

(An exploration stage company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF AURYN RESOURCES INC.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Dated: August 11, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND THE PERIOD UP TO AUGUST 11, 2020

Corporate highlights

On July 29, 2020, Auryn Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Auryn") together with and Eastmain Resources
Inc. (TSX: ER) ("Eastmain") announced that they had entered into a definitive agreement (the "Agreement")
pursuant to which Auryn will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Eastmain, immediately following
a spin out of Auryn's Peruvian projects to Auryn shareholders and completion of a concurrent financing
(collectively, the "Transaction"). The Transaction will create Fury Gold Mines Limited ("Fury Gold") and two
independent spin-out entities ("SpinCos") which will hold Auryn's Peruvian projects.

Concurrent with the spin-out of the Peruvian projects, Fury Gold will consolidate its shares by approximately 10:7 such that approximately 110 million Fury Gold shares will be outstanding after the Eastmain acquisition (pre-financing), of which 69% will be owned by current Auryn shareholders and 31% will be owned by current Eastmain shareholders. Fury Gold is expected to remain listed on the TSX and NYSE American exchanges, and will be led by new President & CEO, Mike Timmins.

After adjustment for the assumed value of the SpinCo shares based on an independent valuation report received by Auryn, the C\$121M offer represents approximately C\$0.42 per Eastmain share, representing a premium of 137% to the closing market price of the Eastmain shares on July 29, 2020, and a premium of 123% based on the 20 day volume weighted average price of the Eastmain shares.

As promptly as reasonably practicable, and no later than September 4, 2020, the Company will prepare an information Circular (the "Circular") together with any other documents required by applicable laws, and arrange for filing and distribution of these in accordance with those laws. The Circular shall contain sufficient detail to permit Auryn shareholders to form a reasoned judgement concerning the matters to be placed before them at the shareholder meeting expected to be held in late September or early October. Subject to shareholder approval, the transaction is expected to close later in the year.

- On July 7, 2020, the Company announced the conversion of the 2019 bridge loan ("Bridge Loan") by the loan holder (the "Lender") into common shares, thereby leaving Auryn debt-free. The Company issued a total of 1,952,084 common shares to the Lender at a price of CAD \$1.60 per Share in accordance with the loan amendment that was completed on February 6, 2020. 1,875,000 shares were issued for the \$3 million principal loan and 77,084 shares were issued for \$123 of interest that accrued at a rate of 10% per annum up to the date of the loan amendment. The balance of the interest on the loan, that accrued at a rate of 5% per annum from February 6, 2020 to the date of conversion has been paid to the Lender in cash.
- On June 26, 2020, the Company announced the appointment of Elizabeth Senez as Interim Chief Financial Officer, effective July 1, 2020, for a period of 14 months while Stacy Rowa takes maternity leave.
- On June 17, 2020, the Company announced that it was resuming exploration activities at its Sombrero and Curibaya projects in southern Peru. The Company has received approval from the Peruvian government to resume work following restrictions that had been put in place due to COVID-19.
- On March 18, 2020, the Company provided a corporate update and discussed its response to concerns surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, and the potential impact on the Company's business. The Company advised that all of its office employees had been given the option to work from home, while personnel in Peru had been recalled from the field due to a 15 day government imposed lockdown in the country, which was subsequently extended. The Company also announced its plans to release an initial PEA on the Homestake Ridge project (see below) and revised targets for its Committee Bay project in the coming weeks.
- On February 27, 2020, Auryn completed a non-brokered private placement, which closed in two tranches, for gross proceeds of \$15,000, by issuing 9,375,000 common shares priced at \$1.60 per share (the "2020 Offering"). A total of \$59 was paid in commissions. Proceeds from the 2020 Offering will be used to fund continued surface exploration at its Sombrero and Curibaya projects located in southern Peru and for general working capital (see press release dated February 27, 2020).
- On February 6, 2020, concurrent with the closing of the first tranche of the 2020 Offering, the Company completed an amendment to the September 2019 bridge loan (the "Bridge Loan Amendment") to provide certain conversion rights to both the lender and the Company, as well as reducing the interest rate to 5% from the date of the Bridge Loan Amendment (see press release dated February 6, 2020).

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Operational highlights

- On May 20, 2020, the Company announced a significant advancement in targeting high-grade gold mineralization at the 100% owned Committee Bay gold project in Nunavut. Auryn's technical team analyzed recent and historical drill results from across the 300-kilometer greenstone belt and differentiated the geophysical conductivity responses between high-grade and low-grade mineralization. This led to revisiting a number of high potential targets across the belt that are characterized by strong gold-in-till anomalies and highgrade gold in outcrop or boulder trains, where historical drilling has not yet explained the extensive high-grade occurrences. In addition, undrilled targets were identified that have both high-grade boulder and outcrop rock samples as well as conductivity responses that are consistent with observed high-grade mineralization in other areas of the belt.
- On April 15, 2020, the Company announced a positive preliminary economic assessment ("PEA") for its Homestake Ridge gold project located in northwestern British Columbia. Under the base case scenario, which used a gold price of US\$1,350 per ounce and a discount rate of 5%, the project is expected to generate an NPV of US\$108 million and an IRR of 23.6%. The Company has filed the NI43-101 PEA report (see press release dated April 15, 2020).
- On February 28, 2020, November 14 and October 28, 2019 the Company announced results from its initial surface programs at the Curibaya project in southern Peru. The work included a rock sampling program completed in Q4 2019 followed up by a geological mapping and sampling program completed in early 2020. Through geological mapping, a series of rhyolite to dacite flow dome complexes have been identified. Auryn's technical team believes these domes are the source for the widespread, high-grade precious metal veins sampled to-date across a 4 x 4 kilometer alteration system. Highlights from the 2019 sampling include up to 7,990 g/t silver, 17.65 g/t gold and 6.97% copper.
- On February 10, 2020 Auryn received its environmental permit, the Declaración de Impacto Ambiental ("DIA"), from the Peruvian Ministry of Energy and Mines for its Sombrero copper-gold project in Southern Peru. The DIA covers an area of 1,031 hectares and allows the Company to drill up to 33 holes from 23 platforms on the Ccascabamba Sombrero Main target area, where Auryn has completed the majority of its work to-date within the 130,000 hectare land package.
- On January 17, 2020 the Company confirmed the age of the intrusives directly associated with mineralization at the Sombero copper gold skarn project in Southern Peru. Based on results from five uranium lead dates taken from zircon crystals obtained from diorite sills at the Ccascabamba and Nioc targets, ages range from 38.85 to 40.47 million years. This places the mineralization within the same Eocene-aged metallogenic event that produced several world-class deposits in the Andahuaylas-Yauri belt.
 - < Refer to the page 5 and 26 for cautionary wording concerning forward-looking information>

1.1 Date and forward-looking statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Auryn has been prepared by management to assist the reader to assess material changes in the condensed consolidated interim financial condition and results of operations of the Company as at June 30, 2020 and for the six months then ended. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and related notes thereto as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's most recent audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, except as outlined in note 2 of the June 30, 2020, condensed consolidated interim financial statements. All financial information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and all dollar amounts presented are Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

The effective date of this MD&A is August 11, 2020.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.1.1 Forward-looking statements and risk factors

This MD&A may contain "forward-looking statements" which reflect the Company's current expectations regarding the future results of operations, performance and achievements of the Company, including but not limited to statements with respect to the Company's plans or future financial or operating performance, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, conclusions of economic assessments of projects, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of future production, future capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, requirements for additional capital, sources and timing of additional financing, realization of unused tax benefits and future outcome of legal and tax matters.

The Company has tried, wherever possible, to identify these forward-looking statements by, among other things, using words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "budget", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved".

The statements reflect the current beliefs of the management of the Company and are based on currently available information. Accordingly, these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements. These uncertainties are factors that include but are not limited to risks related to international operations; general economic conditions; public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and other uninsurable risks; actual results of current exploration activities and unanticipated reclamation expenses; fluctuations in prices of gold and other commodities; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; increases in market prices of mining consumables; possible variations in mineral resources, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes, title disputes, claims and limitations on insurance coverage and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; changes in national and local government regulation of mining operations, tax rules and regulations, and political and economic developments in countries in which the Company operates; as well as other factors.

The Company's management periodically reviews information reflected in forward-looking statements. The Company has and continues to disclose in its MD&A and other publicly filed documents, changes to material factors or assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements and to the validity of the statements themselves, in the period the changes occur. Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussions and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations.

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which is the exploration of mining properties. For a comprehensive list of the risks and uncertainties facing the Company, please see "Risk Factors" in the Company's most recent annual information form ("AIF"). These are not the only risks and uncertainties that Auryn faces. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or that the Company currently considers immaterial may also impair its business operations. These risk factors could materially affect the Company's future operating results and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements relating to the Company. Readers should refer to the risks discussed in the Company's AIF and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019, and subsequent continuous disclosure filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators available at www.sedar.com and the Company's registration statement on Form 40-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and available at www.sec.gov. These documents are for information purposes only and not incorporated by reference in this MD&A. Additional information relating to the Company and its operations can also be found on the Company's web site at <u>www.aurynresources.com</u>.

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1.2.1 Description of business

Auryn Resources is a technically-driven, junior exploration company focused on finding and advancing globally significant precious and base metal deposits. The Company has a portfolio approach to asset acquisition and has six projects, including two flagships: the Committee Bay high-grade gold project in Nunavut, Canada and the Sombrero copper-gold project in southern Peru.

Auryn's technical and management teams have an impressive track record of successfully monetizing assets for all stakeholders and local communities in which it operates. Auryn conducts itself to the highest standards of corporate governance and social responsibility.

The Company was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on June 9, 2008, under the name Georgetown Capital Corp. Subsequently on October 15, 2013, the Company changed its name to Auryn Resources Inc. and is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta. The Company is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol AUG and effective July 17, 2017, the Company's common shares commenced trading on the NYSE American under the US symbol AUG.

The Company's principal business activities include the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. The head office and principal address of the Company are located at 1199 West Hastings Street, Suite 600, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3T5.

Temporary Suspension of Peru Operations and Other Impacts of COVID-19

On March 15, 2020, the Peruvian government mandated a 15-day lockdown of the country, including prohibiting movements within the country, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the Company recalled all personnel from the field. On June 17, 2020, the Company received approval from the Peruvian government to resume work activities at Sombrero and Curibaya projects, although certain travel restrictions remain mostly regarding international travel. The situation in Peru and Canada with respect to the management of COVID-19 remains fluid and permitted activities are subject to change; the Company is continually reviewing the situation along with government guidelines and allowing tasks to proceed once it is confident that it is safe for its employees to do so.

While the disruptions resulting from the pandemic have caused some delay in the Company's planned goals for 2020, mainly related to its inability to conduct field programs in Peru since the lockdown was mandated, management has still been able to continue with much of its planned activity. During the second quarter, the Company has advanced community liaison and progressed survey activities at Sombrero, as well as moving forward on minor infrastructure projects at Curibaya. As the situation surrounding COVID-19 continues to develop daily, the Company will continue to monitor the situation closely and respond appropriately.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects

Sombrero

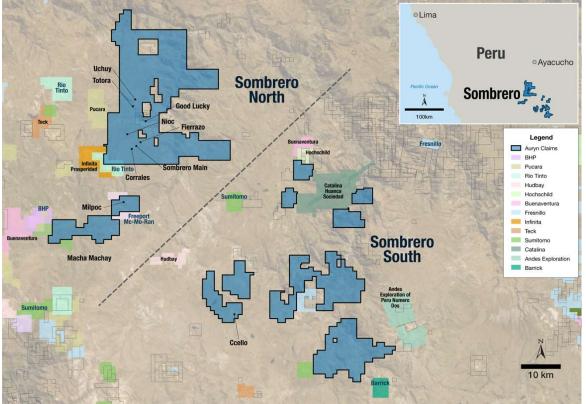


Figure 1 - Illustrates the Sombrero North and Sombrero South project areas within the western extension of the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt of southern Peru

The Sombrero Project is located 340 kilometers SE of Lima in southern Peru and is hosted in the interpreted western extension of the Andahuaylas-Yauri belt. The project is located on the western margins of this Eocene-Oligocene aged copper-gold porphyry and skarn belt that hosts the Las Bambas, Haquira, Los Chancas, Cotambambas, Constancia, Antapaccay and Tintaya deposits. The project is characterized by a strong structural control and significant copper and gold values from surface sampling. The principal targets at Sombrero are copper-gold skarn and porphyry systems and precious metal epithermal deposits.

The current project consists of approximately 130,000 hectares of mineral claims covering a number of coincident gold and copper geochemical anomalies. Figure 1 above illustrates the Sombrero project area, which consists of the Sombrero North and Sombrero South areas. The main project area, where the Company has focused the majority of its exploration work, has been Sombrero North which is comprised of 75,036.7 hectares; while the Sombrero South concession blocks lie within approximately 80 km south and east of this main project area. The land package was assembled through three separate option agreements, detailed below, and a series of staking campaigns, with the Company most recently adding 8,500 hectares to the Sombrero North area in September 2019 (Figure 1) (see full press release dated October 17, 2019).

The Company is currently in the process of renewing the surface rights agreement it has in place with the local community which covers the Sombrero Main, Chumpi Milpoc, Macha Machay and Fierrazo target areas. In February 2020 the Company signed an agreement with the community authorities for another two year period which is now pending final approval at a public assembly to be convened once the government mandated COVID-19 lockdown is lifted in Peru.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Sombrero (continued)

During the shutdown, the Company has continued to have regular communications with the communities and is actively working towards securing additional agreements with other local communities and private land holders in order to expand its access to other parts of the project area. The Company was also able to provide much-needed support to the Huanca Sancos and Lucanamarca communities during the health crisis by providing essential food and other supplies to which they did not have access during the shutdown.

Alturas Option

On June 28, 2016, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Alturas Minerals Corp. which outlined the general terms of the option granted to Auryn to earn up to a 100% interest in the central area of the project referred to as Sombrero Main. Under the terms of the subsequent definitive agreement, which has an effective date of April 6, 2018, the Company may earn a 100% interest in the 6 mineral claims by making option payments of US\$0.2 million, completing US\$2.1 million in work expenditures within a five-year period and by making a final payment of US\$5.0 million. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has satisfied the option payment requirements of the agreement and has incurred approximately US\$1.8 million in exploration work on the project.

Mollecruz Option

On June 22, 2018, the Company acquired the rights to the Mollecruz concessions located north of Sombrero Main, which is host to the Good Lucky prospect. Under the terms of the Mollecruz Option, the Company may acquire a 100% interest in the concessions by completing US\$3.0 million in work expenditures and by making payments totaling US\$1.6 million to the underlying owner over a five-year period. At signing, Auryn paid US\$50,000 and upon exercise of the option, the underlying owner will retain a 0.5% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty with an advance annual royalty payment of US\$50,000.

Effective May 20, 2019, the Company formally declared the existence of a force majeure event under the Mollecruz Option as the Company has been unable to reach an access agreement with the local community in order to commence work in the region. The declaration of force majeure has deferred the Company's obligation to make the June 22, 2019 property payment and any subsequent property payments and work expenditures for a maximum of 24 months from the declaration date. The Company has continued to have active and open communications with the community in an effort to better inform community members about work plans and address those concerns that may be hindering the Company from obtaining access in this particular area.

Aceros Option

On December 13, 2018, the Company entered into a series of agreements with Corporacion Aceros Arequipa S.A. ("Aceros") to acquire the rights to three key inlier mineral concessions, which include Fierrazo and Nioc. If the Aceros Option is fully exercised, a joint venture would be formed in which the Company would hold an 80% interest (Aceros – 20%). The joint venture would combine the 530 hectare Aceros concessions plus 4,600 hectares of Auryn's Sombrero land position. The Company is required to make a series of option payments totalling US\$800,000, of which US\$200,000 has been paid, as well as completing US\$5.15 million in work expenditures over a five-year period, of which US\$0.36 million has been spent to date.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Sombrero (continued)

Exploration

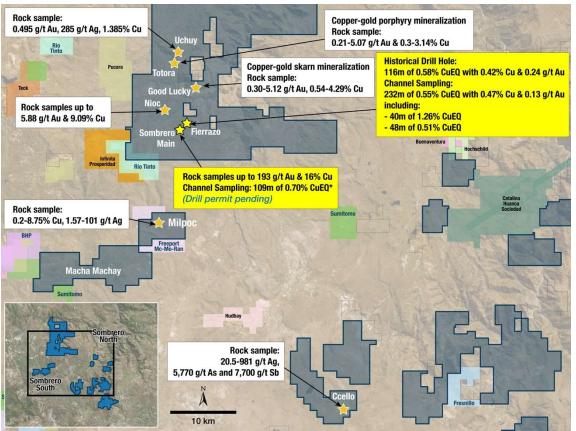


Figure 2 - Illustrates the primary Sombrero project area and the various Copper-Gold Skarn, Porphyry & Epithermal Targets

Since obtaining community access in early 2018, the Company has aggressively conducted surface geochemical and geophysical surveys across the southern portions of Sombrero Main in anticipation of an initial drill campaign. Work conducted to date in this area included 3,814 m of continuous channel samples, 913 rock samples, 261 soil samples and 13,156 XRF samples as well as 87 line-km of IP and 282 line-km of Mag. The results of this work have further indicated that Sombrero is host to a significant copper-gold system which contains porphyry, epithermal and skarn type mineralization. Auryn geologists completed grade control mapping throughout the Sombrero Main area with the goal of characterizing the controls on mineralization throughout the project area. The interpretation of this work is ongoing and continues to evolve.

In Q1 2019, the surface work was expanded into the newly acquired Fierrazo area and included continuous channel sampling which resulted in the extension of the mineralization to a potential 7.5 km target area over the Sombrero Main and Fierrazo areas. The identified contact zone between the Ferrobamba limestone and the Cascabamba intrusive body hosting high-grade copper and gold mineralization will continue to be the primary area of focus. Highlights from the continuous channel sampling at the Fierrazo include a combined width of mineralization of 232 meters of 0.55% copper equivalent (0.47% copper and 0.13 g/t gold) with a higher-grade internal interval of 40 meters of 1.26% copper equivalent (1.23% copper and 0.05 g/t gold) (Figure 4) (full results can be found in the Company's press releases dated March 12 and April 3, 2019).

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Sombrero (continued)

The Company has also had the opportunity to make use of past workings by Aceros including collecting 37 representative grab samples from the waste dumps and ore stockpiles left at the formerly producing Fierrazo iron mine. The results of the samples indicate copper and gold mineralization within the hematite-magnetite exoskarn mineralization. The average values of the samples were 0.91% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au. Complete results of this sampling can be found in the Company's April 3, 2019 news release.

As announced April 29, 2019 the Company gained access to 988 meters of historical drill core from drilling conducted by Aceros (Figures 3 and 4). The previous sampling of the core by Aceros was considered incomplete as only partial sections were sampled targeting iron skarn mineralization. Additionally, historic analytical results did not include analysis for gold. On June 13, 2019 Auryn released the results of its sampling of the core. Highlights included 116 meters of 0.58% CuEq (0.42% Cu and 0.24 g/t Au), 90.4 meters of 0.51% CuEq (0.48% Cu and 0.05 g/t Au) and 51 meters of 0.53% CuEq (0.43% Cu and 0.16 g/t Au) (Figure 3). These results confirmed that the copper-gold sulfide mineralization extends to depth below where the Company had completed its channel sampling as discussed above (Figure 4). Collectively, the historical drill holes define a mineralized body totaling 300 meters of strike length with an average width of approximately 150 – 200 meters that is open both to the north and to the south.

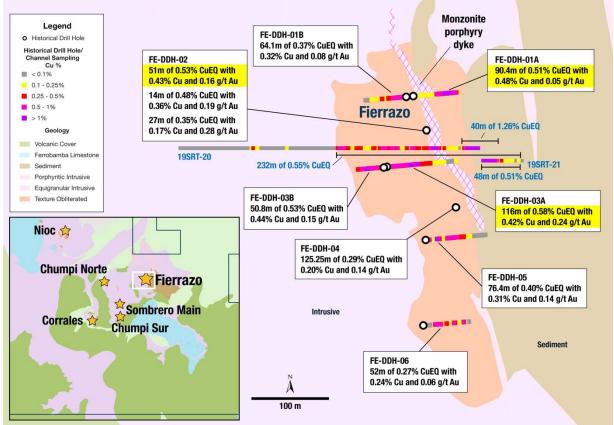


Figure 3 - Illustrates the drill intercepts from the historical core at the Fierrazo exoskarn target.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Sombrero (continued)

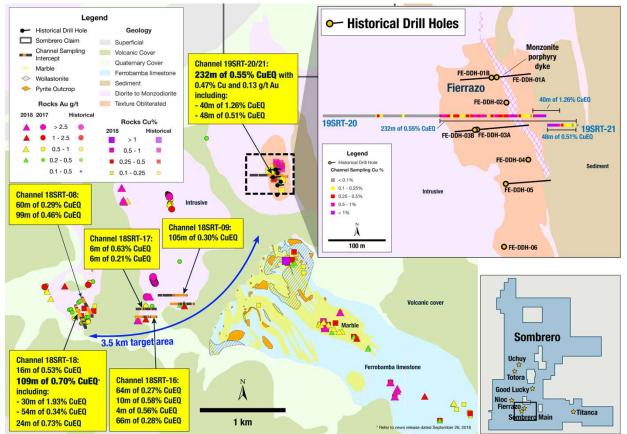


Figure 4 - illustrates the location of the 8 historical drill holes at the Fierrazo target in relation to the surface work Auryn has completed to date.

The Company's initial permit application for drilling at Sombrero Main was submitted in June 2019. The Company recently received its environmental permit, or DIA, as announced February 10, 2020, which covers an area of 1,031 hectares. The DIA allows the Company to drill up to 33 holes from 23 platforms on the Ccascabamba Sombrero Main target area, where the majority of work to-date has been completed (Figure 5). The next step required in the permitting process is to obtain the authorization for Inicio de Actividades ("Start of Activities"), which was filed with the Peruvian authorities in February 2020 and includes the Consulta Previa ("Social Consultation"), which will be the government authority's confirmation that the community supports the upcoming drill program as well as future exploration activities. Auryn has prioritized efforts to achieve excellent relations within the Huanca Sancos community through a number of beneficial social programs and is concurrently working through the renewal of the community access agreement which will grant the Company access for another two-year period. The Company has also started to collect baseline data for a semi-detailed environmental assessment which would allow for up to 700 drill pads and would supplement the 33 holes allowed under the DIA so that drilling could be conducted over a larger portion of the Sombrero project.

On June 17, 2020 the Company received approval from the Peruvian government to resume work activities at Sombrero. The work plan at Sombrero consists of continuing the drill permitting process that has been suspended due to COVID-19 restrictions emplaced by Peruvian authorities. The Company's Peruvian community team are working with the Huanca Sancos community to deliver a positive outcome for the Consulta Previa process to ensure support of Auryn's drill program at the Sombrero Main target area.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Sombrero (continued)

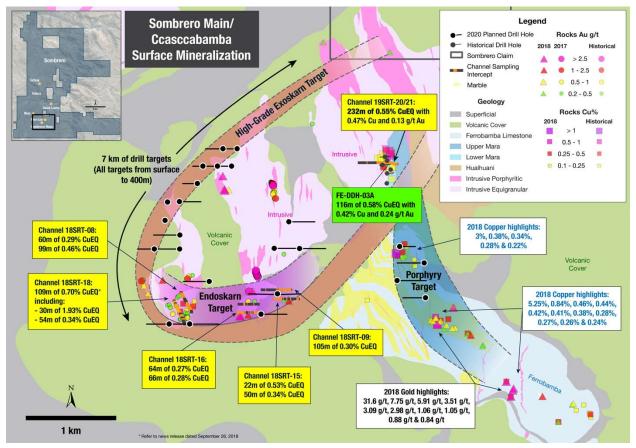


Figure 5: Illustrates the proposed drill plan on the Sombrero Main target area. The DIA allows Auryn to drill up to 33 holes from 23 platforms.

While the Company's primary focus has been advancing the Sombrero Main target to a drill ready state, it has continued to conduct exploration work across its full land package to identify other areas of interest. The Good Lucky and Nioc target areas, which are situated adjacent to and show similar geological and geophysical signatures as Sombrero Main, are additional prospects which have produced highly anomalous results and warrant additional follow-up. The Good Lucky prospect, contained within the Mollecruz concessions, represents an outcropping copper-gold skarn system exposed over 600 meters where sampling has returned up to 5.12 g/t Au and 4.29% Cu. Rock samples from Nioc, contained within the Aceros option, have returned assays of up to 5.88 g/t Au and 9.09% Cu. The Company plans to expand its surface program into the Good Lucky and Nioc target areas once community agreements are obtained and the Company thereby gains access to the land. Auryn continues to work towards traditional community agreements with the Lucanamarca and San Jose de Huarcaya communities such that the Nioc and Good Lucky targets can be advanced.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

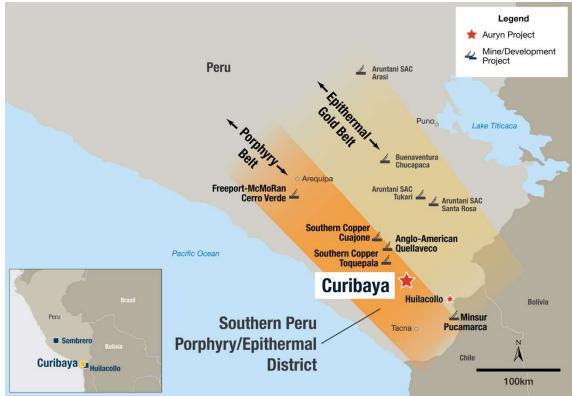
Sombrero (continued)

In the meantime, surface work programs such as rock sampling, BLEG surveys and BLEG follow up continue to screen the overall land package in order to highlight additional mineralized centers. In 2019 the Company conducted first-pass reconnaissance at the Ccello project in Sombrero South, which consisted of mapping and rock sampling to follow up on anomalous stream sediment samples from previously completed screening efforts. The program, which yielded silver values of up to 981 g/t (see full press release dated September 30, 2019), identified a previously unrecognized 2 x 1.5 km high sulphidation alteration system.

The Company is currently advancing the Ccello high sulphidation precious metal target in the southern region of the Sombrero district with additional mapping and geochemical surveys in order to guide a ground-based geophysical induced polarization survey over the two-by-two-kilometer alteration system that is characterized by silver mineralization and associated pathfinder elements of arsenic and antimony. The survey will consist of approximately 8-line kilometers, enabling the Company's technical team to advance to the next phase of targeting in this newly discovered system.

As announced in a press release dated October 17, 2019, the Company has also staked the Macha Machay claims as a result of its previously completed regional exploration program. The new claims, which contained the highest copper values in stream sediments observed through the regional program, are located adjacent to the Company's Milpoc target and are within the land area where the Company has an existing community agreement.

See the press releases for complete results from the Company's geophysical and geochemical surface programs at Sombrero.



Curibaya

Figure 6: Illustrates the position of the Curibaya Project with respect to the large copper porphyry mines in southern Peru.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Curibaya (continued)

On August 2, 2019, the Company acquired the rights to the Sambalay and Salvador concessions adjacent to the wholly owned Curibaya porphyry property in southern Peru, which was staked by the Company in 2016. Under the terms of the mining concession transfer agreement with Wild Acre Metals (Peru) S.A.C., the Company paid US\$250,000 on transfer of the concessions in favour of Corisur. The Sambalay concessions are subject to a combined 3% NSR royalty, 0.5% of which is buyable for US\$1.0 million. The Salvador concessions are subject to a 2% NSR royalty and a US\$2.0 million production payment, payable at the time a production decision is made, and to secure payment of such consideration a legal mortgage is recorded in the registry files of the Salvador concessions.

The Sambalay and Salvador concessions together encompass a 4 by 4 kilometer alteration system that shows affinities to precious metal low to intermediate sulphidation systems. Historical high-grade sampling includes up to 13.50% copper, 23.6 g/t gold and 14,180 g/t silver (Figure 6), however despite these results, Auryn is unaware of any historical systematic exploration or drilling on the properties.

Collectively, the Curibaya project now covers approximately 11,000 hectares and is located 48 km from the provincial capital of Tacna and is accessible by road. The project lies 11 km south of the Incapuquio regional fault, which is viewed as a major control on the emplacement of mineralized porphyries in the region. The concessions are outside the 50km border zone and therefore do not require the Peruvian government to approve the acquisition by Auryn.

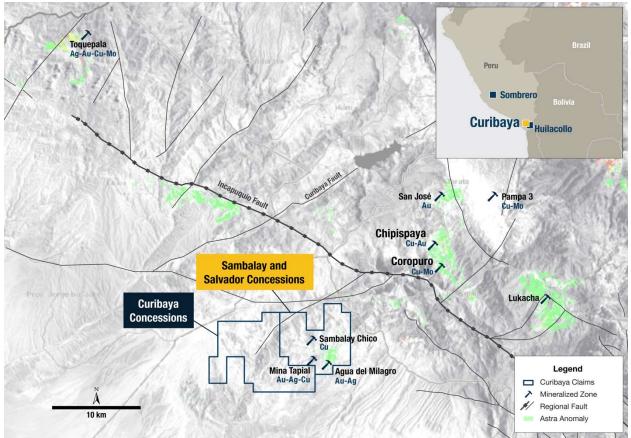


Figure 7: Illustrates the locations of the Sambalay and Salvador concessions in relation to the Curibaya concessions and other projects in the region.

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1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Curibaya (continued)

2019/2020 Curibaya Exploration

Since acquiring the Sambalay and Salvador concessions in August 2019, the Company completed a first-pass reconnaissance rock sampling program in Q4 2019 which sampled high-grade mineralization throughout a 1.5 km by 4.5 km quartz – sericite – pyrite alteration system. This was followed up with geological mapping and additional rock and channel sampling in early 2020. In total, 481 rock samples, 87 channel samples and 9 stream sediment samples have been taken. The goal of the exploration to date has been to gain a better understanding the spatial distribution of high-grade mineralization throughout the alteration system as well as confirming results from historical rock samples. Highlights from the 2019 and 2020 sampling include up to 7,990 g/t silver, 17.65 g/t gold and 6.97% copper.

The Company's ongoing exploration program selectively sampled veins in previously unsampled areas and in doing so identified a new zone of mineralization approximately one kilometer to the northeast of previous sampling extending the alteration system to a 4 km by 4 km area. Through geological mapping a series of rhyolite to dacite flow dome complexes have been identified which the Company believes may be the sources of the widespread, high-grade precious metal veins sampled to date. In addition, a float sample 800 meters to the northeast returned grades of up to 9,180g/t silver and 42.6g/t gold (Figures 8 and 9) and will be followed up on in the next round of field work. See press releases dated February 28, 2020, November 14 and October 28, 2019 for full results from the Company's surface programs at Curibaya.

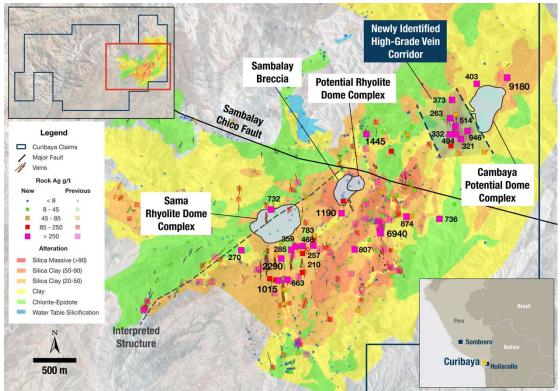


Figure 8: Illustrates additional silver values from vein samples taken across the project area and the new north-south trending corridor of veins over approximately 400 meters that have been identified.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Curibaya (continued)

2019/2020 Curibaya Exploration

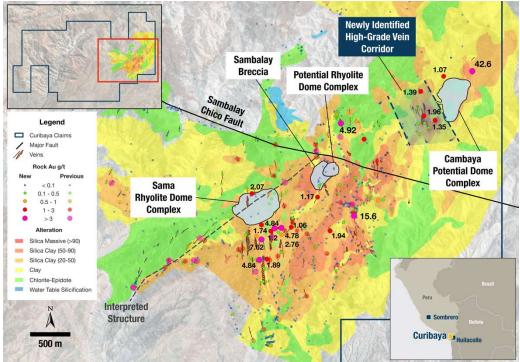


Figure 9: Illustrates additional gold values from vein samples taken across the project area and the new north-south trending corridor of veins over approximately 400 meters that have been identified.

On June 17, 2020 the Company received approval from the Peruvian government to resume work activities at Curibaya. The work plan at Curibaya consists of:

- Improvement of road access, due to previous flood damage, and establishment of an exploration camp on site (currently underway).
- 450-line-kilometer airborne magnetics and radiometrics surveys over the four-by-five-kilometer alteration center that hosts the high-grade precious metal veins.
- Up to 2000 meters of channel sampling along both the defined vein corridors and the margins of the dome complexes, which Auryn's technical team believes are the source of the high-grade veins observed on the project.
- 30-line kilometers of ground-based geophysical induced polarization surveys across the vein corridors and the margins of the dome complexes.

Huilacollo

The Huilacollo property, located in the Tacna province of southern Peru, comprises 2,000 hectares of intense hydrothermal alteration over a 4 by 6 km area that is consistent with epithermal Au/Ag mineralization. Historic drilling has identified a continuously mineralized gold/silver zone open in all directions. Contained within this area, there appears to be higher grade mineralization focused along well-defined feeder structures as highlighted by trench intercepts up to 38m at 6.7 g/t Au and drill holes including 34m at 2.14 g/t. The Company acquired the rights to Huilacollo through an option agreement with a local Peruvian company, Inversiones Sol S.A.C., under which the Company may acquire a 100% interest, subject to an NSR, through a combination of work expenditures and cash payments totaling US\$7.0 million and US\$8.75 million respectively. As of May 11, 2019, the Company had spent US\$4.5 million at the Huilacollo project and did not satisfy the accumulated work expenditure requirement of US\$5.0 million at that date. Under the terms of the Huilacollo option, the Company elected instead to make a cash payment of US\$258,000 equal to 50% of the shortfall at the due date to keep the option in good standing.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.2.2 Peruvian projects (continued)

Huilacollo (continued)

Effective April 3, 2020, the Company declared force majeure under its Huilacollo option as a result of the COVID-19 shutdown in Peru, allowing the Company to defer the option payment that was otherwise due May 11, 2020. Force Majeure was lifted on June 5, 2020, due to the Peruvian Governments easing of COVID-19 restrictions. As a result, the option payment became due in July 2020 and together with the finder's fee was paid subsequent to the quarter end.

Huilacollo Exploration

During 2017 and 2018 the Company completed its initial drill program, comprising five holes, at Huilacollo. Drilling successfully expanded mineralization to the northwest by 100 meters with drill hole 17-HUI-002 intersecting 62 meters of 0.45 g/t Au (including 22 meters of 0.71g/t Au) oxide mineralization from surface and drill hole 17-HUI-004 intersecting 22 meters of 0.2 g/t Au 100 meters to the southwest from hole 17-HUI-002. Additional drilling would target further extensions of mineralization as well as surface mineralization discovered at the Tacora prospect. The Company is currently determining its future exploration programs for Huilacollo.

Baños del Indio

Despite the Company acting in good faith in its negotiations with the community, the Company was unable to reach an access agreement in order to initiate its exploration program on the Baños del Indio property and as such the Company chose to terminate the Baños del Indio option in accordance with the agreement. On February 7, 2020, the Company formally gave notice to the option holder that it was terminating the agreement effective March 8, 2020. The Company had previously incurred a total of \$337 (US\$256,000) in option fees and other acquisition costs in relation to the Baños del Indio property, all of which were fully impaired as at December 31, 2019.

1.2.3 Committee Bay and Gibson MacQuoid projects

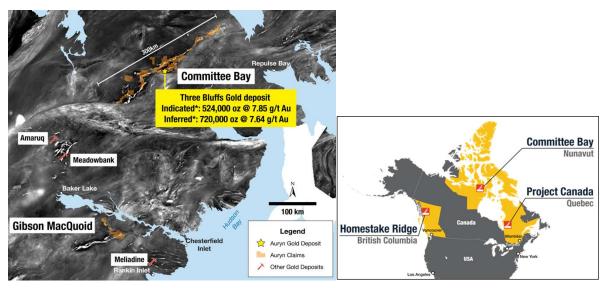


Figure 10 - regional map showing the locations of the Committee Bay and Gibson MacQuoid projects

Committee Bay

The Committee Bay Project comprises approximately 280,000 hectares situated along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt approximately 180 km northeast of the Meadowbank mine operated by Agnico Eagle Mines Limited.

The Committee Bay belt comprises one of a number of Archean aged greenstone belts occurring within the larger Western Churchill province of north-eastern Canada. The character and history of rock packages, and the timing and nature of mineralization occurring within the belt is considered to be equivalent to that of other significant gold bearing Archean greenstones within the Western Churchill Province, which hosts deposits such as Meadowbank, Meliadine and Amaruq.

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1.2.3 Committee Bay and Gibson MacQuoid projects (continued)

Ownership

The Committee Bay project is held 100% by Auryn subject to a 1% NSR on the entire project, and an additional 1.5% NSR payable on only 7,596 hectares which is buyable within two years of the commencement of commercial production for \$2,000 for each one-third (0.5%) of the NSR.

Committee Bay Mineral resources

High-grade gold occurrences are found throughout the 300 km strike length of the Committee Bay project with the most advanced being the Three Bluffs deposit that contains the mineral resource as listed in the table below: *(refer to NI43-101 report dated May 31, 2017, as amended October 23, 2017, filed under Auryn's profile at <u>www.sedar.com</u>).

Class		Cut off grade	Tonnes	Gold grade	Contained Au
		(g/t Au)	(t)	(g/t Au)	(oz)
Indicated	Near Surface	3.0	1,760,000	7.72	437,000
	Underground	4.0	310,000	8.57	86,000
			2,070,000	7.85	524,000
Inferred	Near Surface	3.0	590,000	7.56	144,000
	Underground	4.0	2,340,000	7.65	576,000
			2,930,000	7.64	720,000

Table 1: Three Bluffs indicated and inferred resource. See section 1.2.5 for cautionary language concerning mineral resources.

The Three Bluffs deposit remains open along strike and at depth. Future programs will aim to significantly expand upon the current resource.

Committee Bay 2020 Plans

Analysis of 2019 Data and Targeting at Committee Bay

Through the continued use of geophysics in the Company's 2019 exploration program, the Company's technical team made significant advancements in their understanding of how to interpret certain geophysical responses to better aid in targeting high-grade gold mineralization on the property.

During Q2 2020, the Company continued to analyze previous exploration data focusing on conductivity and chargeability couplets. The reprocessing and reinterpretation of geophysical data on a prospect by prospect basis has been instrumental in developing new exploration concepts and will lead to the development of future targets. Sufficient fuel remains on site to complete a modest program and therefore a spring mobilization program was not necessary.

On May 20, 2020 the Company released initial results from the targeting program at two prospects within the Committee Bay Project. Re-interpretation of the electro-magnetic conductivity responses, magnetics and geological data at Anuri has yielded a flat lying, overturned recumbent fold geometry where the main fold hinge target zone is buried at depth. Both boulder trains and previous drill intercepts are interpreted to be associated with the limbs of this fold that are believed to represent the lower grade portions of the mineralized system. A second fold hinge target that has been identified is at the undrilled Amautik prospect, which is characterized by conductivity responses consistent with other high-grade drilling on the Committee Bay belt. The geology at this prospect corresponds with a folded iron formation with strong geochemistry in rock samples with up to 15.7 g/t gold sourced from the hinge zone of the fold. Both the Anuri and Amautik prospect fold hinges will be advanced to drill stage by conductivity responses.

Due to travel restrictions into Nunavut as well as in respect of the local communities concerns over COVID-19, Auryn has informed the stakeholders at Committee Bay that the Company will not conduct field operations in 2020. The Company has initiated a COVID-19 support program in the nearby community of Kugaaruk whereby nine community members identified through discussions with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and Kugaaruk Income Support staff will receive two monthly credits at the Co-Op for groceries.

The Company was successful in extending all reporting and expenditure requirements at Committee Bay for one year under the Nunavut Mining Recorders office COVID-19 relief program.

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Gibson MacQuoid

The Gibson MacQuoid project is an early stage gold exploration project situated between the Meliadine deposit and Meadowbank mine in Nunavut, Canada. The 66 mineral claims that make up the project encompass approximately 120 km of strike length of the prospective greenstone belt and total 51,622 hectares collectively.

The Gibson MacQuoid Greenstone belt is one of a number of Archean aged greenstone belts located in the Western Churchill province of north-eastern Canada. These gold bearing Archean greenstone belts host deposits such as the Three Bluffs, Meadowbank, Amaruq, and Meliadine deposits. In particular, the highly magnetic signature of the Gibson MacQuoid Belt is consistent with the other productive greenstone belts in the eastern Arctic that host large-scale gold deposits.

The Company was successful in extending all reporting and expenditure requirements at Gibson MacQuoid for one year under the Nunavut Mining Recorders office COVID-19 relief program.

1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project

The Homestake Ridge project is located in the prolific Iskut-Stewart-Kisault gold belt in northwestern British Columbia, Canada and covers approximately 7,500 hectares (Figure 11). The project is host to a high-grade gold, silver, copper, lead resource which remains open at depth and along strike.

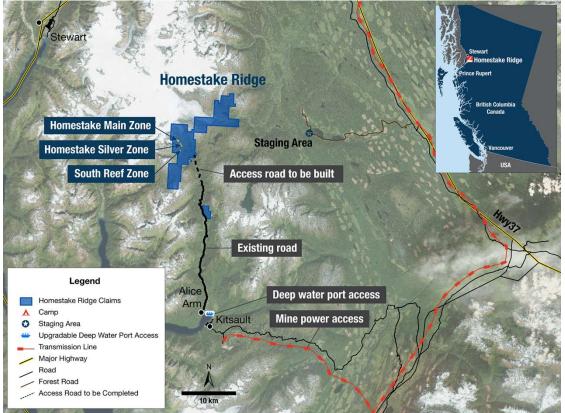


Figure 11: Illustrates the general location and access to infrastructure at the Homestake Ridge project.

2020 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment

On April 15, 2020, the Company announced the results of its initial PEA prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") by MineFill Services Inc. of Seattle, WA with other contributors including Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), now part of SLR Consulting Ltd. (SLR), (QP for updated mineral resource estimate) and One-Eighty Consulting Group (environmental, permitting and social). The Company filed the related PEA on SEDAR at www.sedar.com in July 2020.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project (continued)

PEA Summary - Base Case

Net present value (NPV 5%) after tax and mining duties	US\$108 million
Internal rate of return (IRR) after tax	23.6%
Pre-production capital costs	US\$88 million
After tax payback period	36 months
All in sustaining costs (AISC) per ounce gold	US\$670
PEA life of mine (LOM)	13 years
LOM metal production gold equivalent ounces	590,040 AuEq ounces
LOM average diluted head grade	6.42g/t AuEq
Peak year annual production (year three)	88,660 AuEq ounces
Average LOM payable production	45,400 AuEq ounces
LOM mineralized material mined	3.4 Million tonnes
Mining scenario tonnes per day	900 tonnes

 Table 2: Outlines the key results of the base case PEA which was based on \$1,350/oz gold, \$12/oz silver,

 \$3.00/pound copper, \$1.00/pound lead and an exchange rate of 0.70 (US\$/C\$). See section 1.2.5 regarding technical disclosures and cautionary language concerning mineral resources.

Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

The PEA is based on an updated mineral resource estimate that was prepared in-house by Auryn and audited by RPA using block models constrained to new geological wireframes. Grades for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and antimony were estimated using Inverse Distance (ID3) weighting. Two block models were constructed in Leapfrog Geo Edge software: one for the Homestake Main and Silver deposits and the other for South Reef.

The updated mineral resource estimate was developed using a revised geological model based on a complete re-log of the deposits that defined the geometry of breccia bodies and vein arrays that were successfully traced both laterally and vertically within the deposits. These resulting geometries provided additional confidence in tracing high-grade mineralization within the deposits. The resource remains open for expansion at depth and along strike (Figure 12). The updated mineral resource estimate, summarized in Table 2 below, demonstrates higher grades with a decrease in tonnes as compared to the previous resource estimate dated September 1, 2017 (detailed in a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report dated September 29, 2017 as amended October 23, 2017 and filed on SEDAR) with overall metal content largely unchanged.

	Average Grade			Metal Content					
Classification	Tonnage Mt	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Lead %	Gold oz	Silver Moz	Copper Mlb	Lead Mlb
Total Indicated	0.736	7.02	74.8	0.18	0.077	165,993	1.8	2.87	1.25
Total Inferred	5.545	4.58	100.0	0.13	0.142	816,719	17.8	15.87	17.34

Table 3: Combined Main Homestake, Homestake Silver and South Reef Resources at a 2 g/t AuEq cut-off as of December 31, 2019. See section 1.2.5 regarding technical disclosures and cautionary language concerning mineral resources

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				Average G	rade	Metal Content			ent
Cut-off g/t AuEq	Tonnage Mt	Gold g/t	Silver g/t	Copper %	Lead %	Gold oz	Silver Moz	Copper Mlb	Lead Mlb
					Total Indicated				
5.0	0.372	10.99	131.3	0.20	0.120	131,463	1.6	1.7	0.99
4.0	0.465	9.57	111.2	0.20	0.105	142,911	1.7	2.0	1.07
3.0	0.592	8.18	90.5	0.19	0.090	155,730	1.7	2.5	1.18
2.0	0.736	7.02	74.8	0.18	0.077	165,993	1.8	2.9	1.25
1.0	0.862	6.19	65.2	0.17	0.069	171,441	1.8	3.1	1.32
					Total Inferred				
5.0	2.158	8.25	145.7	0.21	0.216	572,444	10.1	9.8	10.26
4.0	2.972	6.78	133.4	0.18	0.189	648,212	12.8	11.9	12.36
3.0	4.136	5.52	118.6	0.15	0.163	734,275	15.8	14.0	14.84
2.0	5.545	4.58	100.0	0.13	0.142	816,719	17.8	15.9	17.34
1.0	6.448	4.09	90.9	0.12	0.127	847,996	18.9	17.0	18.07

1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project (continued)

Table 4: Mineral Resource Sensitivity by Cut-Off Grade

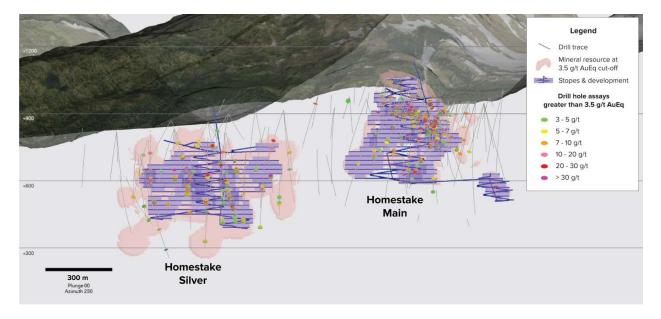


Figure 12: Illustrates a long section of the Homestake Main and Homestake Silver deposits demonstrating the deposits are open at depth and along strike.

PEA Project Overview

To-date the project has been investigated with more than 275 drill holes, totaling more than 90,000 meters. In addition to the three known zones of mineralization, multiple exploration targets remain to be tested. The PEA envisions a 900 tonne per day underground mining operation spanning a 13-year mine life based on a mine plan using a gold price of US\$1,300/oz. Mining would commence in the larger Homestake Main zone first, followed by the Homestake Silver zone around year six and finally the South Reef zone. The material would be treated in a conventional crushing, grinding and flotation plant to produce a copper concentrate, a lead/zinc concentrate and finally Au-Ag dore from cyanide leaching of regrind tailings.

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1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project (continued)

Mining and Processing

The mine plan and production schedule were developed in Deswik mine stope optimizer software (MSO). The principal mining method in the MSO runs was overhand longhole retreat mining on 20-meter sublevel intervals. The minimum mining width was 2.5 meters and a mining cutoff grade of 3.5 g/t AuEq was used to develop the stope wireframes. An ELOS (equivalent linear overbreak) of 0.25 meters was added at the hanging-wall and footwall to account for dilution.

Processing of the Homestake Ridge mineralization is determined by the difference in metal contents across the three deposits included in the study. Given that 97% of the metal value is gold and silver, the realization of the value of the Homestake Ridge deposits will be dependent on the recovery of precious metals. Based on recent metallurgical test work, the optimal processing stream appears to be campaign processing of each deposit in sequence, rather than blending. The flowsheet thus consists of an initial rougher flotation to produce a base metal concentrate, followed by secondary flotation to produce a pyrite concentrate. The pyrite concentrate is then reground and subjected to cyanide leaching to recover the remaining gold and silver in rougher tailings.

The Homestake Main mineralization would be processed first to produce a copper concentrate rich in gold, then Homestake Silver to produce a lead/zinc concentrate rich in silver and finally South Reef to produce a gold concentrate. The metallurgical recoveries are estimated to be 86% for gold, 74% for silver, 70% for copper and 66% for lead.

Capital and Operating Costs

The pre-production capital is estimated at US\$88 million (CAD\$126 million) with US\$86 million (CAD\$123 million) in sustaining capital, primarily capitalized development underground. The PEA is based on owner-operated equipment and manpower. A contingency of 15% has been applied to all direct costs. Details of the pre-production and sustaining capital are shown on Table 5 below:

Expenditure	Initial (US\$M)	Sustaining (US\$M)
Mining Equipment	\$3.0	\$2.1
Surface mobile equipment	\$3.5	\$2.5
Capitalized Underground Development		\$66.4
Tailings	\$8.4	
Site Development – Roads, Airport	\$6.3	
Camp Facilities	\$3.2	
Site Infrastructure	\$3.5	
Power Supply	\$8.4	
Process Plant	\$26.2	
Access Upgrades – barge landing and roads	\$2.1	
EPCM costs – 15% of directs	\$8.7	
Owner Costs – 10% of directs	\$5.8	
Reclamation – tailings		\$3.5
Closure		\$3.5
Water Treatment		\$1.4
Environmental Permits/Baseline Data	\$0.6	
End of Life Salvage		(\$3.5)

Table 5: Capital cost summary

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1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project (continued)

Area	Unit Cost (US\$)	Life-of-Mine (US\$)
Mining (\$/t mined)	\$63.50	\$182.9 million
Processing (\$/t milled)	\$21.00	\$71.9 million
General and Administration (\$/t)	\$14.00	\$48.0 million
Environmental/Water Treatment	\$0.82	\$2.8 million
Community/Social	\$0.17	\$0.6 million
Total Operating Costs (\$/t milled)	\$89.39	\$306.2 million

Table 6: Operating Cost Summary. Operating costs were developed from unit costs for projects of a similar scale in Canada and translated to USD at an exchange rate of 0.70 (US\$/C\$).

Project Economics and Sensitivity Analyses

The following tables illustrate the PEA project economics and the sensitivity of the project to changes in the base case metal prices, operating costs and capital costs. As is typical with precious metal projects, the project is most sensitive to metal prices, followed by operating costs and initial capital costs.

	NPV at 0% (US\$M)	NPV at 5% (US\$M)	NPV at 7% (US\$M)	IRR	Payback (Mo)
Before Tax	\$278	\$170	\$140	30.1%	26
After Tax	\$184	\$108	\$87	23.6%	36

Table 7: Project Economics at \$1,350 Gold

	Gold Price (US\$/oz)	Silver Price (US\$/oz)	NPV at 0% (US\$M)	NPV at 5% (US\$M)	IRR	Payback (Mo)
40%	\$1,890	\$16.80	\$373	\$239	39.4%	31
30%	\$1,755	\$15.60	\$326	\$206	35.8%	32
20%	\$1,620	\$14.40	\$278	\$173	32.0%	33
10%	\$1,485	\$13.20	\$231	\$141	28.0%	34
Base Case	\$1,350	\$12.00	\$184	\$108	23.6%	36
-10%	\$1,215	\$10.80	\$137	\$75	18.8%	40
-20%	\$1,080	\$9.60	\$90	\$42	13.2%	46
-30%	\$945	\$8.40	\$39	\$6	6.4%	75

Table 8: Metal Price Sensitivity – After-Tax

	NPV at 0% (US\$M)	NPV at 5% (US\$M)	IRR	Payback (Mo)
20%	\$145	\$82	20.1%	39
10%	\$165	\$95	21.9%	38
Base Case	\$184	\$108	23.6%	36
-10%	\$203	\$121	25.3%	35
-20%	\$223	\$134	26.9%	35

Table 9: Operating Cost Sensitivity – After-Tax

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	NPV at 0% (US\$M)	NPV at 5% (US\$M)	IRR	Payback (Mo)
20%	\$149	\$79	17.1%	43
10%	\$167	\$93	20.1%	40
Base Case	\$184	\$108	23.6%	36
-10%	\$201	\$128	27.7%	34
-20%	\$219	\$137	32.5%	33

1.2.4 Homestake Ridge project (continued)

Table 10: Capital Cost Sensitivity – After-Tax

Indigenous and Community Relations

The pursuit of environmentally sound and socially responsible mineral development guides all of Auryn's activities as the Company understands the broad societal benefits that responsible mining can bring, as well as the risks that must be managed through the implementation of sustainable development practices. Auryn strives to maintain the highest standards of environmental protection and community engagement at all of its projects.

Auryn considers sustainability to include the pursuit of three mutually reinforcing pillars: environmental and cultural heritage protection; social and community development; and, economic growth and opportunity. The Company assesses the environmental, social and financial benefits and risks of all our business decisions and believes this commitment to sustainability generates value and benefits for local communities and shareholders alike.

Auryn places a priority on creating mutually beneficial, long-term partnerships with the communities and countries in which it operates, and with its shareholders, respecting their interests as its own. At the community level, the Company works to establish constructive partnerships to address and contribute to local priorities and interests and ensure that local people benefit both socially and economically from its activities.

Auryn has undertaken early and ongoing engagement with respect to the Homestake Ridge gold project since January 2017. Engagement goals include providing Indigenous groups, residents of nearby communities and other regional interests with corporate and project-related information, details of work programs and other activities being undertaken in the field, project updates and opportunities for feedback and local involvement in the Homestake Ridge project.

Auryn's approach to Indigenous and stakeholder engagement provides opportunities and benefits through:

- the provision of jobs and training programs
- contracting opportunities
- capacity funding for Indigenous engagement
- sponsorship of community events

Members of local Indigenous groups comprise approximately 40% of Auryn's Homestake Ridge project team. Two of our primary contractors are local Indigenous-owned companies. Auryn and the Nisga'a Lisims Government entered into a Confidentiality Agreement in January 2020. The parties look forward to a collaborative relationship based on mutual respect and a desire for economic prosperity generated by responsible natural resource development in British Columbia.

The Company filed a NI43-101 PEA report on SEDAR on June 24, 2020. Plans for 2020 are still being developed for the Homestake Ridge project and will take into consideration the conclusions and recommendations of the preliminary economic assessment.

The BC Chief Gold Commissioner pursuant to section 66 of the *Mineral Tenure Act,* extended all reporting and expenditure requirements until December 31, 2020 for mineral titles.

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1.2.5 Qualified persons and technical disclosures

Michael Henrichsen, P. Geo., Chief Operating Officer of Auryn, is the Qualified Person with respect to the technical disclosures in this MD&A.

Sombrero Age Dating, 2019

A total of seven samples of magmatic rocks were collected for U-Pb zircon geochronology analysis. From those, two samples (referred to above as A and B) were sent to Geolab SHRIMP IIe, Institute of Geochemistry – University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. They were analysed through the 'Sensitive High Resolution Ion Microprobe IIe' method, or SHRIMP. The other five samples (C, D, E, F, and G) were sent to CODES Analytical Laboratory, University of Tasmania, Australia, where it was found that only three contained zircon. Those three samples were then analysed with an ASI RESOLution S-155 ablation system with a Coherent Compex Pro 110 Ar-F excimer laser.

Channel Sampling 2018/2019 (Sombrero, Peru)

Analytical samples were taken from each 1 meter (channels 18SRT-04 through 18SRT-09) or 2 meter (channels 18SRT-10 – 18SRT-20) interval of channel floor resulting in approximately 2-3kg of rock chips material per sample. Collected samples were sent to ALS Lab in Lima, Peru for preparation and analysis. All samples are assayed using 30g nominal weight fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA25) and multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS61). Where MS61 results were greater or near 10,000 ppm Cu, Zn or Pb the assays were repeated with ore grade four acid digest method (OG62). QA/QC programs for 2018/2019 channel grab samples using internal standard and blank samples; field and lab duplicates indicate good overall accuracy and precision.

Intervals were calculated using a minimum of a 0.1% Cu cut-off at beginning and end of the interval and allowing for no more than six consecutive meters of less than 0.1% Cu with a minimum length of the resulting composite of 5m. Copper and gold equivalent grades (CuEq and AuEq) were calculated for 2018 using gold price of US\$1300/oz and copper price of US\$3.28/lb and for 2019 using gold price of US\$1300/oz and copper price of US\$3.00/lb.

Historical Fierrazo Diamond Drill Hole (DDH) Re-Sampling 2019 (Sombrero)

Sample intervals averaged 2 meters where historical sample intervals taken and otherwise were 2 meters. Where at least half of HQ diameter core was present it was sawed into equal parts on site. Otherwise historical crush rejects were used in lieu of the core. In total 481 quarter core, 20 half core, and 10 crush rejects, approximately 3-5kg each, were sent to ALS Lab in Lima, Peru for preparation and analysis. All samples were assayed using 30g nominal weight fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA25) and multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS61). Where MS61 results were near or greater than 10,000 ppm Cu the assays were repeated with ore grade four acid digest method (OG62). QA/QC programs using internal standard samples, field and lab duplicates and blanks indicate good accuracy and precision in a large majority of standards assayed.

Intervals were calculated using a minimum of a 0.1% Cu cut-off at beginning and end of the interval and allowing for no more than six consecutive meters of less than 0.1% Cu with a minimum length of the resulting composite of 5 meters.

Rocks 2019/2020 (Sombrero & Curibaya, Peru)

Approximately 2-3kg of material was collected for analysis and sent to ALS Lab in Lima, Peru for preparation and analysis. All samples are assayed using 30g nominal weight fire assay with ICP finish (Au-ICP21) and multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS61). Where ICP21 results were > 3 g/t Au the assay were repeated with 30g nominal weight fire assay with gravimetric finish (Au-GRA21). Where MS61 results were greater or near 10000 ppm Cu, 10000ppm Pb or 100ppm Ag the assay were repeated with ore grade four acid digest method (OG62). Where OG62 results were greater or near 1500ppm Ag the assays were repeated with 30g nominal weight fire assay with gravimetric finish (Ag-GRA21). QA/QC programs for 2019/2020 rock samples using company and lab duplicates, standards and blanks indicate good accuracy and precision in a large majority of standards assayed. These samples were collected in a non-representative manner. The mineralization may not be reflective of the underlying system.

Historical Grab Samples – Sambalay and Salvador

The historical grab samples on Sambalay and Salvador were collected by Teck (2010-2011), Compania de Exploraciones Orion SAC (2010-2011) and Wild Acre Metals (2012-2013). Auryn has not conducted any due diligence on whether appropriate QA/QC protocols were followed in the collection of these samples, nor can it confirm their accuracy or repeatability.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.2.5 Qualified persons and technical disclosures (continued)

Channel Sampling 2020 - Curibaya

Analytical samples were taken from each 1-meter interval of trench floor resulting in approximately 2-3kg of rock chips material per sample. Collected samples were sent to ALS Lab in Arequipa, Peru for preparation and then to Lima, Peru for analysis. All samples are assayed using 30g nominal weight fire assay with atomic absorption finish (Au-AA25) and multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS61). Where MS61 results were greater or near 10000 ppm Cu, 10000ppm Pb or 100ppm Ag the assay were repeated with ore grade four acid digest method (Cu,Pb,Ag-OG62). Where OG62 results were greater or near 1500ppm Ag the assay were repeated with 30g nominal weight fire assay with gravimetric finish (Ag-GRA21). QA/QC programs for 2020 channel samples using internal standard and blank samples; field and lab duplicates indicate good overall accuracy and precision.

Committee Bay Resource Estimate and Technical Report

Three Bluffs resource estimations were completed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("RPA") (see the Technical Report on the Three Bluffs Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada filed on the SEDAR on May 31, 2017 as amended October 23, 2017).

Homestake Ridge Updated Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment

The Homestake Ridge updated mineral resource estimate was prepared internally and audited by RPA and is effective December 31, 2019. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves dated May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions), as incorporated by reference in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), were followed for Mineral Resource estimation. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t AuEq and AuEq values were calculated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,300 per ounce, silver price at US\$20 per ounce and copper price at US\$2.5 per pound and an exchange rate of US\$/C\$1.20. The AuEq calculation included provisions for metallurgical recoveries, treatment charges, refining costs and transportation. Bulk density ranges from 2.69 t/m3 to 3.03 t/m3, depending on the domain. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding. The Qualified Person responsible for this mineral resource estimate is Philip A. Geusebroek, P. Geo., RPA.

The updated resource estimate is included in the Company's PEA which, in accordance with NI 43-101, the Company filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on June 24, 2020. The PEA was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 by MineFill Services Inc. of Seattle, WA with other contributors including RPA (per above), and One-Eighty Consulting Group (environmental, permitting and social).

The Company cautions that the PEA is preliminary in nature in that it includes Inferred Mineral Resources which are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be characterized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Forward Looking Information and Additional Cautionary Language related to the PEA

Certain information contained in the above disclosure contains forward-looking statements and information about the economic analyses for the Homestake Ridge Gold Project and its potential for development and expansion, the anticipated IRR and NPV for the project, capital and operating costs, processing and recovery estimates and strategies, proposed mining method and development plans, mineral resource estimates and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the matters and activities contemplated in this disclosure.

Such forward looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company as of the date of such statements, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The assumptions made by the Company in preparing the forward looking statements contained in this disclosure, which may prove to be incorrect, include, but are not limited to: the specific assumptions set forth above and in the Technical Report; that the Company is able to develop the property in the manner set out in the Technical Report; that the Company is able to develop the property is able to complete the consultation with the Indigenous people in the area of that Homestake Ridge Gold Project; that the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar, and the United States dollar remain consistent with current levels or as set out in this press release; that prices for gold and silver remain consistent with the Company's expectations; that prices for key mining supplies, including labour costs and consumables, remain consistent with the Company's current expectations; that Company's current estimates of mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery are accurate; and that there are no material variations in the current tax and regulatory environment. Many factors, known and unknown, could cause the actual results to be materially different from those expressed or implied.

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1.2.5 Qualified persons and technical disclosures (continued)

Forward Looking Information and Additional Cautionary Language related to the PEA (continued)

By its nature, this information is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that may be general or specific and which give rise to the possibility that expectations, forecasts, predictions, projections or conclusions will not prove to be accurate, that assumptions may not be correct and that objectives, strategic goals and priorities will not be achieved. Factors that could cause future results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include: availability of financing to fund the Company's exploration and development activities, the ability of the Company's exploration program to identify and expand mineral resources, operational risks in exploration and development for gold and silver, the Company's ability to realize the PEA, delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures, uncertainty as to calculation of mineral resources, changes in commodity and power prices, changes in interest and currency exchange rates, the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, inaccurate geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral resources), changes in development or mining plans due to changes in logistical, technical or other factors, title defects, government approvals and permits, cost escalation, changes in general economic conditions or conditions in the financial markets, environmental regulation, operating hazards and risks, delays, taxation rules, competition, public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and other uninsurable risks. liquidity risk, share price volatility, dilution and future sales of common shares, aboriginal claims and consultation. cybersecurity threats, climate change, delays and other risks described in the Company's documents filed with Canadian and U.S. securities regulatory authorities. Readers should refer to the risks discussed in the Company's Annual Information Form and MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019 and subsequent continuous disclosure filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators available at www.sedar.com and the Company's registration statement on Form 40-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and available at www.sec.gov. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimates

This disclosure uses the terms "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource", which are Canadian mining terms as defined in and required to be disclosed in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), which references the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") – CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("CIM Standards"), adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. However, these terms are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 ("Industry Guide 7") under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and, until recently, have not been permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC has adopted amendments to its disclosure rules to modernize the mineral property disclosure requirements for issuers whose securities are registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act. These amendments became effective February 25, 2019 (the "SEC Modernization Rules") with compliance required for the first fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The SEC Modernization Rules replace the historical disclosure requirements for mining registrants that were included in SEC Industry Guide 7.

United States investors are cautioned that there are differences in the definitions under the SEC Modernization Rules and the CIM Standards. Accordingly, there is no assurance any mineral reserves or mineral resources that the Company may report as "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources" under NI 43- 101 would be the same had the Company prepared the reserve or resource estimates under the standards adopted under the SEC Modernization Rules. United States investors are also cautioned that while the SEC will now recognize "indicated mineral resources" and "inferred mineral resources", investors should not assume that any part or all of the mineralization in these categories will ever be converted into a higher category of mineral resources or into mineral reserves. Mineralization described using these terms has a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and feasibility than mineralization that has been characterized as reserves. Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to assume that any "indicated mineral resources" or "inferred mineral resources" that the Company reports are or will be economically or legally mineable. Further, "inferred mineral resources" have a greater amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Therefore, United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the "inferred mineral resources" exist. In accordance with Canadian securities laws, estimates of "inferred mineral resources" cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. except in limited circumstances where permitted under NI 43-101. In addition, United States investors are cautioned that a preliminary economic assessment cannot support an estimate of either "proven mineral reserves" or "probable mineral reserves" and that no feasibility studies have been completed on the Company's mineral properties.

Accordingly, information contained in this disclosure describing the Company's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.2.5 Qualified persons and technical disclosures (continued)

Peruvian interests within a special economic zone - Auryn holds certain interests in Peru through Corisur Peru SAC, which controls (among other) certain licenses (including the Huilacollo project) that are located within a special legal zone which runs 50km back from the Peruvian border. As a non-Peruvian company, Auryn's right to ultimately acquire title over the shares issued by Corisur Peru SAC and to own and/or exploit these licenses requires approval from the Peruvian government. While Auryn is in the process of submitting its applications and does not foresee any legal reason why it would be denied the approval, some risk of denial or delay should be assumed to exist.

1.3 Selected annual financial information

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017 (Restated ¹)
Comprehensive loss for the period	\$ 14,136	\$ 17,389	\$ 36,578
Net loss for the period	\$ 13,933	\$ 17,674	\$ 36,500
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.48
Total assets	\$ 42,962	\$ 43,523	\$ 43,759
Total long-term liabilities	\$2,134	\$1,891	\$ 1,662

¹ Restated for change in accounting policy as disclosed in note 4 of the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The Company generated no revenues from operations during the above periods.

1.4 Discussion of operations

Three months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 (Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019)

During the three months ended June 30, 2020, the Company reported a loss of \$2,575 and loss per share of \$0.02, compared to a loss of \$5,045 and loss per share of \$0.05 for the same period in 2019. Significant variances within operating expenses and other expenses, which in combination resulted in the \$2,470 decrease in the current period's loss, are discussed as follows:

Operating expenses

- (1) Exploration and evaluation costs in Q2 2020 were \$893 compared to \$2,425 in Q2 2019, a decrease of \$1,532, driven almost entirely by the lower activity as a result of COVID-19. The costs of spring mobilization for exploration activities was seen in Q2 2019 which did not recur in Q2 2020.
- (2) Following expenditure rationalization in 2019, a lower volume of options were issued and therefore the share based compensation and employee bonus structure has reduced compared to previous years.

Other expenses and income:

- (3) Finance expense of \$125 was recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2020 in relation to the Amended Bridge Loan that was entered into in September 2019, and amended in February 2020. There was no such expense reported in Q2 2019.
- (4) During Q2 2020 the Company recorded a gain of \$226 on its investment in marketable securities which is driven by the market price of the marketable securities at each period end. There was a gain of \$53 recorded on its investment in marketable securities for Q2 2019.

Six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 (YTD 2020 vs. YTD 2019)

During the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company reported a net loss of \$5,131 and loss per share of \$0.05 compared to a net loss of \$6,971 and loss per share of \$0.08 for the same period in 2019. The \$1,840 decrease in net loss in the current period is driven by a \$1,375 decrease in the exploration and evaluation costs and \$1,098 decrease in fees, salaries and other employee benefits. The drivers behind the significant variances for the six month period in 2020 compared to 2019 is consistent with that described above for the three-month period.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.4 Discussion of operations (continued)

Summary of Project Costs

During the six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company incurred nominal mineral property acquisition costs and \$1,825 in exploration and evaluation costs on its projects.

	Committee Bay & Gibson MacQuoid	Homestake Ridge	Peru	Total
Acquisition costs				
Balance as at December 31, 2019	\$ 19,085	\$ 16,060	\$ 4,569	\$ 39,714
Additions	-	-	2	2
Change in estimate of provision for site reclamation and closure	186	-	-	186
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	(190)	(190)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	\$ 19,271	\$ 16,060	\$ 4,761	\$ 40,092

	Commi Bay & Gib MacQu	son	Homes F	stake lidge		Peru		Total
Exploration and evaluation costs								
Assaying	\$	20	\$	16	\$	10	\$	46
Exploration Drilling		26		-		-		26
Camp cost, equipment and field supplies		123		16		92		231
Geological consulting services		2		173		93		268
Permitting, environmental and community costs		25		7		309		341
Expediting and mobilization		5		-		5		10
Salaries and wages		195		81		376		652
Fuel and consumables		-		-		2		2
Aircraft and travel		-		2		49		51
Share based compensation		38		16		144		198
Total for the six months ended June 30, 2020	\$	434	\$	311	\$ 1	,080,	\$ 1	l,825

Future operations and 2020 expenditure forecast

Following the announcement of the Agreement in July 2020, as highlighted above, the Company is evaluating plans for the projects in Canada and Peru to allocate the resources appropriately. As part of the Agreement, the Peru projects will be spun out into separate Canadian registered companies and the intention is that these will re-list in the near future and will continue endeavours to advance the projects as outlined in Auryn's MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The Company's business objectives with respect to the projects for the next twelve to eighteen months remain largely unchanged from those disclosed in the annual reporting for the year ended December 31, 2019, including expenditure plans for approximately \$12.5 million for the purpose of advancing the exploration.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.4 Discussion of operations (continued)

Future operations and 2020 expenditure forecast (continued)

The Company's 2020 business objectives are outlined below:

- Sombero: During the 2020 year the Company will continue to work towards completing its drill permit in order to commence drilling at the Sombrero main target. Working with local communities to obtain additional access agreements will also remain a focus for the Company in order to initiate its surface work programs at the Nioc and Good Lucky targets, and to complete screening work across other parts of its expansive land package.
- Curibaya: The focus for 2020 will be to advance the Curibaya project to drill-ready stage through additional mapping, sampling and the completion of both ground-based and airborne geophysical surveys. Once the targeting is complete, the Company will apply for an FTA drill permit at Curibaya which will allow for up to 20 drill pads.
- Committee Bay: The Company is getting close to completing its desktop targeting work to identify areas for future ground based IP surveying. A small field program may be completed during the summer season in order to ground truth the preliminary targets identified from the desktop study.
- Homestake Ridge: Following on from the publication of the PEA in June 2020, driving a coordinated drilling program for 2021, and incorporating advanced geotechnology to create a complete metallurgical analysis.

Assuming the successful completion of the acquisition of Eastmain and related private placement financing of at least \$15 million in the coming months, the Company's capital available for the next 12 months will drive forward the exploration programs for the projects in Canada as outlined above. The plan to transfer ownership of the Peru projects to separate SpinCos includes an allocation of approximately \$7.5 million cash from Auryn which will support the exploration activities going forward.

Three months ended	Interest income	Net loss	Comprehensive loss	Loss per share
	In th	nousands of Can	adian dollars except per	share amounts
	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 30, 2020	19	2,575	2,756	0.02
March 31, 2020	32	2,556	2,171	0.03
December 31, 2019	10	2,990	3,072	0.03
September 30, 2019	14	3,918	3,871	0.04
June 30, 2019	19	5,045	5,139	0.05
March 31, 2019	1	1,926	2,000	0.02
December 31, 2018	33	2,351	2,166	0.03
September 30, 2018	31	7,488	7,545	0.08
June 30, 2018	34	4,372	4,281	0.05

1.5 Summary of quarterly results

During the last eight quarters, the Company's net loss has ranged between \$7,488 and \$1,926. In the time period reflected, the largest losses are generally recorded in the second and third quarters each year due to the timing of option grants, which typically occur in the second quarter, and the Company's summer exploration programs at its Canadian projects, which occur during the third quarter.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.6/1.7 Financial position and liquidity and capital resources

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,417	\$ 775
Mineral property interests	\$ 40,092	\$ 39,714
Current liabilities	\$ 4,391	\$ 4,005
Non-current liabilities	\$ 2,337	\$ 2,134

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had unrestricted cash of \$11,302 (December 31, 2019 - \$660) and a working capital balance of \$8,367 (December 31, 2019 working capital deficit - \$2,293) which includes cash and the Amended Bridge Loan obligation which was converted to shares after the quarter ended. Contractual obligations as at June 30, 2020, are reflected in the table below and include accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,280 and the Bridge Loan payable, including interest accrued at the quarter end, which totals \$3,111.

Contractual Obligations as of June 30, 2020	Payment terms	Amount
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Immediately	\$ 1,280
Bridge loan and interest payable	By Sep 12, 2020	3,111
Total		\$ 4,391

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company used cash of \$1,885 and \$4,381, respectively, in operating activities compared to \$3,086 and \$4,783, respectively, in the same periods in 2019. Although the cash outflow in the six month periods is comparable, the cash outflow in the second quarter of 2020 is substantially lower than the cash outflow in the second quarter of 2019 due to the lower exploration activity as detailed above.

Cash flows related to investing activities was minimal for both of the comparable periods.

In February 2020, the Company offered a non-brokered private placement of shares for gross proceeds of \$15,000, driving cash inflow from financing activities for the first six months of 2020 of \$14,972 compared to the same period in 2019 where a private placement generated gross proceeds of \$5,255 driving cash inflow from financing activities for the first six months of 2019 of \$5,605.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the Company used cash for financing activities of \$33 relating to proceeds from option exercises which was more than offset by belated costs for the February 2020 private placement share offering. This compares to cash generated by financing activities of \$38 in the same three months in 2019 from the proceeds from option exercises

The 2020 Offering has allowed the Company to meet its short term liquidity needs and the conversion by the Lender of the Amended Bridge Loan to shares on July 7, 2020, has reduced the imminent cash requirements of the Company, and is now debt-free.

Despite the cash injection from the 2020 Offering, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern remains dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing going forward and while the Company has been successful at raising capital in the past, there can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient financing to meet its future capital requirements or that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company in the future.

Capital Resources

February 2020 Private Placement and Bridge Loan Amendment

In February 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$15,000 ("2020 Offering") which was closed in two tranches and consisted of 9,375,000 common shares (the "2020 Shares") priced at CAD\$1.60 per 2020 Share, and total insider participation of 271,875 Shares for proceeds of \$435. A total of \$59 was paid in commissions for the 2020 Offering.

The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the 2020 Offering to fund continued surface exploration at its Sombrero and Curibaya projects located in southern Peru and for general working capital and \$8,367 of unrestricted cash and working capital remains at June 30, 2020. Share issue costs related to the 2020 Offering totalled \$239, which included \$59 in commissions, and \$180 in other issuance costs. A reconciliation of the impact of the 2020 Offering on share capital is as follows:

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1.6/1.7 Financial position and liquidity and capital resources (continued)

Capital Resources (continued)

	Number of common shares	Impact on share capital
Common shares issued at \$1.60 per share	9,375,000	\$ 15,000
Cash share issue costs	-	(239)
Proceeds net of share issue costs	9,375,000	\$ 14,761

Bridge Loan and Amendment

In September 2019, the Company entered the Bridge Loan facility for \$3,000 which incurred interest at 10%, payable annually or on repayment of the principal, and had a term of one year from the date of advancement (the "Maturity Date"), however, could be repaid without penalty at any time after 90 days of advancement at the discretion of the Company. The Bridge Loan is secured by a first charge general security agreement over all of the Company's present and future assets.

Concurrent with the closing of the first tranche of the 2020 Offering, on February 5, 2020, the Company entered the Bridge Loan Amendment which provided mutual conversion rights to the lender and the Company, and also reduced the annual interest rate from 10% to 5% from the date of amendment. Under the terms of the Bridge Loan Amendment, the lender had the right to convert the \$3 million of principal that has been advanced to-date, and \$123 of interest that had accrued to-date (the "Amended Bridge Loan"), into common shares at the price of \$1.60, while the Company has the right to require conversion if the Company's common shares trade on the TSX at a price of \$2.50 or more for any five consecutive trading days prior to the loan's maturity date.

As noted above, the Lender converted the Bridge Loan to equity on July 7, 2020, the arrangement was cancelled, and the related security was discharged.

Exercise of Share Options

During the six months ended June 30, 2020, 125,000 shares were issued as a result of share options being exercised with a weighted average exercise price of approximately \$1.37 for gross proceeds of \$172. Attributed to these share options, fair value of \$94 was transferred from the equity reserves and recorded against share capital.

Other sources of funds

As at June 30, 2020, the other sources of funds potentially available to the Company are through the exercise of outstanding share options and share purchase warrants with terms as follows:

Share options

		Outstanding			Exercisable	
Expiry date	Number of	Exercise	Remaining	Number of	Exercise	Remaining
	options	price	contractual	options	price	contractual
			life (years)			life (years)
Aug 17, 2020	865,000	\$ 1.30	0.13	865,000	\$ 1.30	0.13
June 20, 2021	2,085,000	2.63	0.97	2,085,000	2.63	0.97
Jan 10, 2022	440,000	3.22	1.53	440,000	3.22	1.53
June 20, 2023	651,875	1.42	2.97	651,875	1.42	2.97
June 26, 2023	900,000	1.42	2.99	900,000	1.42	2.99
Feb 7, 2024	200,625	1.36	3.61	174,375	1.36	3.61
Apr 9, 2024	2,755,000	1.96	3.78	2,066,250	1.96	3.78
Aug 21, 2024	70,000	1.82	4.15	43,750	1.82	4.15
Nov 20, 2024	170,000	1.82	4.39	85,000	1.82	4.39
Jun 1, 2025	75,000	1.83	4.92	18,750	1.83	4.92
	8,212,500	\$ 2.01	2.43	7,330,000	\$ 2.02	2.25

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1.6/1.7 Financial position and liquidity and capital resources (continued)

Warrants

Expiry date	Number of warrants	Exercise price	Remaining contractual life (years)
September 12, 2022	500,000*	\$ 2.00	2.2

*The warrants have a term of three years from the date of issue however they do not become exercisable until one year after the advancement of the Bridge Loan.

1.8 Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet arrangements. Earn-in arrangements are not viewed as off-balance sheet arrangements, and there are no other commitments held by the Company at the balance sheet date.

1.9 Transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations. All amounts are unsecured, noninterest bearing and have no specific terms of settlement, unless otherwise noted.

	Three mor	Three months ended June 30,			Six mo	onths end	ed Jun	e 30,
	20	20	2	2019	:	2020	:	2019
Universal Mineral Services Ltd.								
Exploration and evaluation costs:								
Committee Bay and Gibson MacQuoid	\$	57	\$	86	\$	117	\$	167
Homestake		27		30		64		53
Peru		41		103		92		129
Fees, salaries and other employee benefits		78		99		133		191
Insurance		-		-		-		-
Legal and professional fees		4		-		11		-
Marketing and investor relations		24		22		61		40
Office and administration	1	00		105		187		199
Project investigation costs		31		11		35		15
Total transactions for the periods	3	62		456	\$	700	\$	794

Universal Mineral Services Ltd., ("UMS") is a private company with certain directors and officers in common. Pursuant to an agreement dated March 30, 2012 and as amended on December 30, 2015, UMS provides geological, financial and transactional advisory services as well as administrative services to the Company on an ongoing, cost recovery basis. Having these services available through UMS, on an as needed basis, allows the Company to maintain a more efficient and cost-effective corporate overhead structure by hiring fewer full time employees and engaging outside professional advisory firms less frequently. The agreement has an indefinite term and can be terminated by either party upon providing due notice.

The outstanding balance owing to UMS at June 30, 2020 was \$136 (December 31, 2019 – \$235). In addition, the Company had \$150 on deposit with UMS as at June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 - \$150).

1.10 Subsequent events

As noted above, on July 7, 2020, the Company announced the conversion of the 2019 bridge loan ("Bridge Loan") by the loan holder into common shares, thereby leaving Auryn debt-free.

1.11 Proposed transactions

As noted above, on July 29, 2020, the Company announced it had entered into an Agreement to acquire Eastmain.

1.12 Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates and judgments that may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.12 Critical accounting estimates (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are:

i. Provisions

Provisions recognized in the financial statements involve judgments on the occurrence of future events, which could result in a material outlay for the Company. In determining whether an outlay will be material, the Company considers the expected future cash flows based on facts, historical experience and probabilities associated with such future events. Uncertainties exist with respect to estimates made by management and as a result, the actual expenditure may differ from amounts currently reported.

The Company does not have any provisions recorded as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, other than that related to the reclamation obligations which are discussed below.

ii. Reclamation obligations

Management assesses its reclamation obligations annually and when circumstances suggest that a material change to the obligations have occurred. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for rehabilitation and site restoration, as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent, the timing and the cost of reclamation activities, regulatory change, cost increases, and changes in discount rates. Those uncertainties may result in actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future reclamation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the statement of financial position by adjusting the reclamation asset and liability.

iii. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are assessed upon initial recognition to determine whether they meet the definition of a financial asset, financial liability or equity instrument depending on the substance of the contractual arrangement. Judgement is required in making this determination as the substance of a transaction may differ from its legal form. Once a determination is made, IFRS requires that financial instruments be measured at fair value on initial recognition. For financial instruments that do not have quoted market prices or observable inputs, judgements are made in determining what are appropriate inputs and assumptions to use in calculating the fair value.

IFRS also requires that an exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms, or a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it, be treated for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability, and as such, judgment is applied in determining whether a modification is substantial.

Upon initial recognition of the Bridge Loan and then again on the initial recognition of the Amended Bridge Loan, management had to estimate the Company's effective interest rate which was needed in order to fair value the debt component and determine the residual amount to be allocated to the equity component. As result of the Bridge Loan Amendment, management had to make an assessment of whether the modification was substantial and thus be treated for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

iv. Share-based compensation

The Company determines the fair value of share options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This option pricing model requires the development of market-based subjective inputs, including the risk-free interest rate, expected price volatility and expected life of the option. Changes in these inputs and the underlying assumption used to develop them can materially affect the fair value estimate.

There were 75,000 share-based options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2020, and 2,995,000 sharebased options granted during the same period in 2019. The fair value of the share-based options granted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Three months end	ded June 30,	Six months end	ded June 30,
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Risk-free interest rate	0.39%	1.59%	0.39%	1.61%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Share price volatility	58%	62%	58%	63%
Expected forfeiture rate	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected life in years	4.90	4.33	4.90	4.34

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1.12 Critical accounting estimates (continued)

v. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Management judgment and estimates are required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position. Judgments are made as to whether future taxable profits will be available in order to recognize deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, and other capital management transactions. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty and changes in circumstances may alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position and the benefit of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognized. The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities were determined using a future income tax rate of 27% in Canada and 29.5% in Peru.

1.13 Changes in accounting policies including initial adoption

The Company has adopted the following amended accounting standards and policies effective January 1, 2020:

In October 2018 the IASB issued Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 to clarify the definition of material in IAS 1 and align the definition across the standards. The amendments are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from "could influence" to "could reasonably be expected to influence".

The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of material or refer to the term "material" to ensure consistency.

The Company adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 effective January 1, 2020, which did not have a material impact on the Company's interim financial statements.

In October 2018 the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not.

The amendments, which are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, narrow the definition of outputs, add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional concentration test to permit a simplified assessment.

The adoption of the amended standard did not have an immediate impact on the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements but will be applied in assessing any future business combination and asset acquisition scenarios.

1.14 Financial instruments and other instruments

As at June 30, 2020, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, amounts receivable, deposits, accounts payables and accrued liabilities and the Amended Bridge Loan. The fair values of these financial instruments, other than the marketable securities and the Amended Bridge Loan, approximate their carrying values due to their short term to maturity. The Company's marketable securities, which were classified under level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, are measured at fair value using their quoted market price at period end. The Bridge Loan and then the Amended Bridge Loan, on initial recognition, were measured at fair value under level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks including, credit risk, currency risks, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and capital risk. Details of the primary risks that the Company is exposed to are laid out in the notes to the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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1.15 Other requirements

Capital structure

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares Number of common shares issued and outstanding as at August 11, 2020: 107,613,234 Number of common shares issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2020: 104,731,775

Share based options as at August 11, 2020:

		Outstanding			Exercisable	
Expiry date	Number of	Exercise	Remaining	Number of	Exercise	Remaining
	options	price	contractual	options	price	contractual
			life (years)			life (years)
Aug 17, 2020	325,000	\$ 1.30	0.02	325,000	\$ 1.30	0.02
June 20, 2021	2,070,000	2.63	0.86	2,070,000	2.63	0.86
Jan 10, 2022	440,000	3.22	1.42	440,000	3.22	1.42
June 20, 2023	520,000	1.42	2.86	520,000	1.42	2.86
June 26, 2023	850,000	1.42	2.87	850,000	1.42	2.87
Feb 7, 2024	185,000	1.36	3.49	185,000	1.36	3.49
Apr 9, 2024	2,663,125	1.96	3.66	2,318,750	1.96	3.66
Aug 21, 2024	70,000	1.82	4.03	43,750	1.82	4.03
Nov 20, 2024	85,000	1.82	4.28	-	1.82	4.28
Jun 1, 2025	75,000	1.83	4.81	18,750	1.83	4.81
	7,283,125	\$ 2.08	2.44	6,771,250	\$ 2.09	2.32

The Company has 500,000 share purchase warrants outstanding as at August 11, 2020, as reflected in Section 1.6/1.7.

Controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to the Company's certifying officers. The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate DC&P and have concluded that the DC&P the Company have in place are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed under applicable securities regulations is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified.

The Company's management, with the involvement of the CEO and CFO, performs regular reviews of its DC&P to ensure they are designed and operating effectively. As there are inherent limitations in all control systems, any economically feasible control system can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system will prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud.

Management's most recent evaluation of the DC&P was conducted for the year ended December 31, 2019 from which management concluded that the Company's DC&P are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed under applicable securities regulations is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2020 (In thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

1.15 Other requirements (continued)

Internal control over financial reporting

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company assets or incurring liabilities or other obligations that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

It is management's responsibility to establish and maintain adequate ICFR to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

As part of its annual evaluation process, management engaged a third party consultant to perform testing over the design and effectiveness of ICFR as at December 31, 2019. This testing was done under the supervision of the CEO and CFO to support management's evaluation of the key controls based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Management concluded that the Company's ICFR was effective as of that date. There have been no material changes to the DC&P or the ICFR during the six months ended June 30, 2020.

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company's management information circulars, material change reports, press releases and other information are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

<u>"Shawn Wallace"</u> Shawn Wallace President and Chief Executive Officer August 11, 2020