment for new greenfield iron ore projects, NML's main projects are on hold and NML has implemented cash conservation measures, while protecting its mineral claims and iron ore development positioning. At the end of 2018, the Company announced the study with assistance from independent advisors of new business opportunities aimed at diversifying its iron ore and infrastructure interests. This study is continuing in 2019 in order to create shareholder value. A Special Committee of independent directors was formed to assist management and the appointed advisors in reviewing opportunities and to make recommendations to the Board.

TSMC'S DSO PROJECT

NML has a 4.32% interest in TSMC, which is owner and operator of a direct shipping ore ("DSO") project near Schefferville, Quebec. The DSO project is in ramp-up stage and produces and ships sinter fines. Subsidiaries of Tata Steel and the Quebec Government's financing arm, Investissement Québec, own the remainder of TSMC.

TSMC ships to Tata Steel Europe and customers in Asia from a well-established, seasonal crushed and screened DSO product stream. Shipments in the 2018 operating season totaled 1.7 million metric tons (wet basis).

TSMC in early 2019 completed and began system trials for its enclosed beneficiation plant and started production and initial shipments in Q2. When fully operational, the plant will add higher quality fines to the saleable product mix.

NML is not active in either the management or operations of TSMC and will only derive revenue from the DSO Project when TSMC is in a dividend-paying position, which is not known at this time.

In conformance with a new accounting standard for the classification and measurement of financial assets effective January 1, 2018, NML has begun to measure its investment in TSMC at fair value (see ***Financial Condition*** section below). The new accounting standard calls for the fair value to be calculated and reported quarterly. A discounted cash flow model was used incorporating TSMC's business assumptions and other factors to arrive at the estimated present value of net cash flow available for projected dividends to the Company as an equity investor. The discounted cash flow model and the related business assumptions and other factors, which include market conditions are more fully described in Note 2.6 and Note 20 of the 2018 audited consolidated financial statements, and are reviewed quarterly.

With the change in accounting policy, the Company had a recorded value of $10,148,595 on December 31, 2017 which on January 1, 2018 was reduced by $1,712,595 to $8,436,000. Subsequently, due to the quarterly reviews of the fair value, the Company increased the carrying value of its investment in TSMC by an additional $1,149,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018 to $9,585,000.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company determined the fair value of its investment in TSMC to be $4,230,000, resulting in a decrease of $5,355,000 for the nine-month period then ended. The decrease is based on estimating the same financial metrics that were used to evaluate the fair value in prior quarters. The main changes to the model include the:

- Funding requirements of TSMC which have been principally in debt and preferred shares and resulting in increased carrying costs until the repayment of such instruments;
- Internal and external factors that may affect production and logistics as well as the ramp up of operations;
- Market price of iron ore;
- Cost of capital that is used for the current market rate of return; and,
- The amount and timing of payment of dividends by TSMC which are affected by the outcome of the above factors.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

IFRS Accounting policies

The Company's significant accounting policies under IFRS are disclosed in Note 4 in the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Use of estimates and judgements

Please refer to Note 2.6 of the 2018 audited annual consolidated financial statements for an extended description of the information concerning the Company's significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Changes in accounting policies

The Company's changes to accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 in the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

New standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted

The information is provided in Note 3 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019.

Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual right to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

An extended description of the Company's financial instruments and their fair values is provided in Note 17 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019.

Selected quarterly financial information

New Millennium anticipates that the quarterly and annual results of operations will primarily be impacted for the near future by several factors, including the timing and efforts of the exploration's expenditures and efforts related to the development of the Company. Due to these fluctuations, the Company believes that the quarter to quarter and the year-to-year comparisons of the operating results may not be a good indication of its future performance.

The following selected quarterly financial information is derived from our unaudited condensed interim financial statements for each of the two most recently completed financial years.

NEW MILLENIUM IRON CORP.
SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

			2019				2018	2017
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF								
INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME								
Expenses								
General and administrative expenses	**201,559**	296,676	356,158	300,864	210,623	317,635	196,057	246,031
Mineral exploration and evaluation	**-**	7,665	20,220	(2,249,612)	(58,232)	1,428	(10,536)	1,665
Impairment (reversal of impairment) of other assets	**(29,529)**	-	-	(4,299,049)	(85,196)	-	-	38,502,545
Change in fair value of long-term investment	**5,918,000**	(40,000)	(523,000)	(1,783,000)	148,000	461,000	25,000	-
Write-down of tax credits and mining duties receivable	**-**	-	-	4,445,369	-	-	-	-
Write-down of due from Tata Steel	**-**	-	-	3,843,972	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of mining duties payable	**-**	-	-	(1,285,049)	-	-	-	-
	6,090,030	264,341	(146,622)	(1,026,505)	215,195	780,063	210,521	38,750,241
Other items								
Investment income	**261,909**	269,389	230,934	241,260	211,323	202,981	188,423	200,664
Finance expense	**(1,201)**	(1,264)	(1,317)	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of marketable securities	**32,552**	157,221	305,211	(116,485)	(315,437)	153,952	(86,860)	593,442
	293,260	425,346	534,828	124,775	(104,114)	356,933	101,563	794,106
Net income (loss)	**(5,796,770)**	161,005	681,450	1,151,280	(319,309)	(423,130)	(108,958)	(37,956,135)
Other comprehensive (loss) income								
Change in fair value of fixed rate investments	**(359,771)**	(2,897,170)	370,420	(1,735,900)	(575,500)	306,600	667,700	-
	(359,771)	(2,897,170)	370,420	(1,735,900)	(575,500)	306,600	667,700	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income	**(6,156,541)**	(2,736,165)	1,051,870	(584,620)	(894,809)	(116,530)	558,742	(37,956,135)
Net income (loss) attributable to:								
Shareholders of New millennium Iron Corp.	**(5,796,770)**	161,005	681,450	1,151,280	(319,309)	(423,130)	(108,958)	(37,956,135)
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:								
Shareholders of New millennium Iron Corp.	**(359,771)**	(2,897,170)	370,420	(1,735,900)	(575,500)	306,600	667,700	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to:								
Shareholders of New millennium Iron Corp.	**(6,156,541)**	(2,736,165)	1,051,870	(584,620)	(894,809)	(116,530)	558,742	(37,956,135)
Non-controlling interests	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:	**(0.03)**	0.00	0.00	0.01	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.21)

			2019				2018	2017
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION								
Cash	**6,807,652**	6,890,926	7,373,601	6,997,065	2,919,852	3,823,753	3,090,975	986,920
Marketable securities	**7,086,155**	7,374,330	9,711,548	9,411,009	10,833,079	10,673,844	11,009,377	12,590,342
Due from Tata Steel (current assets)	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	**13,974,868**	14,330,991	17,109,975	16,466,673	13,793,130	14,552,009	14,234,756	13,641,212
Due from Tata Steel (non-current assets)	**-**	-	-	-	1,821,369	1,763,137	1,763,137	1,763,137
Tax credits and mining duties receivable	**428,384**	428,384	428,384	428,384	4,840,454	4,840,454	4,843,790	4,843,790
Other assets	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term investment	**4,230,000**	10,148,000	10,108,000	9,585,000	8,416,000	8,564,000	9,025,000	10,148,595
Total non-current assets	**5,001,755**	10,919,755	10,879,755	10,356,755	15,421,194	15,510,962	15,975,298	17,098,893
Mining duties payable	**88,441**	88,441	88,441	88,441	1,373,490	1,373,490	1,373,490	1,373,490
Non-controlling interest	**238,351**	238,351	238,351	238,351	238,351	238,351	238,351	238,351
Equity	**17,978,524**	24,135,065	26,871,230	25,819,360	27,017,981	27,912,791	28,029,319	28,569,172

The total comprehensive loss of $6,156,541 for Q3-2019 is mostly attributable to a decrease in fair value of long-term investment of $5,918,000.

The total comprehensive loss of $2,736,165 for Q2-2019 is mostly attributable to a decrease in fair value of fixed rate investments of $2,897,170.

The total comprehensive income of $1,051,870 for Q1-2019 is mostly attributable to an increase in fair value of marketable securities of $305,211 combined with an increase in fair value of long-term investment of $523,000.

The total comprehensive loss of $584,620 for Q4-2018 is mostly attributable to a write-down of tax credits and mining duties receivable of $4,445,369 and a write-down of due from Tata Steel of $3,843,972 combined with an increase in fair value of long-term investment of $1,783,000, a reversal of impairment of other assets of $4,299,049, a derecognition of mining duties payable of $1,285,049 and a recovery of mineral exploration and evaluation expenses of $2,249,612.

The total comprehensive loss of $37,956,135 for Q4-2017 is attributable to an impairment of other assets of $38,502,545 relating to the advances that had been made to the Port.

Results of operations for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019

Total comprehensive loss

The basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 is ($0.03) as compared to ($0.00) for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018.

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, the Company realized a total comprehensive loss of $6,156,541 as compared to a total comprehensive loss of $894,809 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018.

The increase of $5,261,732 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 in total comprehensive loss as compared to 2018 is mostly attributable to a decrease in long-term investment of $5,918,000 (markdown of $5,918,000 for Q3-2019 as compared to a markdown of $148,000 for Q3-2018).

Operating expenses

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, operating expenses were $6,090,030 as compared to operating expenses $215,195 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018.

The increase of $5,874,835 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2019 in operating expenses as compared to 2018 is mostly attributable to a decrease in fair value of long-term investment of $5,918,000 (markdown of $5,918,000 for Q3-2019 as compared to a markdown of $148,000 for Q3-2018).

Other items

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, the other items (revenues) were $293,260 as compared to other items (expenses) of $104,114 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018. The increase of $397,374 is mainly due to an increase in fair value of marketable securities of $347,989 (markup of $32,552 for Q3-2019 as compared to a markdown of $315,437 for Q3-2018).

Other comprehensive loss

During the three-month period ended September 30, 2019, the other comprehensive loss were $359,771 as compared to other comprehensive loss $575,500 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018. The decrease of $215,729 in other comprehensive loss is due to the a markdown in fair value of marketable securities (fixed rate investments) of $359,771 in Q3-2019 as compared to a markdown of $575,500 in fair value of marketable securities (fixed rate investments) in Q3-2018.

Results of operations for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019

Total comprehensive loss

The basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 is ($0.03) as compared to ($0.00) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, the Company realized a total comprehensive loss of $7,840,836 as compared to a total comprehensive loss of $452,596 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

The increase of $7,388,240 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 in total comprehensive loss as compared to 2018 is mostly attributable to a decrease in fair value of fixed rate investments of $3,285,321 (markdown of $2,886,521 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared to a markup of $398,800 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018) combined with a decrease of $4,721,000 in fair value of long-term investment (markdown of $5,355,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared to a markdown of $634,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018).

Operating expenses

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, operating expenses were $6,207,749 as compared to operating expenses $1,205,779 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

The increase of $5,001,970 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 in operating expenses as compared to 2018 is mostly attributable to a decrease in fair value of long-term investment of $4,721,000 (markdown of $5,355,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared to a markdown of $634,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018).

Other items

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, the other items (revenues) were $1,253,434 as compared to other items (revenues) of $354,383 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. The increase of $899,051 is mainly due to an increase of $743,329 in fair value of marketable securities (markup of $494,984 in fair value of marketable securities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared to a markdown in fair value of marketable securities of $248,345 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

Other comprehensive loss

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, the other comprehensive loss were $2,886,521 as compared to other comprehensive income $398,800 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. The increase of $3,285,321 in other comprehensive loss is due to the a markdown in fair value of marketable securities (fixed rate investments) of $2,886,521 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared as to a markup of $398,800 in fair value of marketable securities (fixed rate investments) for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

Cash Flows

Cash flows used for operating activities

Cash flows used for operating activities were $884,962 during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, an increase of $206,601 as compared to cash flows of $678,361 used for operating activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. The increase of $206,601 is mostly explained by an increase of $222,334 of cash flows used for operating activities before changes in working capital ($856,531 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 as compared to $634,197 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities were $Nil during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, a decrease of $93,324 as compared to cash flows from financing activities of $93,324 during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018. The decrease of $93,324 is attributable to a decrease of $93,324 in financing from long-term trade and other payables.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities were $695,549 during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019, a decrease of $1,822,420 as compared to cash flows of $2,517,969 from investing activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018.

The decrease of $1,822,420 is mainly due to a favorable variance of $3,300 between redemptions and purchases of marketable securities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 ($512,050 of redemptions versus $508,750 of purchases) compared to a favorable variance of $1,940,346 between redemptions and purchases of marketable securities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2018 ($5,519,574 of redemptions versus $3,579,228 of purchases).

Related party transactions

Please refer to Note 16 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 for a summary of the Company's transactions with related parties period end balances.

Commitments and contingencies

Please refer to Note 20 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 for a summary of the Company's commitments and contingencies.

Subsequent event

In October 2019, the Company received a payment of $485,877 from Revenu Québec as a settlement for the tax credits and mining duties rights receivable, as described in Note 8 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019.

Off-financial position arrangements

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had no off-financial position arrangements.

Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximize the return of its shareholders. The Company's definition of capital includes all components of equity. Capital for the reporting periods under review is summarized in Note 18 and in the consolidated statement of changes in equity of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019. In order to meet its objectives, the Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments as required in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through production and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Liquidity and capital resources

Working capital as at September 30, 2019 of $13,781,737 represents a decrease of $2,485,836 as compared to the working capital of $16,267,573 as at December 31, 2018. This decrease in working capital is mainly attributable to a decrease of $2,324,854 in the value of marketable securities held in the balance sheet ($7,086,155 as at September 30, 2019 compared to $9,411,009 as at December 31, 2018) combined with a decrease of $189,413 in cash ($6,807,652 as at September 30, 2019 compared to $6,997,065 as at December 31, 2018).

The Company's working capital has been invested in cash, debentures of a public corporation and equity investments in public corporations. These investments have been classified as current assets. The Company intends to use a portion of its cash and investment income to fulfill assessment work required to maintain claims and pay corporate operating expenses.

Since its incorporation, the Company has not paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on the Company's financial needs to fund its exploration programs and its future growth, and any other factor that the Board may deem necessary to consider. It is highly unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.

Capital expenditures

There were $Nil of acquisitions of property and equipment during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2019 and years ended December 31, 2018 and 2107.

Capital resources

As at September 30, 2019, NML has paid up capital of $177,584,512 ($177,584,512 as at December 31, 2018) representing 181,054,146 (181,054,146 as at December 31, 2018) common shares, contributed surplus of $22,432,336 ($22,432,336 as at December 31, 2018) a deficit of $172,418,354 ($173,382,039 for the year ended December 31, 2018) and an accumulated other comprehensive loss of $3,940,321 ($1,053,800 as at December 31, 2018) resulting in total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company of $17,740,173 ($25,581,009 as at December 31, 2018). In addition, there is a non-controlling interest of $238,351 ($238,351 as at December 31, 2018) resulting in total equity of $17,978,524 (25,819,630 as at December 31, 2018).

Controls and Procedures Over Financial Reporting

In compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 52-109, the Company has filed certificates signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("**CEO**") and the Chief Financial Officer ("**CFO**") that, among other things, report on the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures, and the design and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure Control and Procedures

The CEO and the CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance that:

- material information relating to the Company has been made known to them; and
- information required to be disclosed in the Company's filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

An evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO, of the design and effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective as at September 30, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The CEO and the CFO have also designed internal control over financial reporting, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for financial reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our internal controls and procedures over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls is partially based upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving our stated goals under all potential future conditions. Due to the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

An evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and the CFO, of the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the internal controls over financial reporting are effective as at September 30, 2019, using the criteria set forth in the 2013 Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission.

Changes to Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes were made to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2019, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The following selected financial information is derived from our unaudited financial statements.

NEW MILLENIUM IRON CORP.
Disclosure of outstanding share data (as at November 6, 2019)

Outstanding common shares:	181,054,146
Outstanding share options:	Nil
Outstanding warrants:	Nil

MARKET REVIEW

Iron ore is used to feed Blast Furnaces with clean iron units to make iron for the steelmaking process. Use of steel scrap in Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF) continues to increase and has an impact on iron ore requirements. Speaking during the Cleveland-Cliffs quarterly earnings call on 2019-10-23, chief executive Lourenco Goncalves explained that electric arc furnace producers could not possibly take all of the blast furnace market share at once. "While some less-efficient blast furnaces have already shut down, the best in class are surviving and will stay in place for several years," he said. "There is not enough high-quality scrap and metallics (available) to match the tonnage and quality levels that the best integrated mills in the steel market currently produce," he said.

Iron production through the gas based Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) process continues to grow and provides clean iron units to dilute contamination in the scrap used in the EAF steelmaking process.

Iron ore prices are based on demand by blast furnace iron and DRI producers which varies widely over relatively short cycles. Over the past many years, ore supply exceeded demand and was able to quickly react to increasing steel demand. The situation today has changed, miners are not able to quickly increase supply as it takes time for mine construction due to financing, environmental approvals, permitting, weather, availabilty of tailings storage areas and other issues. Mining costs continue to grow due to higher stripping, lower iron grades, logistics, energy, and environmental issues.

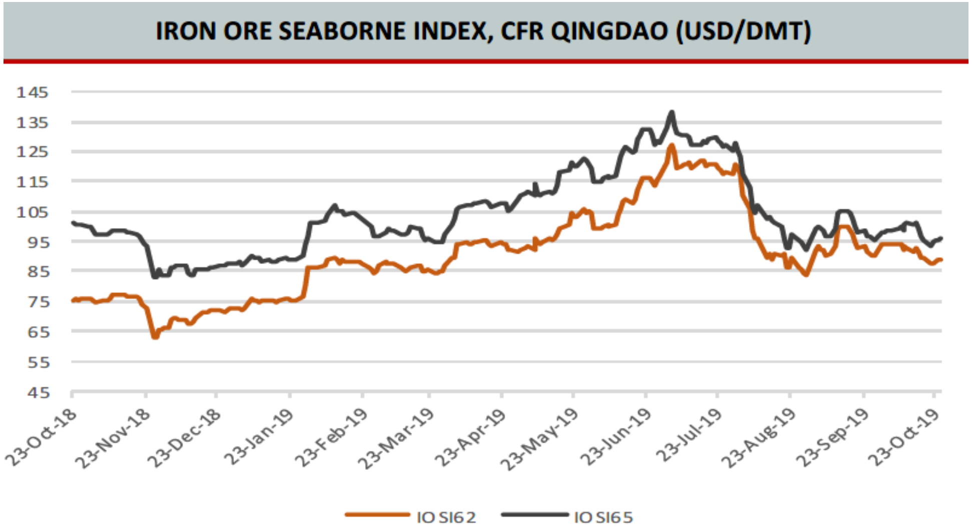

Chart source MMi and Hellenic Shipping News

Iron ore prices for Fe 62 % CFR China have recently dropped to the high 80's. Based on the past, we can expect continued volatility.

The ongoing appetite in China for iron ore also seems somewhat at odds with the drop in steel output in September to the lowest in six months.

Left hand USD/t Fe62% CFR China

According to Fastmarkets the recent drop in prices amid improvements in Brazilian and Australian supply and a weak global steel market have led to buyers renegotiating the premium they had agreed with Brazil's Vale under annual contracts for pellet shipments to be made in the last three months of this year. These premiums are paid on top of an index for 65% Fe iron ore fines, such as Fastmarkets' index for iron ore 65% Fe Brazil-origin fines, cfr Qingdao. This index averaged $99.17 per tonne in August, up 4.7% from $94.65 per tonne a year earlier, but 22.5% lower than $128.09 per tonne in July. At the time of writing, the index's month-to-date average was $98.70 per tonne. In contrast, the index averaged just $89.65 per tonne in January, when a tailings dam breach at one of Vale's mining operations sparked uncertainties over supply.

The recent trend in China's iron ore imports has been of strong gains, partly making up for the loss of supply earlier this year in the wake of a fatal dam collapse in Brazil and a cyclone in Australia, which combined to crimp shipments from the world's two biggest exporters.

Chinese port stockpiles had reduced to make up for iron ore delivery shortages but are building again. See chart below.

Chart source MMi and Hellenic Shipping News

Iron Ore Price Volatility

The recent spot iron ore peak price for 62% Fe fines was US$125 per tonne CFR China on July 2, 2019. This is the highest price in 5 years. The price has since pulled back to the USD 85 to 90 range. Unforeseen events can cause major iron ore supply disruptions as have occurred recently such as weather, rail accidents, tailings dam failures, unplanned maintenance and other incidents.

Characterized by volatility during 2018, the iron ore price as measured by the 62% Fe Fines CFR North China averaged US$69 per tonne for the year, versus US$71 per tonne in 2017. There was a narrowing in the fourth quarter of the Platts IODEX differential between the higher quality 65% Fe grade fines and the 62% Fe grade, reflecting some steelmakers shifting to medium or lower quality fines in the face of reduced margins.

The price premiums for higher iron content and pellets, for blast furnace have weakened as Chinese steelmakers are using lower grades in a steel price squeeze. Spreads between Fe 62 % and 65 % are now about $8/t or $2.50 per % Fe, down from about $28 ($9 per % Fe) a year ago.

There are many steel producers but only 4 major iron ore producers in the seaborne trade. This increases the risk of supply reliability.

New and Brownfield Projects

New planned very large high-grade projects such as Simandou and Nimba in Guinea are struggling for traction. Robert Friedland has recently taken interest in Simandou and Fortescue Metals is bidding on Blocks 1 and 2 of Simandou.

Miners are investing in brownfield and new projects, mainly to sustain existing levels of production and quality. Examples under construction, are:

BHP's South Flank project started construction of the US$3.6 billion (100 per cent basis) in July 2018 and is more than 30 per cent complete. South Flank remains on track to deliver first ore in CY2021 and is expected to produce 80 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), replacing volumes from Yandi as Yandi reaches its end of economic life in the early-to-mid 2020s.

Rio Tinto's Koodaideri to sustain existing production in the Pilbara iron ore system $2.6bn approved in November 2018, the investment incorporates a processing plant and infrastructure including a 166-kilometre rail line connecting the mine to the existing network. Engineering, procurement and construction activities are on schedule and we expect first production in late 2021. Once complete, the mine will have an annual capacity of 43 million tonnes.

Investment in West Angelas and the Robe Valley in the Pilbara region of Western Australia to sustain production capacity.

Rio Tinto's share of capex is $0.8bn $1.55bn Approved in October 2018, the investments will enable us to sustain production of our Pilbara Blend™ and Robe Valley products.

VALE

VALE continued ramp up of S11D towards 90 mtpy. A major event impacting the seaborne iron ore market was the widely reported, tragic tailings dam failure at a Vale mine in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais on January 25, 2019 after a previous failure at SAMARCO, a joint venture between Vale SA and BHP Group, in 2015. The Brazilian Government issued orders to inspect dams, which resulted in mine stoppages until the dams are inspected and declared safe. It is estimated that Vale's 2019 exports will reduce by approximately 40 to 70 Mt and analysts' pricing forecasts have been adjusted upwards as a result, including for pellets, where the market remains affected by the November 2015 dam failure at the Samarco operation in Brazil. Vale is reconfiguring its plants to allow for dry stacking of tailings.

Samarco, on October 25, 2019 won permission to resume operations at their Germano iron ore mine, the environmental regulator of the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais said, roughly four years after a fatal dam collapse there. Vale said that it expected production to resume toward the end of 2020 will be contingent on a filtration system - which will take about a year to build to use a "dry stacking" technology to dispose of minings waste, replacing the previous tailings dam based system, the company said. The mine, which once produced nearly 25 million tonnes of iron ore a year, will restart at an annual rate of less than a third of that, Vale said, with a potential increase to 14 to 16 million within another six years.

These problems have resulted in significantly higher prices in Q1 and Q2 2019 for all grades and especially for the lowest quality. However, for Q3 these prices have declined as more supply is available from Australia and Brazil as weather and other issues have been overcome. Vale is bringing back on line some production but is still struggling with tailings issues.

Vale, which is still wrestling with the aftermath of the deadly dam collapse near the town of Brumadinho, said it was making progress with its effort to decommission, or shut down, other such dams as Chief Executive Eduardo Bartolomeo reiterated the company's "commitment to safety." In particular, it is focusing on dismantling nine tailings dams with "upstream" structures, which are cheaper to build but are considered more vulnerable to collapse by regulators. Two such dams will be decommissioned next year – one by the end of the first quarter – and another in 2022, Vale said.

Fortescue Metals Group subsidiary FMG Magnetite and JV Formosa Steel IB with Formosa Ironbridge Project (Note - This project is similar to either of NML's planned LabMag or KeMag but without a pellet plant)

The Iron Bridge project is a $US2.6 billion (A$3.7 billion) development in the Pilbara region. It includes a 22 million wet metric tonnes-per-year ore processing facility (OPF), an airstrip and expanded village, a 195-kilometre Canning Basin water pipeline and a 135-kilometre concentrate pipeline to Fortescue's Herb Elliot port facility in Port Hedland. First ore will be delivered in the first half of 2022, with ramp up to full production within 12 months at an all-in sustaining cost of $US45–55 per dry metric tonne.

Anglo American's MINAS RIO in Brazil to support Bahrain Steel

Minas Rio is forecast to produce between 18-million and 20-million tonnes of high grade iron ore concentrates in 2019. The mine will reach up to 24-million tonnes by 2021, still shy of its full capacity of 27-million tonnes. A 20-year agreement with Bahrain Steel was signed in May 2019 with Anglo American Marketing gives the mine a large and important client, taking 8-million tonnes a year at an approximate cost of $15bn.

Bahrain Steel said its iron ore pelletising operations at Hidd in Bahrain needed 12-million tonnes of iron ore a year and that the Anglo deal was important in its "strategy to maintain full production capacity and the uninterrupted delivery of high quality iron ore pellets to steel producers it supplies around the world". Markets in the Middle East and North Africa are expected to have 46-million tonnes of iron ore pellets by 2027, according to a McKinsey report.

Steel Market The Future Demand for Iron Ore in Blast Furnaces Will Continue

The World Steel Association (worldsteel, previously WSA) released its Short Range Outlook (SRO) for 2019 and 2020. Source PRESS RELEASE worldsteel Short Range Outlook October 2019.

In 2019 worldsteel forecasts that steel demand in China will grow by 7.8% to reach 900.1 Mt and the rest of the world is expected to record 0.2% growth to 874.9 Mt.

In 2020, Chinese steel demand is expected to grow by 1.0%, whereas steel demand in the rest of the world will grow by 2.5%, driven by 4.1% growth in the emerging and developing economies excluding China. Global steel demand will grow by 3.9% to 1,775.0 Mt in 2019 and will grow by another 1.7% in 2020, reaching 1,805.7 Mt.

Global steel demand remains resilient despite an uncertain global economic environment, driven by developing and emerging economies Commenting on the outlook, Mr Al Remeithi, Chairman of the worldsteel Economics Committee said, "The current SRO suggests that global steel demand will continue to grow in 2019, more than we expected in these challenging times, mainly due to China.

In the rest of the world, steel demand slowed in 2019 as uncertainty, trade tensions and geopolitical issues weighed on investment and trade.

Manufacturing, particularly the auto industry, has performed poorly contracting in many countries, however in construction, despite some slowing, a positive momentum has been maintained. While the global economic outlook is highly unpredictable, we expect to see further growth in steel demand in 2020 of 1.7%, with emerging and developing economies excluding China contributing more.

This forecast faces significant downside risks if the current level of uncertainty prevails." Chinese steel demand showing high growth in 2019 owing to a strong real estate sector, but forecasted to slow down in 2020.

While the Chinese economy continued to decelerate and is expected to record its lowest GDP growth since 1992, steel demand is still expected to grow by 7.8% in 2019, largely driven by real estate investment.

In the first seven months of 2019 China's real estate market reported the strongest performance over the same period for the last five years. Firstly, due to the relaxation of control policies in tier 2 to tier 4 cities and secondly the newly implemented construction standard, put into effect in April 2019, estimated to have increased steel intensity in new buildings by about 5.0%. Conversely, China's manufacturing sector is experiencing a significant slump due to the slowing economy and the effect of trade tensions.

The Chinese automotive industry has contracted for 13 months in a row. We expect the Chinese economy to worsen in the later part of 2019 and in 2020 with the unresolved trade tensions adding further pressure.

It is unlikely that the Chinese government will reintroduce substantial stimulus measures as it continues to hold a balance between containing the slowdown and pushing forward its economic restructuring agenda. Selective mild stimuli focused on infrastructure and strengthening consumer purchasing power through tax cuts is more likely. The auto industry could benefit from such stimulus in 2020. China's steel demand is expected to see growth of 1.0% in 2020.

*Note: The statistical issues reported by worldsteel in previous SROs relating to the closure of induction furnaces and the consequent underreporting of demand in official figures will have now largely played through the system. However, it is believed that some degree of underreporting from 2018 could still affect the 2019 growth rate. Due to this effect, while nominal growth points to 7.8% in 2019, worldsteel estimates real growth to be 4.0%.

Chinese Steel Market Details:

Chinese steel production (not demand) was 82.77 million tonnes in September, down 5.4% from 87.25 million tonnes in August, the lowest level since March, data from the National Bureau of Statistics showed.

But there are reasons that September was more likely an outlier for steel, given production curbs ahead of the week-long Chinese national day holidays in early October.

For the first nine months of the year, China churned out 747.82 million tonnes of steel, up 8.4% from the same period last year, the official data showed.

BUSINESS RISKS

In the normal course of operations, the Company is exposed to various financial risks. Please refer to Note 19 of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2019 for an extended description of the Company's financial risk management, objectives and policies.

The Company is engaged in the exploration, evaluation and development of mineral properties. These activities involve a high degree of risk which, even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation, may not be overcome. Consequently, no assurance can be given that commercial quantities of minerals will be successfully found or produced.

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many common risks to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a positive return on shareholders' investment. The Company has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects when required. Although the Company has been relatively successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its properties.

The Company has determined a project construction and operation plan based on best available knowledge and with certain assumptions that will enable it to initiate work and enter into contracts. Events outside the control of the Company, such as funding or permit approvals as examples, may adversely affect these plans and result in delays for construction and for start of operations.

The Company's property interests are located in remote, undeveloped areas and the availability of infrastructure such as surface access, skilled labour, fuel and power at an economic cost, cannot be assured. These are integral requirements for exploration, development and production facilities on mineral properties.

Power will need to be generated on site. Due to its location, weather events may cause disruptions or other difficulties in operations.

Certain of the Company's properties are located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and therefore subject to its mining legislation, which may require that primary processing be done within the province in order to obtain mining rights. Furthermore, provincial and federal legislators may enact laws or budgets that have a negative impact on this project or on the mining industry as a whole.

The Company seeks to include First Nations participation in its projects and expects to enter into agreements with these First Nations. Although such agreements are not mandatory, failure to agree may result in disruption to the project execution or operations.

Volatile market conditions for resource commodities, including iron ore, have resulted in a dramatic decrease in market capitalization and the inability of companies to acquire funding for their exploration and development properties. An extended period of poor macro-economic conditions could lead to an inability of the Company to finance future operations.

Inflation has not been a significant factor affecting the cost of goods and services in Canada in recent years; however renewed exploration and development activity may result in a shortage of experienced technical staff, and heavy demand for goods and services needed by the mining community.

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. NML competes with many other mineral exploration companies with greater financial resources and technical capacity.

The Company invests in debentures and equity instruments of public companies and consequently the Company's investments are exposed to all the business and market risks of the investees as well as the volatility of interest rates and the liquidity of the specific debentures on the market or at maturity. There is no certainly that the Company will be able to realize the full value of its investments should funds be required or at maturity.

The price of iron ore and other commodities reflects the aforementioned market volatility. The purchase of securities of the Company 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. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in securities of the Company should not constitute a major part of an investor's portfolio.

In recent years securities markets have experienced extreme price and volume volatility. The market price of securities of many early stage companies have experienced fluctuations in price which may not necessarily be related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. It may be anticipated that any market for the Company's shares will be subject to market trends generally and the value of the Company's shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange may be affected by such volatility.

In order to develop the DSO Project to commercial production or to finance operations, additional third-party financing may be required and there is no assurance that such financing will be available on reasonable commercial terms, or at all. The Company may receive additional cash calls from TSMC to invest additional amounts of equity or debt in TSMC to fund capital and/or operating costs of TSMC. If the cash calls cannot be met, the 4.32% interest of the Company in TMSC may be diluted further.

The success of the Company is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

In the normal course of the Company's business, NML may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, related to the personal injuries, property damage, property tax, the environment and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to the Company and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Additional risk factors are contained in the Company's Annual Information Form for the Financial Year ended December 31, 2018, which is dated March 26, 2019 and filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information, please visit www.NMLiron.com, www.tatasteel.com, www.tatasteelcanada.com and the Company's profile on SEDAR.

Mr. H. Dean Journeaux, Eng., is the Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 who has reviewed and verified the scientific and technical mining disclosure contained in this MD&A.