Management Discussion and Analysis
for the Three Months ended March 31, 2019
(including Subsequent Events to May 23, 2019)

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of Rockhaven Resources Ltd. ("Rockhaven") for the three months ended March 31, 2019 should be read in conjunction with the Rockhaven audited financial statements and related notes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 and the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for three months ended March 31, 2019. The Rockhaven financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the financial statements and this Management Discussion and Analysis document ("MD&A") is complete and accurate.

The Rockhaven financial statements, MD&A and all other continuous disclosure documents are filed with Canadian securities regulators and are available for review under the Rockhaven profile at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are usually identified by Rockhaven's use of certain terminology, including "will", "believes", "may", "expects", "should", "seeks", "anticipates" or "intends" or by discussions of strategy or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause Rockhaven's actual results or achievements to be materially different from any future results or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include but are not limited to, estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of Rockhaven's business model; future operations, products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on Rockhaven's operations; the size of and opportunities related to the market for Rockhaven's products; general industry and macroeconomic growth rates; expectations related to possible joint or strategic ventures; and statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this MD&A are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of Rockhaven. If risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A are not a prediction of future events or circumstances and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Given these uncertainties, the reader of the information included herein is cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Rockhaven is in the mineral exploration business with an emphasis on precious and base metals. At May 23, 2019, Rockhaven had interests in one mineral exploration property, the Klaza property, located in west-central Yukon Territory, Canada.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RISK FACTORS

Rockhaven does not own interests in any producing mines. At present, management is concentrating most of its efforts on its wholly-owned Klaza project. See "Property Transactions and Exploration" for additional information.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2018	Twelve months ended December 31, 2017	Twelve months ended December 31, 2016
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net (Loss)	($336,484)	($832,005)	($951,314)
Net (Loss) per Share - Basic and Diluted	($0.00)	($0.01)	($0.01)
Total Assets	$34,773,162	$34,755,033	$30,900,401
Total Long-term Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil	$2,000,000
Cash Dividends Declared per Share	Nil	Nil	Nil

No significant change in total assets occurred from 2017 to 2018.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (for the eight quarters ended March 31, 2019)

The following table shows the results for the last quarter compared to those from the previous seven quarters.

Period Ending	Revenues	Loss	Loss per Share
March 31, 2019	Nil	($64,365)	($0.00)
December 31, 2018	Nil	($98,500)	($0.00)
September 30, 2018	Nil	($59,670)	($0.00)
June 30, 2018	Nil	($70,078)	($0.00)
March 31, 2018	Nil	($108,236)	($0.00)
December 31, 2017	Nil	($185,668)	($0.00)
September 30, 2017	Nil	($255,486)	($0.00)
June 30, 2017	Nil	($237,435)	($0.00)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2019 decreased by approximately $44,000 over the net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2018. This was caused for the most part, by a decrease in investor relations and shareholder information of approximately $26,000 and a decrease in loss on marketable securities of approximately $22,000. The overall decrease in net loss was partially offset by a decrease in deferred income tax recovery of approximately $8,000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

(a) Working Capital

Rockhaven had working capital in the amount of $346,064 at March 31, 2019, compared to working capital of $705,267 at March 31, 2018. See “Risks and Uncertainties” for additional information.

(b) August 2018 Private Placement

On August 31, 2018, Rockhaven closed a $600,000 private placement with Strategic Metals Ltd. (“Strategic”), its largest shareholder. The private placement consisted of the sale of 4,000,000 units at a price of $0.15 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half (1/2) of a share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles Strategic to purchase one additional Rockhaven common share at a price of $0.20 until August 31, 2020.

The proceeds from the placement are being used by Rockhaven as working capital.

(c) Equity Portfolio

As of May 23, 2019, Rockhaven owned marketable securities of other publicly traded junior resource companies with a total market value of approximately $33,200. These securities were acquired by Rockhaven pursuant to various property option or sales agreements. See "Risks and Uncertainties" and "Forward Looking Statements" for additional information.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Rockhaven does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

1. Management

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, salary in the amount of $40,798 was paid to Matthew Turner ("Turner"), the President and Chief Executive Officer of Rockhaven, compared to $40,000 paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, $5,698 in legal fees and disbursements were incurred with a personal law corporation controlled by Glenn R. Yeadon ("Yeadon"), a director and Secretary of Rockhaven, compared to $6,233 incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, $8,500 in accounting fees were incurred with Donaldson Brohman Martin, Chartered Professional Accountants. During the three months ended March 31 2018, $9,500 in accounting fees were incurred with Donaldson Grassi, Chartered Professional Accountants, the previous firm providing accounting services to Rockhaven. Donaldson Grassi became Donaldson Brohman Martin effective January 31, 2019. Larry Donaldson, Rockhaven's Chief Financial Officer, was a partner in Donaldson Grassi and is a principal in Donaldson Brohman Martin.

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, $10,500 in management fees were paid to Ian Talbot ("Talbot"), the Chief Operating Officer of Rockhaven, compared to $10,500 paid during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

2. Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

During the three months ended March 31, 2019, $38,579 in costs related to mineral property acquisition, exploration and evaluation, management, office rent and administration were billed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer Cathro"), compared to $110,203 billed during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Archer Cathro is a geological consulting firm with offices in Vancouver and Squamish, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon. Douglas Eaton is a director of Archer Cathro and is the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Strategic, the largest shareholder of Rockhaven.

Douglas Eaton is not an employee of Rockhaven and does not receive any salary, bonuses or benefits directly from Rockhaven other than by way of incentive stock options. Mr. Eaton receives indirect compensation from Rockhaven through his interest in Archer Cathro. This indirect compensation depends on Archer Cathro's profitability and is highly variable, because of the cyclical nature of the mineral exploration industry. Archer Cathro profits are only partially derived from Rockhaven's exploration activities and are strongly influenced by the amount of work it does on behalf of other companies and capital outlays it must make to sustain its business. Mr. Eaton's interest in Archer Cathro has varied between 20 and 100% at various times since he became a partner in 1981 and he currently holds a 49.9% minority interest.

Archer Cathro does not: (i) own any Rockhaven shares or warrants; or (ii) hold any interests or royalties relating to any of Rockhaven's mineral properties. The majority of Rockhaven's mineral properties are registered in the name of Archer Cathro and are held by Archer Cathro as bare trustee for Rockhaven under the terms of a trust indenture. In addition to holding legal title to mineral properties for Rockhaven, Archer Cathro provides the following services related to the Rockhaven mineral properties: (i) mineral tenure management; (ii) the filing of annual assessment reports; and (iii) the management of land use (exploration) permits.

Rockhaven has no contractual obligation to use Archer Cathro's services and Archer Cathro's continued engagement depends entirely upon the approval of the Rockhaven board of directors. Exploration and administrative activities conducted by Archer Cathro are designed and monitored by the senior management of Rockhaven (President, CEO and COO) and are approved by the Rockhaven board of directors (the majority of whom are independent of management). Formulation of exploration programs begins with a review of previous exploration results and assessment needs by management, who then instruct Archer Cathro geologists to prepare draft exploration programs and budgets, which are submitted to management for review and, where necessary, revised before final proposals are taken to Rockhaven's board of directors for consideration and approval.

The exploration and administrative fees paid by Rockhaven to Archer Cathro are based on a schedule of fees prepared by Archer Cathro and agreed to in advance by Rockhaven. These fees are periodically reviewed by members of Rockhaven management and independent members of the Rockhaven board of directors to ensure that the fees are at or below industry standard rates.

Included in the fees paid to Archer Cathro for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is rent for furnished space in Archer Cathro's Vancouver office. Office rental fees are charged on a month-to-month basis with no ongoing contractual obligation on the part of Rockhaven to continue to occupy its current office space. The monthly office rental paid by Rockhaven amounts to less than 15% of Archer Cathro's monthly lease costs for its Vancouver office. The rental payment also allows Rockhaven to use space in Archer Cathro's Squamish office and its Whitehorse office, warehouse and storage compound, at no additional cost to Rockhaven.

The ongoing relationship between Archer Cathro and Rockhaven includes access by Rockhaven to Archer Cathro's proprietary exploration data base. This data base has been assembled by Archer Cathro over its 54 years of operation. Rockhaven does not pay Archer Cathro for access to the data base and it is made available to Rockhaven on a voluntary, goodwill basis by Archer Cathro. Archer Cathro is paid for the time its geologists spend researching the data, but it and its geologists do not receive any cash bonuses, shares or royalty interests as compensation for access to the data base or for the identification of attractive exploration targets that result from the data base research. All of Rockhaven's current mineral properties were acquired on the basis of research done by Archer Cathro geologists.

Although much of Rockhaven's exploration is conducted by Archer Cathro, there is no contractual obligation that Archer Cathro be used. In some instances, Rockhaven has contracted other consulting groups to conduct exploration on its properties.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In conducting its business, Rockhaven faces a number of risks and uncertainties related to the mineral exploration industry. Some of these risk factors include risks associated with land title, exploration and development, government and environmental regulations, permits and licenses, competition, fluctuating metal prices, the requirement and ability to raise additional capital through future financings and price volatility of publicly traded securities.

(a) Title Risks

Although Rockhaven has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of Rockhaven's interests. Its claims, permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or to native land claims. Title to the claims, permits or tenures comprising Rockhaven's properties may also be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that Rockhaven may lose all or part of its interest in the property to which such defect relates.

(b) Exploration and Development

Resource exploration and development is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, but not limited to, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production.

(c) Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses

Rockhaven's operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas that would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for noncompliance are more stringent.

(d) Competition

The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in all its phases and Rockhaven competes with other companies that have greater financial and technical resources. Competition could adversely affect Rockhaven's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future.

(e) Fluctuating Metal Prices

Factors beyond the control of Rockhaven have a direct effect on global metal prices, which have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years. Consequently, the economic viability of any of Rockhaven’s exploration projects and Rockhaven’s ability to finance the development of its projects cannot be accurately predicted and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

(f) Future Financings

Rockhaven's continued operation will be dependent in part upon its ability to generate operating income and to procure additional financing. To date, Rockhaven has done so through debt and equity financing.

Fluctuations of global equity markets can have a direct effect on the ability of exploration companies, including Rockhaven, to finance project acquisition and development through the equity markets. There can be no assurance that funds from Rockhaven’s current financing sources can be generated or that other forms of financing can be obtained at a future date. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause Rockhaven to postpone exploration or development plans, forfeit rights in some or all of the properties or joint ventures, or reduce or terminate some or all of its operations.

(g) Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

During the past year, base metals prices have improved somewhat, but precious metal prices have remained relatively stagnant. Mineral exploration activities remain at relatively low levels and global investors remain reluctant to make large investments in the securities of junior exploration companies. There can be no assurance that market prices for securities of mineral exploration companies will improve significantly in the short or intermediate term.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Rockhaven’s significant and future accounting policies are detailed in Note 2 to the audited financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018. Of these accounting policies, Rockhaven considers the following policy to be the most critical to the reader’s full understanding and evaluation of Rockhaven’s reported financial results.

Deferred Exploration Costs

Rockhaven is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in natural resource properties and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs related to each exploration project, until such time as the project is put into commercial production, sold or abandoned. Management reviews capitalized costs on its mineral properties for impairment both quarterly and annually and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management's assessment of the future probability of profitable revenues from production on the property or proceeds from the sale or option of the property.

MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

No changes to the Rockhaven management or board of directors occurred during or subsequent to the three months ended March 31, 2019.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

All investor relations functions are performed by Rockhaven management and employees.

PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS AND EXPLORATION

Rockhaven is focused on growth through the acquisition and systematic advancement of established mineral exploration projects. Rockhaven's current exploration and development focus is its Klaza property, located in the central Yukon Territory.

Klaza Property

The Klaza property is comprised of 1,478 mineral claims and covers an area of 287 km^2. The property is located within the traditional territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation. See "Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation" for additional information.

All of the mineral claims comprising the Klaza property are located in the Whitehorse Mining District, approximately 50 km west of the community of Carmacks, in southern Yukon Territory. Of the 1,478 claims comprising the property, 1,265 are unencumbered and Rockhaven holds a 100% interest. The remaining 213 claims are subject to third party net smelter royalty interests ranging from 1% to 1.5%.

The Klaza property is accessible by two-wheel drive road from the Klondike Highway. It is favorably situated within the Mount Nansen gold camp, a district that hosts an extensive system of gold-silver veins and active placer gold mining operations.

(a) Mineral Deposit Model at Klaza Property

The Klaza property hosts carbonate base metal gold ("CBM") style mineralization within multiple, sub-parallel vein and breccia zones. CBM's are a recognized sub-class of epithermal deposits that includes a number of similar deposits located around the Pacific Rim. Multi-million ounce gold deposits classified as CBM's include Barrick Gold's Porgera Mine (Papua New Guinea) and Rio Tinto's former Kelian Mine (Indonesia).

(b) Mineral Resource Estimates

In a technical report dated March 11, 2015, Rockhaven reported an initial mineral resource estimate for the Klaza property (the "2015 Resource Estimate"). An updated mineral resource estimate for the Klaza property was reported in a technical report dated January 22, 2016 (the "2016 Resource Update"). A preliminary economic assessment of the Klaza property was contained in a technical report dated February 26, 2016 (the "2016 PEA").

All of the above reports are compliant with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and may be viewed at www.sedar.com under the Rockhaven profile.

On August 2, 2018, Rockhaven filed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report containing an updated mineral resource estimate for the Klaza property (the "2018 Resource Update"). The updated report titled "Technical Report Describing Updated Diamond Drilling, Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Resources on the Klaza Property, Yukon, Canada" can be viewed at www.sedar.com under the Rockhaven profile or on Rockhaven's website at www.rockhavenresources.com.

The 2018 Resource Update was prepared under the direction of AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd., in cooperation with those parties listed in the following table:

Qualified Persons contributing to the 2018 Resource Update

Qualified Person, Designation	Company
Dr. A Ross, P.Geo.	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
Mr. I Kirchner, FAusIMM, MAIG	AMC Mining Consultants Pty Ltd
Mr. C Martin, C.Eng.	Blue Coast Metallurgy Ltd.
Mr. M Dumala, P.Eng.	Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited
Mr. G Methven, P.Eng.	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
Mr. M Molavi, P.Eng.	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
Mr. P Lebleu, P.Eng.	AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd.
Mr. B Borntraeger, P.Eng.	Knight Piesold

The 2018 Resource Update incorporates results from approximately 13,300 m of in-fill and expansion diamond drilling completed subsequent to the 2015 Resource Estimate, and utilizes results from recent metallurgical test work to revise cut-off grades. Bulk tonnage low-grade mineralization in the Eastern Zones requires additional sampling, drilling and modeling, and was not included in the 2018 Resource Update.

Highlights from this 2018 Resource Update included:

- Indicated Mineral Resources of 4.5 Mt containing 686,000 oz gold and 14,071,000 oz silver (grading 4.8 g/t gold and 98 g/t silver) or 907,000 oz gold equivalent (grading 6.3 g/t gold equivalent);

- Inferred Mineral Resources of 5.7 Mt containing 507,000 oz gold and 13,901,000 oz silver (grading 2.8 g/t gold and 76 g/t silver) or 725,000 oz gold equivalent (grading 3.9 g/t gold equivalent); and,

- Pit-constrained resources significantly increased in tonnes and grade compared to previous Mineral Resource estimates, including the Western BRX Zone with 759 kt at an average grade of 9.5 g/t gold, totaling 232,000 oz gold in the Indicated category.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate Summary[1,5]

		Grade					**Contained Metal**				
	Tonnes	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Au EQ[4]**	**Au**	**Ag**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**AuEQ[4]**
	(kt)	**(g/t)**	**(g/t)**	**(%)**	**(%)**	**(g/t)**	**(koz)**	**(koz)**	**(klb)**	**(klb)**	**(koz)**
Indicated[3]	4,457	4.8	98	0.7	0.9	6.3	686	14,071	73,268	92,107	907
Inferred[3]	5,714	2.8	76	0.6	0.7	3.9	507	13,901	77,544	89,176	725

1 CIM Definition Standards (2014) were used for reporting the Mineral Resources. Using drilling results to December 31, 2017. The Qualified Persons are Adrienne Ross, P.Geo. of AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd, and Nicholas Ingvar Kirchner, FAusIMM, MAIG. of AMC Mining Consultants Pty Ltd.

2 Near surface Mineral Resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell at a metal prices of $1,400/oz Au, $19/oz Ag, $1.10/lb Pb, and $1.25/lb Zn.

3 Cut-off grades applied to the pit-constrained and underground resource are 1.0 g/t and 2.3 g/t AuEQ respectively.

4 Gold equivalent values assume $1,400/oz Au, $19/oz Ag, $1.10/lb Pb, and $1.25/lb Zn, and variable recoveries for the different metals.

5 Numbers may not add up due to rounding. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. All metal prices are quoted in US$ at an exchange rate of $0.80 US to $1.00 Canadian.

The following table reports the Mineral Resources by potential mining method.

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate by mining method[1,5]

Category	Tonnes	Grade					Contained Metal				
		Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	AuEQ[4]	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	AuEQ[4]
	(kt)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(g/t)	(koz)	(koz)	(klb)	(klb)	(koz)
Indicated											
Pit-Constrained[2,3]	2,447	5.3	90	0.7	1.0	6.7	414	7,096	39,143	52,935	529
Underground[3]	2,010	4.2	108	0.8	0.9	5.8	272	6,974	34,125	39,172	378
Total	**4,457**	**4.8**	**98**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**6.3**	**686**	**14,071**	**73,268**	**92,107**	**907**
Inferred											
Pit-Constrained[2,3]	1,754	2.6	43	0.4	0.5	3.3	147	2,429	14,897	18,599	187
Underground[3]	3,960	2.8	90	0.7	0.8	4.2	359	11,472	62,647	70,578	538
Total	**5,714**	**2.8**	**76**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**3.9**	**507**	**13,901**	**77,544**	**89,176**	**725**

* See footnotes under Table 1

About the Klaza Deposit

The Klaza project hosts a large hydrothermal system that is concentrated within a 4 km long by 3 km wide structural corridor. Current Mineral Resource areas have only been systematically explored to about 275 m below surface, but well mineralized intersections occur as deep as 450 m. Eleven known mineralized zones have been identified within the corridor and all are open for expansion along strike and at depth. The deposit model for the Klaza deposit suggest the zones could be well mineralized to depths of 1,000 m or more below surface.

The 2016 PEA was completed in the spring of 2016 for the purpose of demonstrating project viability and to recognize key economic sensitivities. The 2016 PEA identified several opportunities to improve future economics, including:

- Exploring alternate processing methods that could lower overall processing costs and allow lower-grade mineralization, which was excluded from the 2016 PEA, to be effectively processed;
- Better definition of near surface mineralization in order to maximize the open-pit potential of the Mineral Resources; and,
- Infill drilling in order to confirm grade continuity within the deposit and increase the grade of the known high-grade veins.

In 2016 and 2017, Rockhaven completed 13,291 m of infill and expansion diamond drilling, within and near to the 2015 Mineral Resources. This drilling successfully demonstrated the continuity of high-grade structures and identified much higher-grade areas within the known vein zones. Examples of these high-grade intersections include 182 g/t gold and 231 g/t silver over 0.61 m in Central Klaza; and, 94 g/t gold and 545 g/t silver over 2.63 m in Western BRX. The drilling also outlined lower-grade mineralization in the hanging wall and footwall of the Central Klaza Zone, and provided material for metallurgical testing.

The eastern portion of the Klaza vein system (Eastern Zones) comprises multiple, sub-parallel veins and veinlets, and includes the Eastern Klaza, Eastern BRX, Pika, Stroshein, and part of the AEX zones. All of these zones are open to the east, towards the mostly untested Kelly Porphyry. Previously, these zones were assumed to be similar to the discreet high-grade vein zones to the west (Western and Central portions of the BRX and Klaza) and were sampled, targeted and modeled using this assumption. The recent drilling and metallurgical test work have demonstrated that the mineralization is structurally, mineralogically and metallurgically different from the western zones. This area has bulk tonnage potential and requires additional sampling, drilling and modelling before a Mineral Resource estimate can be finalized.

Metallurgical test work completed in 2017 demonstrates that dense media separation is effective in the Central Klaza, Western BRX, and Eastern zones. This test work also showed that the Eastern Zones responded well to direct cyanide leaching. The new processing techniques identified by the test work allow for lower cut-off grades to be applied to the 2018 Resource Update. The application of pre-concentration should allow for less selective, lower cost mining methods in both underground and open pit workings in future economic studies.

Next Steps

The 2018 Resource Update and recent metallurgical test work have highlighted multiple priority targets for further resource expansion and definition. These include:

- Continued conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources to Indicated Mineral Resources;
- Additional definition and expansion drilling in the Eastern Zones to prepare for a future Mineral Resource estimate;
- Exploration drilling of near surface mineralized zones that parallel the Mineral Resources, including high-grade structures identified by the 2017 program;
- Expansion of Inferred Mineral Resources below the Western and Central portions of the BRX and Klaza zones; and,
- Expansion of the area of fracture-style mineralization surrounding the known Eastern Zones.

Resource Methodology

The Mineral Resource as set out in the 2018 Resource Update was prepared by AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. and AMC Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. (AMC) and used a combination of Ordinary Kriging (OK), Localized Multiple Indicator Kriging (LMIK) and restricted Ordinary Kriging (ROK).

The estimates were based on a revised geological model which included 2016 and 2017 drilling. Mineralization wireframes were constructed by Archer Cathro using GEMS software for the Central BRX, Western BRX, Central Klaza and Western Klaza areas based on lithological, structural and assay data. In total, 25 separate wireframes were constructed that modeled zones of continuous mineralization.

AMC completed an OK estimate on these domains. Prior to estimation, drill hole data was composited to 1 m and samples were capped for all variables within each domain where required.

In addition to the OK estimate, a broad mineralized envelope was constructed by AMC to encompass mineralization in parts of the Central Klaza zones where mineralization comprises closely spaced narrow veins, around which it is difficult to construct wireframes. These envelopes were constructed assuming a nominal 0.3 g/t gold boundary to define the outer limits of these systems, and exclude vein zones defined by the high-grade wireframes.

LMIK was used to estimate gold and silver Mineral Resources and ROK for other elements within the mineralized envelope. Samples were composited to 3 m within these envelopes.

A parent block dimensions of 25 mE x 12.5 mN x 5 mRL was assumed for the Klaza Block model. Indicator thresholds were selected based on the geostatistical characteristics of each domain, and were selected to discretize the profiles at slope changes and key grade thresholds. The indicator estimates were modified with a change of support correction to emulate a selective mining unit (SMU) scale mining block for moderate-scale, selective open pit mining on 5 m benches, and assessment for potential underground mining. The resultant MIK estimates were localized for the final LMIK model into SMU blocks having dimensions of 6.25 mE x 3.125 mN x 5 mRL.

Densities of individual blocks were calculated using a regression formula based on recorded density measurements and iron, lead, zinc and copper grades.

Tables showing the Mineral Resource for each zone included in the 2018 Resource Update are presented below and can be found on Rockhaven's website at www.rockhavenresources.com.

The costs to upgrade the Mineral Resources from inferred to indicated was calculated using a cumulative exploration cost for the Klaza Project of $2,793,000 based on 13,291 m of infill drilling at an average cost of $210/m. Costs included drilling, assays, labour, camp costs, fuel, general camp consumables and winter office work.

(c) Metallurgical Results

On April 19, 2018, Rockhaven released the results from continuing metallurgical test work on several of the mineralized zones at the Klaza property.

The metallurgical test program is evaluating opportunities to optimize and simplify the flowsheet utilized in the March 2016 PEA through the addition of pre-concentration prior to milling; and investigating alternative low-cost processing options for the Eastern BRX Zone.

The current test program on run-of-mine material began with direct cyanide leaching, with subsequent work testing flotation and leaching. Good performance was observed in both scenarios, with 81% and 82% of the gold being recovered to doré by direct leaching, and leaching and flotation, respectively. The following table summarizes performance of the combined flotation and leaching flowsheet. Two stages of flotation were conducted, with a lead rougher, followed by cleaning, and a sulphide rougher.

Product	**Mass**	**Grade**	**Distribution**	**CN Rec.**	**Overall Rec.**
	%	**Au (g/t)**	**Au (%)**	**Au (%)**	**Au (%)**
Pb Cleaner Concentrate	1.39	114.1	66.6	98.6	65.7
Pb Cleaner Tails	3.96	1.66	2.76	71.3	2.0
Sulphide Rougher Concentrate	16.17	3.90	27.3	51.4	14.0
Final Tails	78.49	0.09	3.38	0.0	0.00
Total					**81.7**

Pre-concentration test work was conducted on half-core material from the Western Klaza, Central Klaza, Western BRX and Eastern BRX zones. Four composites were blended, representing each zone, and were crushed to 3/8”. Dense Media Separation (DMS) was used to evaluate pre-concentration response, at a separation Specific Gravity of 3.05. The following table shows a summary of the DMS results, with the concentrate representing the sink fraction and fines (< 1.18 mm) combined.

	Head Grade				**Mass**	**Pre-Concentrate Grade**				**Recovery (%)**			
Comp	**Au (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**S (%)**	**(%)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Pb (%)**	**Zn (%)**	**S (%)**	**Au**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**S**
EBRX	1.88	0.10	0.27	6.79	32.5	5.01	0.27	0.74	16.09	87.0	88.8	89.5	77.5
WBRX	7.25	0.76	0.91	8.48	45.3	15.73	1.59	1.86	17.22	98.2	71.8	76.9	67.8
WKZA	1.45	0.27	0.24	4.07	24.5	3.80	0.84	0.79	2.31	64.7	66.8	81.2	93.2
CKZA	3.59	0.34	0.67	4.14	34.5	9.41	0.86	1.66	9.29	90.9	68.3	67.6	61.7

Significant upgrading by DMS was achieved, with good recoveries in all zones aside from Western Klaza, where the vein contains more sulphosalts and lesser amounts of sulphide minerals. Work is underway to perform bulk DMS followed by locked cycle flotation testing to evaluate performance of the overall flowsheet.

(d) 2018 Exploration Program

No exploration activities were carried out on the Klaza property during the 2018 field season.

(e) 2019 Exploration Program

As of May 23, 2019, plans for the 2019 exploration program on the Klaza property had not been finalized.

TECHNICAL REVIEW

Technical information disclosed in this MD&A has been approved by Matthew R. Dumala, P.Eng., a geological engineer with Archer Cathro and a qualified person for the purposes of National Instrument 43 - 101.

LITTLE SALMON/CARMACKS FIRST NATION

On August 5, 2015, Rockhaven and the Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation ("LSCFN") formally signed an exploration benefits agreement (the "EBA") related to Rockhaven's exploration activities at its Klaza property, which is located within the LSCFN traditional territory. The EBA provides certainty for both parties through the exploration phase of the Klaza property as it establishes the framework under which Rockhaven and the LSCFN will advance the project through a mutually beneficial working relationship.

The key elements under the EBA are as follows:

- The establishment of a cooperative working relationship between LSCFN and Rockhaven based on mutual respect, communication and collaboration;
- A recognition of the importance of the natural environment and ongoing LSCFN traditional values and activities;
- Direct and indirect economic benefits for the LSCFN, LSCFN citizens and LSCFN businesses through equity involvement and employment and business opportunities related to the Klaza exploration activities;
- The establishment of specific processes under which exploration and environmental monitoring activities at the Klaza property will be undertaken;
- The prohibition of any exploration activities by Rockhaven on LSCFN Class A or Class B lands prior to the completion of a separate exploration agreement; and
- Rockhaven and LSCFN agree to work toward negotiation of a full economic participation agreement in tandem with any future feasibility study that might be conducted for the project.

As a condition of the EBA, Rockhaven issued 500,000 share purchase warrants to the LSCFN. Each warrant entitles the LSCFN to purchase one Rockhaven share at a price of $0.165 at any time on or before August 5, 2020.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material events related to the business or assets of Rockhaven have occurred subsequent to the three month period ended March 31, 2019.

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

The authorized share capital of Rockhaven consists of the following classes of shares:

(a) an unlimited number of common shares without par value; and
(b) an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

As of May 23, 2019, the Rockhaven issued share capital consisted of 157,718,093 common shares.

Stock Options

As of May 23, 2019, Rockhaven had the following stock options outstanding:

Number of Options Outstanding	**Price**	**Expiry Date**
2,545,000	$0.25	June 3, 2019
100,000	$0.25	November 13, 2019
3,285,000	$0.25	June 30, 2020
2,655,000	$0.25	June 30, 2021
8,585,000		

Warrants

As of May 23, 2019, Rockhaven had the following share purchase warrants outstanding:

Number of Warrants	**Exercise Price**	**Expiry Date**
500,000	$0.165	August 5, 2020
2,000,000	$0.20	August 31, 2020
2,500,000		

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Matthew A. Turner, Port Moody, B.C.	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Robert C. Carne, Burnaby, B.C.	Director
Glenn R. Yeadon, Vancouver, B.C.	Secretary and Director
Ian J. Talbot, North Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer
Larry B. Donaldson, Port Moody, B.C.	Chief Financial Officer
David G. Skoglund, Kelowna, B.C.	Independent Director
R. Allan Doherty, Whitehorse, Yukon	Independent Director
Randy C. Turner, North Vancouver, B.C.	Independent Director
Bruce A. Youngman, Powell River, B.C.	Independent Director
Bradley J. Shisler, Dallas, Texas	Independent Director

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