

NOVO RESOURCES CORP.
INTERIM MD&A – QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS
October 31, 2019

This interim Management Discussion and Analysis – Quarterly Highlights (the “Interim MD&A”) has been prepared as of December 11, 2019. This Interim MD&A updates disclosure previously provided in Novo Resources Corp.’s (“Novo” or the “Company”) amended and restated annual MD&A for the year ended January 31, 2019 (the “Annual MD&A”), up to the date of this Interim MD&A, and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2019 (the “Interim Financial Statements”), the amended and restated audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2019 (the “Audited Financial Statements”) and the Annual MD&A.

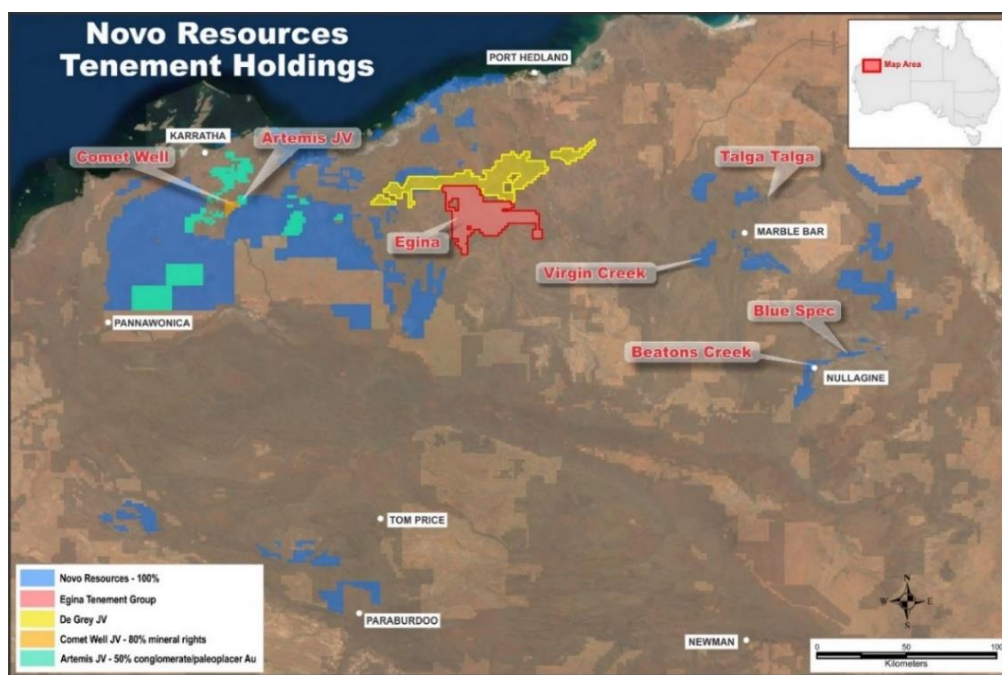
The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and all amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$’000) unless otherwise noted. In addition to the accounting policies described in note 2 of the Company’s Audited Financial Statements, the Company has adopted *IFRS 16 Leases*, and included the amended policy in note 2 in the Interim Financial Statements. Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Caution on Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A may include forward-looking statements and forward-looking information, such as estimates and statements that describe the Company’s future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Since forward-looking statements and forward-looking information address future events and conditions which, by their very nature, involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.

Exploration Highlights

The Company continued to evaluate and explore its 13,000 km² tenure package outlined in [Figure 1](#) below. While the Company’s focus continued on the Egina project which is subject to a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Sumitomo Corporation of Tokyo, Japan, Novo also continued to evaluate its most prospective tenure across the Pilbara region.



(Figure 1 – Map of Novo’s current tenure.)

Egina Gold Project

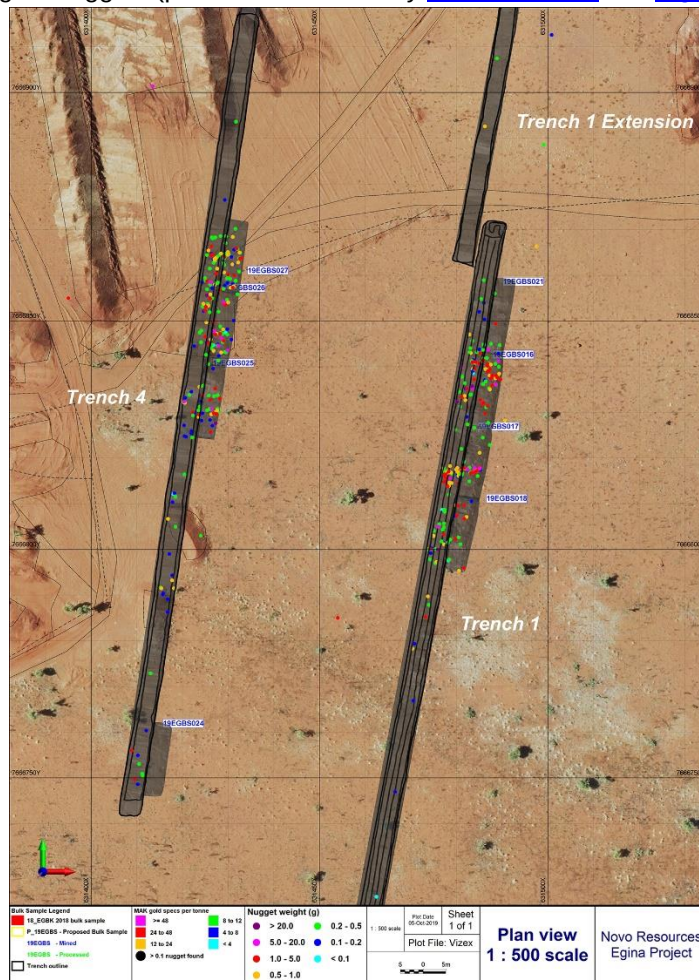
The Company recovered significant coarse gold from trenching and bulk sampling at its Egina gold project, Western Australia during the period covered by this Interim MD&A. Recent results further confirm Novo's view that surface gravels covering the vast erosional terrace at Egina have the potential to host a gold deposit. Novo currently controls approximately 2,000 sq km of prospective erosional terrace.

Exploration

Novo's most recent trench, Trench 4, is oriented north-south and situated approximately 70 metres west of Trench 1 and its associated bulk samples. Three bulk samples collected adjacent to Trench 4 yielded 337.2 grams of coarse, natural gold nuggets from 222.2 cubic metres of lag gravel.

Highlights:

- Metal detecting and gravity processing of 222.2 cubic metres of surface lag gravels yielded a total of 337.2 grams of coarse, natural gold nuggets (please refer to nearby [table of results](#) and [Figure 2](#) for sample locations).



(Figure 2: Map showing Trench 1 and Trench 4 and associated bulk sample sites discussed in this news release. Nuggets are represented by coloured dots scattered along the length of the trench.)

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- Bulk sample EGBS025 contained a single gold nugget weighing 86.3 grams, the largest yet recovered from the 2019 field season.* Novo considers these results very encouraging because the weight of recovered gold excluding this one outlier nugget is 250.9 grams. Many alluvial gold deposits display grades significantly below one gram per cubic metre.
- All gold discussed in this news release is coarser than one mm and potentially amenable to low cost “dry” extraction methods such as eddy current separators and mechanical sorters. Novo previously outlined favourable preliminary test results using eddy current separators on Egina gold nuggets.
- Bulk sampling was undertaken across a 48-m wide nugget-rich zone within a broad topographic depression, or swale, identified by ground penetrating radar.
- Additional trenching and bulk sampling is currently underway and will continue until the end of 2019.

* This nugget is not necessarily indicative or representative of mineralization at the Egina project.

Table of coarse gold recoveries from three bulk samples at Egina:

Bulk Sample Pit	Position in Swale	Volume (cubic m)	Coarse Gold					Fine Gold			
			Gold Nuggets Metal Detected While Excavating Bulk Sample (grams) ^A	Gold Nuggets Metal Detected in +5 mm Oversize Material (grams) ^A	Gold Nuggets from Sluice +1 mm (grams) ^A	Gold Nuggets Recovered by IGR 3000 +1 mm (grams) ^A	Total Coarse Gold Nuggets (grams) ^A	Gold in Shaker Table Concentrate (grams) ^B	Gold in Shaker Table Tailings (grams) ^C	Gold in IGR 3000 Tailings (grams) ^C	Total Fine Gold (grams)
EGBS025	Middle	78.7	125.3	0.0	15.5	9.7	150.5	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
EGBS026	Middle	69.4	82.0	0.0	19.6	15.6	117.2	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
EGBS027	South End	74.1	27.8	0.0	22.4	19.3	69.5	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
Total	48 m Long	222.2	235.1	0.0	57.5	44.6	337.2	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress

Notes:

A – Gold purity has been assessed at Egina and falls within a range of 89% - 95%.

B – Based on whole sample assays.

C – Back-calculated from assayed sub-samples.

Novo’s current Egina program is focusing on identifying terrace gravels that can be subjected to bulk extraction and processing tests next year. In conjunction with its field activities, Novo is also currently examining various types of equipment that can be used for continuous gravel excavation, mobile “dry” gold processing and immediate environmental reclamation methodology that could be field tested next year.

In addition to the three samples discussed above, a fourth bulk sample, EGBS024, was collected adjacent to Trench 4 near its southern terminus. Although the trench immediately adjacent to EGBS024 yielded eight detectable nuggets, two of which were in the range of 1-5 grams, no detectable nuggets were found while excavating EGBS024. Processing yielded 3.7 grams of nuggets from 96.3 cubic metres of gravel. The contrast in nugget yield between the trench and bulk sample is illustrative of the irregular distribution of gold in these gravels.

Bulk samples discussed in this news release were collected from pits approximately 4 m wide and 16 m long under the supervision of Novo personnel. Depth of pits varies from about 1-1.5 metres. Sandy soil overburden was generally stripped prior to gravel extraction. Some underlying bedrock material was excavated along with gold-bearing gravels to ensure capture of gold on the bedrock interface. Each sample was excavated in lifts approximately 20-30 cm thick.

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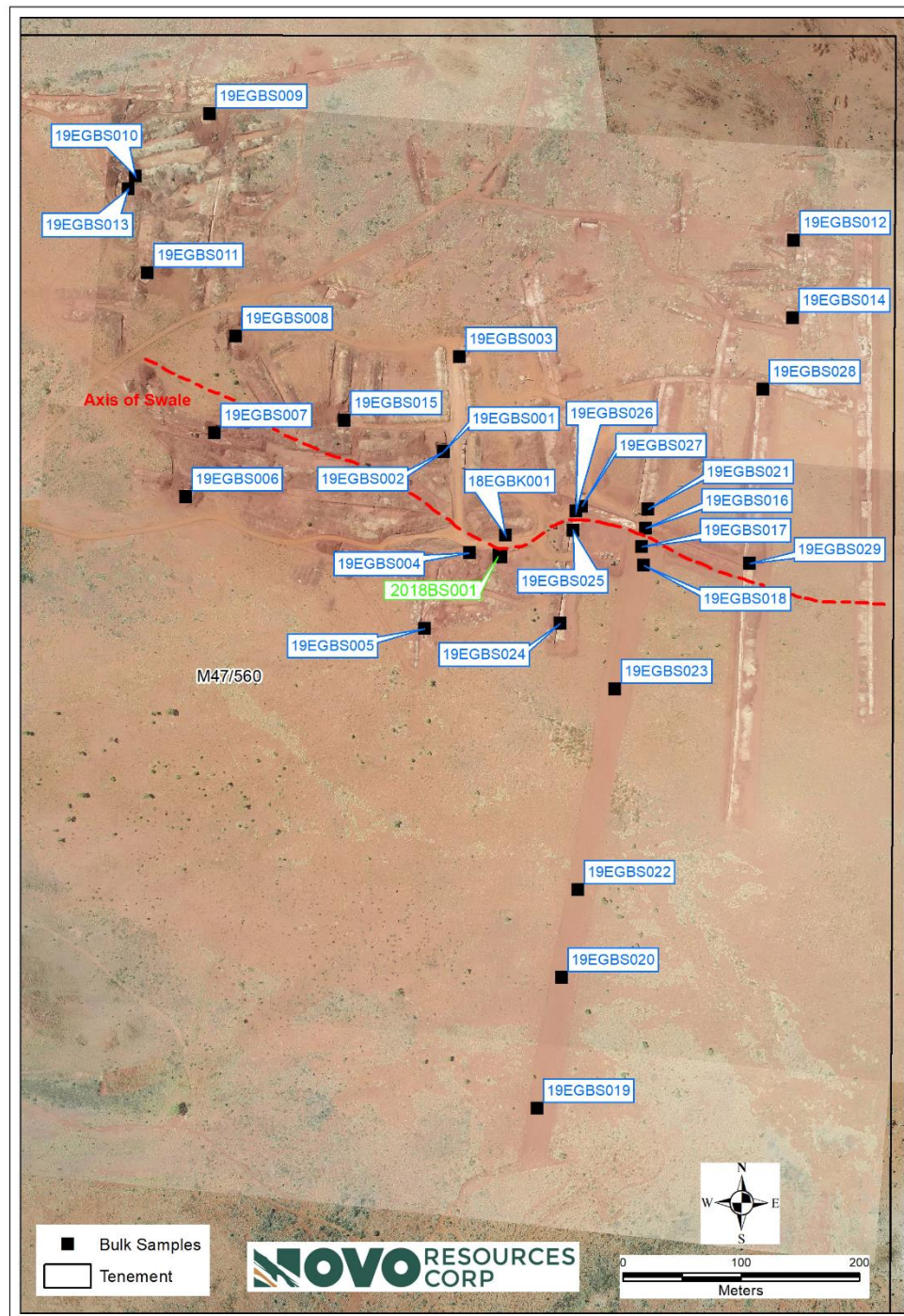
Every lift was detected for gold nuggets by Novo personnel prior to removal, and the location and weight of each nugget was recorded without limitation prior to being securely stored. Bulk sample gravel was transported to Novo's Station Peak camp where it was processed through the Company's IGR 3000 gravity gold plant. Various concentrates and tailings from the IGR 3000 plant are currently being analyzed to evaluate fine grain gold. Once these results have returned, the fine gold contribution will be added to the coarse gold tally. X-ray fluorescence analysis of nuggets indicates purities ranging from 89-95%. Densities of gravels vary widely generally ranging between about 1.4-2.1 tonnes per cubic metre. Unlike hard rock gold deposits, alluvial gold deposit grades are commonly reported in grams per cubic metres.

Gold assay results from the sub 1 mm fraction from bulk samples were received in early December, 2019.

Highlights:

- Complete gold results, both over 1 mm and sub 1 mm, for 26 bulk samples are reported in the [nearby table](#) (refer to [Figure 3](#) for sample locations). Sub 1 mm assays for three samples, EGBS001, EGBS 002 and EGBS003, are awaited. Table tailings and tailings from the IGR3000 were not analyzed from a bulk sample collected in 2018, 2018BS001.
- Sub 1 mm gold contributes a weighted average of 0.16 grams per cubic meter for all 26 samples for which complete assays have returned.
- For bulk samples collected from within the targeted swale and its margins, sub 1 mm gold accounts for a weighted average of 0.17 grams per cubic meter, and for bulk samples collected away from the swale, sub 1 mm gold accounts for a weighted average of 0.15 grams per cubic meter indicating there is a fairly consistent background level of sub 1 mm gold dispersed throughout gravels at Egina.
- Sub 1 mm gold accounts for about 15% of total gold (weighted average of 0.17 grams out of 1.14 grams per cubic meter) in ten bulk samples collected from the swale and its margins (for which complete assays have returned), whereas sub 1 mm gold accounts from about 50% of total gold (weighted average of 0.15 grams out of 0.30 grams per cubic meter) in 16 bulk samples collected in areas away from the swale (for which complete assays have returned).
- Panning of sub 1 mm gold concentrates and tailings indicates most "fine" gold occurs as particles between 0.1-1 mm by weight. Sub 0.1 mm gold is believed to make up a very small part of total gold in gravels.
- Novo's upcoming mechanical sorting tests will evaluate recovery of all Egina gold, both over 1 mm and sub 1 mm, by means of mechanical sorting. Novo is also looking at rotary air concentrators as a potential traditional means of recovering sub 1 mm gold from gravels.

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(Figure 3: Bulk sample locations at Egina test site.)

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Table of over 1 mm and sub 1 mm gold recovered from Egina gravel bulk samples from the swale, swale margin and areas outside the swale. Note, some over 1 mm gold results were released in prior Company news releases:

Bulk Sample	Position Along Swale	Volume (cubic m)	Coarse Gold (+1 mm)					Fine Gold (-1 mm)				Total Gold (grams)*	Fine Gold as % of Total Gold*
			Gold Nuggets Metal Detected While Excavating Bulk Sample (grams)*	Gold Nuggets Metal Detected in +5 mm Oversize Material (grams)*	Gold Nuggets from Sluice +1 mm (grams)*	Gold Nuggets Recovered by IGR 3000 +1 mm (grams)*	Total Coarse Gold Nuggets (grams)*	Gold in Shaker Table Concentrate (grams)*	Gold in Shaker Table Tailings (grams)*	Gold in IGR 3000 Tailings (grams)*	Total Fine Gold (grams)*		
2018BS001	Middle	95.0	0.0	40.2	49.2	15.6	105.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	3.0	108.0	2.8%
EGBS016	Middle	80.3	63.9 ^D	0.0	30.7	24.0	118.6	3.5	0.0	9.9	13.4	132.0	10.2%
EGBS017	Middle	66.8	77.4	5.1	30.7	15.4	123.5	2.7	0.0	14.6	17.3	140.8	12.3%
EGBS025	Middle	78.7	125.3	0.0	15.5	9.7	150.5	2.6	0.0	4.0	6.6	157.1	4.2%
EGBS026	Middle	69.4	82.0	0.0	19.6	15.6	117.2	2.1	0.0	7.2	9.3	126.5	7.4%
EGBS001	Sandy Material Above EGBS002	55.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	In Progress	0.1	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
EGBS002	Margin	51.5	21.0	0.0	3.2	2.9	27.1	In Progress	0.2	6.7	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
EGBS004	Margin	68.6	1.9	8.0	5.1	5.1	20.1	3.0	0.1	17.7	20.8	40.9	50.8%
EGBS007	Margin	68.2	4.8	0.2	6.8	4.9	16.7	5.2	0.1	11.3	16.6	33.3	49.8%
EGBS015	Margin	66.9	7.0	0.0	5.2	3.2	15.4	2.9	0.0	10.9	13.8	29.2	47.3%
EGBS018	Margin	59.7	15.8	0.0	6.1	16.9	38.8	1.8	0.0	5.1	6.9	45.7	15.1%
EGBS021	Margin	75.1	8.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	11.5	3.7	0.0	7.6	11.3	22.8	49.5%
EGBS027	Margin	74.1	27.8	0.0	22.4	19.3	69.5	3.1	0.1	3.7	6.9	76.4	9.0%
EGBS003	Outside	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	4.9	In Progress	0.1	9.0	In Progress	In Progress	In Progress
EGBS005	Outside	50.3	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.3	1.2	0.0	4.0	5.2	9.5	54.9%
EGBS006	Outside	38.1	1.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	8.1	1.9	0.0	4.5	6.4	14.5	44.1%
EGBS008	Outside	83.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.5	5.2	0.1	13.4	18.7	21.2	88.2%
EGBS009	Outside	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.0	3.2	0.0	8.4	11.6	13.6	85.3%
EGBS010	Outside	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	3.0	0.1	8.6	11.7	12.8	91.4%

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EGBS011	Outside	66.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.9	2.6	0.1	7.6	10.3	13.2	78.0%
EGBS012	Outside	42.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	3.6	0.5	0.1	2.6	3.2	6.8	46.7%
EGBS013	Outside	38.8	36.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	37.5	2.9	0.1	14.3	17.3	54.8	31.5%
EGBS014	Outside	70.8	7.7	0.0	14.3	3.4	25.4	1.2	0.1	3.0	4.3	29.7	14.4%
EGBS019	Outside	30.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.0	3.2	4.9	6.5	75.5%
EGBS020	Outside	25.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.9	2.7	3.9	69.3%
EGBS022	Outside	30.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.7	5.7	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	8.5	33.2%
EGBS023	Outside	45.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.1	3.1	5.1	7.0	72.7%
EGBS024	Outside	96.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.0	3.7	5.6	0.1	7.9	13.6	17.3	78.6%
EGBS028	Outside	46.5	6.5	0.0	4.3	2.0	12.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.4	15.2	16.0%
EGBS029	Outside	63.3	3.1	0.0	3.6	2.6	9.3	2.5	0.0	3.5	6.0	15.3	39.4%

N/A: Not analyzed

*Gold purity has been assessed at Egina and falls within a range of 89% - 95%.

Analytic Protocols

Coarse gold (over 1 mm) was detected in the field while collecting bulk samples and recovered from centrifugal concentrators and the sluice on Novo's IGR3000 gravity gold plant. Sub 1 mm gold from the IGR3000 plant was processed by shaker table into a concentrate. Concentrates were analyzed by a combination of cyanid leach and fire assay at SGS Laboratory, Perth, Australia. Tailings from Novo's IGR3000 gravity gold plant were collected routinely while processing each bulk sample, were dried, then analyzed utilizing Chrysos TM PhotonAssay in approximate 500 gram charges then calculating a weighted average grade.

Processing

The Company also completed encouraging gold processing trials at the Steinert Global testing facility in Perth, Australia.

Highlights:

- Recent tests of Steinert mechanical sorting equipment demonstrate recovery of fine gold nuggets as small as 0.4 mm, a significant step toward a potentially cost-effective "dry and chemical free" means of gold recovery. Recent proprietary technological improvements in sensor sensitivity, image recognition ability and software development made by Steinert have been driven by the need to sort fine particles of metal such as copper from industrial waste, Steinert's main business focus. Novo is working with Steinert to exploit this technology as a potential means of gold recovery (please see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLv87rdpFnE>).
- This technology, using induction sensors as the primary means utilized to detect small gold particles, adds to Novo's "palette" of potential processing solutions. Fine nugget sorting testwork complements Novo's recent tests of other technologies including eddy current separation and x-ray transmission mechanical sorting of gold-bearing conglomerate. Novo envisions applying a combination of technologies to process its conglomeratic and lag gravel gold deposits that it is exploring across the Pilbara region, Australia, noting that Beatons Creek, in addition to coarse gold, has significant quantities of very fine gold amenable to conventional CIL gold processing.
- Steinert has provided favorable initial guidance on expected productivities of sorting various size fractions of gold-bearing material utilizing mechanical sorters. Productivity estimates include:

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- Particle sizes 17-50 mm: approximately 280 tonnes per hour
- Particle sizes 6-17 mm: approximately 90 tonnes per hour
- Finer particle sizes including sub-mm: approximately 50 tonnes per hour

Numbers above are estimated based on sorting a loosely packed mono-layer of material scattered across 70% of a 2 m wide conveyor belt moving at a speed of 2.8 m/sec. Sorting of fine material may benefit from use of thinner belts, 3 mm instead of 5 mm, which allows for a higher induction signal and is expected to further reduce the size of gold particles that can be detected.

- Steinert has also provided encouraging mechanical sorting operating cost guidance. Typical operational cost of mechanical sorters is around US\$1.00-\$1.50 per tonne of feed processed at a belt coverage of 12%. A significant proportion of operating costs are associated with the cost of providing compressed air to the ejection valves. Mechanical sorters are typically used for upgrading feeds ahead of long-distance trucking to a plant or as pre-processing to upgrade material where processing plants are constrained for throughput. Each of these scenarios involve high ejection rates, often exceeding 50% of the total mass. In contrast to this traditional use, Novo's intended application contemplates mechanical sorting as the primary sorting mechanism to separate gold particles and it is expected that less than 1% of material will require ejection at 70% belt coverage. Novo have been advised that processing cost could potentially be reduced under this scenario to as low as US\$0.26 per tonne.
- Novo envisions utilization of mechanical sorting as a means of dry processing of Egina lag gravels and is planning to field test this technology in 2020.
- These technological improvements in nugget detection have positive implications for gold capture at Novo's Karratha gold project. Test work conducted on Karratha conglomerates by TOMRA, Sydney, Australia, in late 2018 and early 2019 clearly shows mechanical sorting of +6 mm gold-bearing rock is effective at capturing a significant percentage of gold, but a solution for the -6 mm fraction of crushed gold bearing conglomerates was not feasible at that time. It now appears a solution is possible.
- Technological improvements in mechanical sorting technology continue apace, with Australia's dominant mechanical sorting companies, Steinert and TOMRA, each supported by strong and active research and development divisions. Both companies continue to strive for improved detection and ejection capabilities to advance commercial application of mechanical sorters in the resources sector.

Mechanical Sorting Trials

The Company is planning mechanical sorting test work on multi-tonne samples of gold-bearing conglomerate from its Beatons Creek project and gold-bearing gravels from its Egina project with Australia's two major mechanical sorter proponents, Steinert Global and TOMRA. Mechanical sorting of small particles of gold is seen as a potentially important breakthrough for Novo and its various nuggety gold projects throughout its large land holdings across the Pilbara.

Highlights:

- An approximate 5-tonne sample of Beatons Creek gold-bearing conglomerate and an approximate 5-tonne sample of Egina gold-bearing gravel have been shipped to Perth for sorting trials at Steinert Global's test facility in December. Conglomerate from Beatons Creek is being crushed and screened, and gravel from Egina is being screened in preparation for test work.
- Once mechanical sorting tests have been completed at Steinert Global, bulk test material will be shipped to TOMRA's test facility in Sydney for testing during the first quarter of 2020.
- Test work is designed to assess the veracity of recent advances in scanning and sorting capabilities of both companies.
- The purpose of mechanical sorting test work on Egina material is threefold:
 - to determine gold recovery capabilities of this technology as a means of primary separation;
 - to assess the applicability of mechanical sorting as a tool to support field exploration activities; and
 - to determine which model of mechanical sorter is preferred for deployment for field trials.
- Owing to recent rapid advancements in mechanical sorting technology, Novo has conceptualized a potentially viable alternative "dry" processing pathway for Beatons Creek. Bearing in mind that testing is required to better

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assess sorter manufacturer claims that fine gold particles can be detected and sorted, Novo sees considerable merit in this “dry” processing model for the following reasons:

- Potential to significantly reduce capital and operating costs compared to conventional “wet” processing schemes;
 - Potential to reduce construction timeframe compared to conventional “wet” processing;
 - “Dry” processing schemes might be amenable to modular design suited to cost-effective mobilization and relocation;
 - Negates or minimizes use of water and chemicals; and
 - “Dry” processing could help unlock Novo’s other assets in the East Pilbara region.
- Successful mechanical sorter trials of Beatons Creek material are anticipated to lead to a larger metallurgical test work program to fully assess means of crushing, screening and sorting to be incorporated to a process flow sheet. Novo foresees using proven technologies given there is a spectrum of commercially available equipment for dry crushing, grinding and screening.

Dr. Quinton Hennigh, P. Geo., the Company’s, President, Chairman, and a Director, and a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has approved the technical content of this Interim MD&A.

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FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

Review of Financial Results

	3 rd Quarter 2020 October 31, 2019 \$'000	2 nd Quarter 2020 July 31, 2019 \$'000	1 st Quarter 2020 April 30, 2019 \$'000	4 th Quarter 2019 January 31, 2019 \$'000	3 rd Quarter 2019 October 31, 2018 \$'000	2 nd Quarter 2019 July 31, 2018 \$'000	1 st Quarter 2019 April 30, 2018 \$'000	4 th Quarter 2018 January 31, 2018 \$'000
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	(2,249)	(934)	(2,827)	(2,572)	(4,259)	(7,290)	(1,221)	(2,656)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)

Overall, net loss for the period reflected an increase in general business activities which support the Company's expanding programme to bulk sample the most prospective areas of its extensive 13,000km² landholdings. Consulting services, share-based payments, foreign exchange gains/losses, and wages and salaries were the major components that caused variances in net losses from quarter to quarter.

During the quarter ended October 31, 2019, the major expenses of the Company were accounting and audit fees, consulting services, insurance expenses, legal fees, meal and travel expenses, office and general expenses, transfer agent and filing fees, wages and salaries and the lease interest expenses totaling \$1,850,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$2,758,000). In addition, non-cash share-based payments expenses of \$635,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$1,684,000) were incurred during the quarter ended October 31, 2019. Share-based payment expenses decreased because certain batches of options issued during the year ended January 31, 2018 have fully vested and no expense has been recorded for the quarter as a result. Impairment of mineral properties of nil (October 31, 2018 - \$3,174,000) was incurred due to the impairment previously recognised on the Welcome Exploration and Two Creeks projects.

During the quarter ended October 31, 2019, operating expenses were offset by non-operating items such as interest and other income and foreign exchange of \$248,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$193,000) and increased by a deferred consideration accretion expense of \$12,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$10,000).

Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2019, was \$5,120,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$5,055,000). Adjustments for non-cash items included share-based payments, depreciation, foreign exchange, and the fair value gain relating to the investment in E3D and the deferred consideration in Comet Well payment.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2019, was \$16,201,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$20,309,000). The Company's principal investing activity is the acquisition and exploration of its resource properties. During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$16,692,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$19,546,000) on its resource properties. Please see note 6 of the Company's Interim Financial Statements for more details.

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Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2019 was \$16,167,000 (October 31, 2018 - \$14,732,000), which relates to cash received from stock option and warrant exercises and funding received from Sumitomo under the Egina farmin agreement. Please see note 6 of the Company's Interim Financial Statements for more details.

Cash Resources and Going Concern

At October 31, 2019, the Company had cash of \$37,445,000 and an additional \$89,000 in short-term investments. Working capital as at October 31, 2019 was \$34,309,000. To fully develop the Company's mineral properties into large-scale mining operations with processing plants, the Company may have to raise additional cash or form strategic partnerships

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OPERATIONS

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets are comprised of the following:

	Beatons Creek Region	US Region	Karratha and Egina Region					
		Tuscarora	Comet Well	Artemis	Pioneer	Farno-McMahon (Egina)	Granted Tenements	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance, January 31, 2019	47,063	84	25,939	19,321	641	7,365	3,695	104,108
Acquisition Costs	-	-	(248)	-	-	3,134	-	2,886
Exploration Expenditure:								
Drilling	1	-	13	-	-	237	-	251
Fieldwork	302	-	111	1	-	938	963	2,315
Fuel	3	-	17	-	-	168	-	188
Geology	3,226	-	30	-	-	681	3	3,940
Legal	145	-	30	10	15	40	11	251
Meals, Travel and Vehicle/Equipment Hire	371	-	54	(26)	-	861	391	1,651
Office and General	157	-	8	-	-	198	39	402
Reports, Data and Analysis	364	-	95	-	-	19	(4)	474
Rock Samples	941	-	482	-	-	-	187	1,610
Native Title	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Tenement Administration	454	-	-	-	-	50	399	903
Foreign Exchange	(3,100)	-	(1,320)	(1,081)	(33)	(704)	(678)	(6,916)
Option Payments Received	-	(58)	-	-	-	-	-	(58)
Artemis 50% JV contribution	-	-	-	(224)	-	-	-	(224)
Impairment	(108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108)
	2,767	(58)	(480)	(1,320)	(18)	2,488	1,311	4,690
Balance, October 31, 2019	49,830	26	25,211	18,001	623	12,987	5,006	111,684

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	Beaton's Creek Region	US Region	Karratha and Egina Region						Total
	\$'000	Tuscarora \$'000	Comet Well \$'000	Artemis \$'000	Welcome Exploration \$'000	Pioneer \$'000	Farno McMahon \$'000	Granted Tenements \$'000	\$'000
Balance, January 31, 2018	39,361	304	13,876	21,091	2,625	-	-	617	77,874
Acquisition Costs	-	-	2,537	-	-	630	6,777	-	9,944
Exploration Expenditure:									
Drilling	1,239	-	1,239	944	-	-	-	-	3,422
Feasibility study	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Fieldwork	330	-	912	73	-	-	14	1,272	2,601
Fuel	95	-	250	-	-	-	23	-	368
Geology	3,135	-	733	-	-	-	270	272	4,410
Legal	73	-	52	13	-	11	-	24	173
Meals, Travel and Vehicle/Equipment Hire	839	-	2,131	2	-	-	168	736	3,876
Office and General	274	-	210	-	-	-	90	(569)	5
Reports, Data and Analysis	493	-	720	95	-	-	-	165	1,473
Rock Samples	2,637	-	3,632	386	-	-	-	1,051	7,706
Native Title	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
Tenement Administration	333	(14)	250	4	-	-	23	151	747
Foreign Exchange	(1,342)	21	(603)	(782)	(60)	-	-	(24)	(2,790)
Option Payments Received	-	(227)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(227)
Artemis 50% JV contribution	-	-	-	(2,505)	-	-	-	-	(2,505)
Impairment	(609)	-	-	-	(2,565)	-	-	-	(3,174)
	7,702	(220)	9,526	(1,770)	(2,625)	11	588	3,078	16,290
Balance, January 31, 2019	47,063	84	25,939	19,321	-	641	7,365	3,695	104,108

NOVO RESOURCES CORP.
INTERIM MD&A – QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS
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ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

Related Party Transactions

Key Management Personnel Disclosures

During the periods ended October 31, 2019 and 2018, the following amounts were incurred with respect to the key management and directors of the Company:

	9 Months ended October 31, 2019 \$'000	3 Months ended October 31, 2019 \$'000	9 Months ended October 31, 2018 \$'000	3 Months ended October 31, 2018 \$'000
Consulting services	135	45	135	45
Wages and salaries	846	287	1,268	704
Share-based payments	584	197	6,772	1,251
	1,565	529	8,175	2,000

Outstanding Share Data

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without nominal or par value. All issued common shares are fully paid. As of December 11, 2019, the following common shares, warrants, and stock options were issued and outstanding:

	Number of Shares	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
Common Shares	178,870,048	-	-
Stock Options	150,000	0.20	June 10, 2020
Stock Options	2,150,000	0.94	August 15, 2021
Stock Options	1,750,000	0.95	June 5, 2022
Stock Options	2,275,000	1.57	July 18, 2022
Stock Options	2,525,000	7.70	October 20, 2022
Stock Options	400,000	7.94	November 6, 2022
Stock Options	950,000	3.47	January 30, 2023
Stock Options	410,000	4.60	June 5, 2023
Warrants	14,000,000	6.00	September 6, 2020
Fully Diluted	203,480,048		

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning the Corporation's general and administrative expenses and mineral property costs is provided in the Interim Financial Statements and related notes that are available on the SEDAR website

www.sedar.com.