



## **GREAT QUEST FERTILIZER LTD.**

### **Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2015**

*The information in this management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is as of March 24, 2016 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).*

### **FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION**

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Great Quest Fertilizer Ltd. (the "Company" or "Great Quest" or "GQ") and its subsidiaries that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to the business of the Company including, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION**

The Company is a resource development company whose principal business activities include the acquisition, exploration and development of agriculturally related minerals for regional markets. The Company holds phosphate and gold mineral resource projects located principally in Mali, West Africa. The registered address of the Company is located at 10<sup>th</sup> floor, 595, Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. The management of its financing, cash and investments in resource companies is carried out at the Company's head office located in Toronto, Ontario. Corporate direction of the Company's exploration office in Bamako, Mali is carried out through the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Great Quest (Barbados) Limited, which owns Great Quest Mali SA ("GQ Mali"). GQ Mali is the majority shareholder (94%) of Engrais Phosphates du Mali SA ("EPM"). All interests in mineral properties in Mali are held by Great Quest Mali SA.

All dollar figures included herein are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information about the Company has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") under the Company's profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and is available online on the Company's website at [www.greatquest.com](http://www.greatquest.com). The Company's common shares ("Common Shares") are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "GQ"

## HIGHLIGHTS AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following are highlights of events that occurred during and subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2015.

### Operations

#### *Agronomic trials*

The installation of the laboratory with a view to manufacture fertilizer products from material removed from the Tilemsi Phosphate project has been completed. Twelve tons of fertilizer products have been processed. These products will be used for agronomic testing for the seasons 2015/2016 and onwards. Results from agronomic trials carried out on various crops in the previous year confirm that Great Quest fertilizer product formulation performs as well as imported chemical fertilizers, and in some cases, exceed their performance.

#### *Property Permits*

The Dabia Ouest and Sanoukou research permits have been renewed for a further two years. An application for the renewal of the Aderfoul phosphate permit has been lodged with the Malian Authorities.

#### *Environment Permit*

The Ministry of Environment in Mali has granted the Company an environmental permit with respect to the Tilemsi Phosphate project. The environmental permit is an important stepping stone towards the approval of the mining permit.

#### *Preliminary Economic Assessment Report*

The Company filed a Revised Economic Assessment Report, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 with respect to the Tilemsi Phosphate Project. The report is summarized further in this document.

### Financing

On May 20, 2015, the Company closed a private placement of \$688,250, through the issue of 2,294,166 common shares and 2,294,166 warrants. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.50 per share for a period of five years.

On September 18, 2015, the Company closed a private placement of \$204,600, through the issue of 682,000 common shares and 682,000 warrants. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$0.50 per share on or before May 20, 2020.

On February 10, 2016, the Company issued 948,013 common shares in settlement of debts totaling \$284,404 to insiders.

On February 15, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement for \$3,000,000 on a term of three years with no interest. The Lender has the option of converting the loan into common shares at a minimum price of \$0.60. The agreement also provides for issue of a maximum of 5,000,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.60 for a period of three years. To date, \$2,000,000 have been disbursed.

### Situation in Mali

There are still sporadic bombings in Mali's north mainly targeting UN and Malian forces. Germany has announced that it will be sending 650 soldiers to support French soldiers on the ground. It has been reported that warring Tuaregs clans in Northern Mali have agreed to cease hostilities that have been the cause of several deadly conflicts in the area. The Company is pursuing talks with economic groups in the North of Mali for the mining of material on the Tilemsi property and transport the material to Dogofry, where the installation of the beneficiation plant is planned.

Risks pertaining to operations in foreign countries are described within the section “Risks and Uncertainties”.

## **OPERATIONS**

### **FERTILIZER – TILEMSI PHOSPHATE**

The Company is pursuing its plan to become a Pan African Fertilizer manufacturer. The objective is to develop agricultural mineral projects in Africa for local production and distribution of field ready fertilizers.

Our Tilemsi phosphate project is located in Mali, West Africa and will serve Mali and West Africa. The African continent is home for 60% of the world’s arable land (*AGRA - Africa Agriculture Status Report – Focus on Staple Crops, 2013*), yet in West Africa, only 23-30% of the arable land is currently cultivated. Africa is the continent where the fastest agricultural and economic growth is occurring. Since 2000, 62% of all large land purchases for agriculture took place in Africa (*GRAIN*). African Agriculture is expected to grow from \$280 billion annually in 2010 to \$500 billion by 2020 (*AGRA Alliance*). In 2013, Africa was the continent with the fastest growing economies, 5.6% GDP Growth (*World Bank Statistics*).

#### **Agronomic trials**

Over the growing season 2014/2015, the Institut Economique Rurale (“IER”), the research arm of the Ministry of Agriculture in Mali, has carried out a number of trials of different fertilizer formulations, produced from material removed from the Tilemsi Phosphate project.

The study comprised 49 agronomic trials covering the five major agro-ecological regions of Mali, where large-scale commercial agriculture occurs. For 2014/2015, six trials were added in the northern zones Tombouctou and Gao; and though only subsistence agriculture occurs in these areas, the company hopes to participate in agriculturally focused development programs in these areas. Tests were performed on Mali’s most important crops, namely cotton, corn (maize), rice (irrigated, rain-fed and submerged varieties), millet, sorghum, cowpea (or black-eyed pea) and peanut.

The following results compare yields of the listed crops using 100kg/ha dosages of the most common fertilizer blend N 15 – P 15 – K 15. The commercial blends using diammonium phosphate (DAP) for the contained phosphate( P) is compared to the GQ formulation using our processed direct application phosphate for all of the contained P, (“GQ35”). Both of the blends have identical concentrations of the nitrogen (N), phosphate (P) and potassium (K) nutrients.

The GQ 35 formulations performed in line with the DAP blends with particularly strong showings in rice, peanuts and wheat. Rice is the single most common crop grown in the country. The results concluded that there is no statistical difference between the GQ35 and DAP yields, and the lower cost GQ product is a suitable substitute for more expensive chemical imports (see Table 1).

**Table 1: NPK Blends DAP vs GQ35 – 100kg (15-15-15)**

Crop	Region	DAP-NPK (Kg/ha)	GQ35-NPK (Kg/ha)	Relative Performance*
Corn	Bamako	2979	2907	98%
	Koulikoro	3806	3493	92%
	Sikasso	3379	2744	81%
Millet	Koulikoro	1900	1767	93%
	Mopti	858	848	99%
	Segou	1597	1424	89%
Peanut	Koulikoro	2563	2806	109%
Rice (Irrigated)	Gao	8150	7900	97%
	Mopti	7500	6844	91%
	Segou	5139	5310	103%
	Sikasso	5026	3694	73%
Rice (Rainfed)	Bamako	1553	1489	96%
	Sikasso	2121	2423	114%
Rice (Submerged)	Gao	6460	6092	94%
	Sikasso	1091	1060	97%
Sorghum	Bamako	1458	1469	101%
	Kayes	1809	1460	81%
	Koulikoro	2150	1550	72%
	Segou	2576	2428	94%
	Sikasso	1848	1563	85%
Wheat	Gao	2051	2274	111%

\*Relative Performance is expressed as a ratio of the yield from GQ35NPK to that of DAP NPK

In the same way blends for cotton were compared, however commercial cotton growers use what is called 'complex cotton' NPKSB 14-18-18-6-2 adding sulphur and boron to three major nutrients, at a concentration of 150kg per hectare compared to 100kg used for other crops. Again the results concluded that there is no statistical difference between the yields using GQ35 and DAP blends, in what was a challenging year for cotton crops. When cost and residual impacts are factored (reported in table 4) evidence favors the use of GQ35 blends.

**Table 2: NPKSB Blends DAP vs GQ35 – 150kg (14-18-18-6-2)**

Crop	Region	DAP-NPKSB (Kg/ha)	GQ35-NPKSB (Kg/ha)	Relative Performance*
Cotton	Koulikoro	4570	4766	104%
	Sikasso	1755	1365	78%

\*Relative Performance is expressed as a ratio of the yield from GQ35-NPKSB to that of DAP-NPKSB

<b>Total Average Relative Performance</b>	<b>94%</b>
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The following results compared the yields of 27% P2O5 medium grade granulated GQ phosphate (GQ 27%) with market available DAP. These trials were not quite equal owing to the Malian researchers mimicking the strategy of regional farmers substituting available DAP fertilizer for the recommended fertilizer super soluble phosphate which is not available in West Africa. Crops fed with GQ 27% received 27 kg of P nutrient and no N or K per hectare and the crops fed DAP received 20 Kg of P and 7 kg of N.

Here the GQ 27% marginally outperformed the DAP. However, for the cowpea and peanut, nitrogen is not a required soil nutrient, so the larger P dose should give the GQ 27% an advantage.

**Table 3: Phosphate Isolated DAP vs GQ27 – 27kg Nutrient**

Crop	Region	DAP	GQ 27%	Relative Performance*
Cowpea	Kayes	1827	2050	112%
	Segou	1688	1448	86%
	Mopti	750	634	85%
Peanut	Kayes	2428	3074	127%
Sorghum	Kayes	1648	1723	105%
<b>Average Performance</b>				<b>103%</b>

*\*Relative Performance is expressed as a ratio of the yield from GQ27% to that of DAP*

As a part of the study the IER Researchers investigated the residual impact of the fertilizer on crops planted on plots that had used the fertilizer the year before, but had no new fertilizer added for this growing season.

In these trials the GQ fertilizers outperformed, dramatically so in the case of corn. This is expected given the semi-soluble nature of the fertilizer; this allows it to stay in the soil and be available for the next crop. It makes for a very compelling case for farmers to use the GQ formulations, lower upfront cost, equivalent yields in the first year and an opportunity for significant outperformance the longer they use the GQ product.

**Table 4: Residual Impact DAP vs GQ**

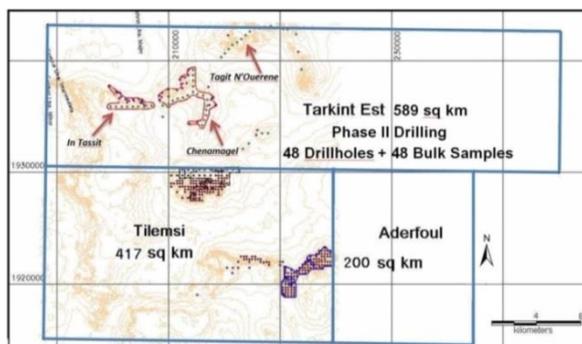
Crop	Region	DAP-NPK	GQ35-NPK	Relative Performance*
Cowpea after Sorghum	Koulikoro	1938	2142	111%
Corn after Cotton	Sikasso	1406	2436	173%

Crop	Region	DAP	GQ 27%	Relative Performance*
Sorghum after Cowpea	Kayes	1972	1995	101%
Sorghum after Peanut	Kayes	1648	1723	105%

*\*Relative Performance is expressed as a ratio of the yield from GQ35NPK to that of DAP NPK*

## Geology of the Tilemsi Project

Mining operations in Mali are carried out under the Mining Code which came into force on June 21, 2012. The new Mining Code provides for different classes of mineral titles, including the research permit (“Permis de recherche”) which the Company holds on each of its properties. The permit is issued through a decree, (“Arrete”), for a specific area (“property”). The Arrete is normally preceded by an agreement, (“Convention”) between the government of Mali and the permit holder. The Company’s Tilemsi Phosphate project encompasses 1,206 km<sup>2</sup> in the Tilemsi valley of eastern Mali, prospective for phosphate mineralization. The project comprises three properties – Tilemsi, Tarkint Est and Aderfoul – each with a research permit (“Permis de recherche”) held in the name of GQ Mali, which is a subsidiary of the Company.



**The Tilemsi Project – Phase I (Tilemsi) and Phase II Tarkint Est drilling programs**

### *The Tilemsi property*

The Tilemsi research permit (ARRETE No 2011 – 0352/MM-SG DU) which covers an area of 417 km<sup>2</sup> was issued on February 4, 2011 to EPM and transferred to GQ Mali on February 13, 2014. On August 18, 2014, the permit was renewed for a further two years. The permit is centered at 17°24' North (N) and 0°17' East (E) with four corners located at 17°26'30"N and 0°10'00"E, 17°26'30"N and 0°24'35"E, 17°18'07"N and 0°24'35"E, and 17°18'07"N and 0°10'00"E.

The Tilemsi property hosts the two target areas of the Company’s phase I drilling program carried out in June/July 2011, namely Alfatchafa and Tin Hina.

### *Tarkint Est research permit*

Adjoining to the north and contiguous to the Tilemsi research permit, the Tarkint Est permit (ARRETE No 2011- 4050/MM-SG DU originally issued on February 16, 2011) was re-issued on October 7, 2011 for an expanded area of 589 km<sup>2</sup> with four corners located at 17°33'17"N and 0°10'00"E, 17°33'17"N and 0°35'56"E, 17°26'30"N and 0°35'56"E, and 17°26'30"N and 0°10'00"E. The permit was acquired through an agreement which provides for Great Quest to earn a 97% interest in the permit, subject to a 3% retained carried net profit interest. On February 20, 2013 the permit was transferred to GQ Mali. On August 18, 2014, the permit was renewed for a further two years.

The Tarkint Est property hosts the three target areas of the Company’s Phase II drilling program carried out in November 2011, namely In Tassit, Chenamaguel and Tagit N'Ouerene.

### *Aderfoul research permit*

The Aderfoul property is contiguous to the east of the Tilemsi and covers an area of 200 km<sup>2</sup>. The research permit (ARRETE No 2013-0137/MM-SG DU) was issued to GQ Mali on January 17, 2013. The four corners of the permitted area are located at 17°26'30"N and 0°24'35"E, 17°26'30"N and 0°31'40"E, 17°18'07"N and 0°31'40"E, and 17°18'07"N and 0°24'35"E.

Assays on outcrop samples AFL17 through AFL20 (see below) collected from the Aderfoul permit in October 2013 returned the first results from that permit and proved its prospectivity -- with phosphate grades in excess of 30% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. These new results extend mineralization for more than 1,000m along strike from the boundary of the resource block of Tin Hina (20 million tonnes at 24.24% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).

### Inferred resources

*(Estimates are rounded since the figures are not precise calculations.)*

Phosphate deposits in the Tilemsi area are sedimentary in origin, having been deposited in a marine environment. The deposits are similar to those found in Florida, USA and Morocco.

The Phases I and II drilling programs, completed in 2011 on the Tilemsi and Tarkint Est permits, enabled a combined NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource\* of approximately 50 million tonnes (Mt) at an average grade of 24.3% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and cut-off grade of 10% to be generated.

Permit of	Program	Area	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of holes drilled	Drilled (m)	Estimate (Mt)
Tilemsi	Phase I	Tina Hina	6.75	142	1,727	32.6
		Alfatchafa	6.70	127	3,156	
Tarkint Est	Phase II	Tin Siriden	12.17	48	608	17.4
		Chenamaguel				
		Tagit N'Ouerene				
<b>Total Phase I &amp; II</b>			<b>25.62</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>50.0</b>

#### **Summary Inferred Resource Estimate\* – Tilemsi Project (Phases I and II)**

The assays obtained during the October 2013 bulk sampling program (see below) both from pits and outcrops indicate that the grades of the various resource categories ascribed to the Tilemsi deposits were underestimated.

### October 2013 Bulk Sampling

A total of 6.5 tons of materials was collected from the Tilemsi (Tin Hina) and Aderfoul licences. This comprised of a 500 Kg sample collected from previously drilled pits and 6 tons from outcrops, of this, 825Kg was collected from four outcrops within the Aderfoul licence. Samples from each outcrop and pit were assayed separately and the following results were obtained:

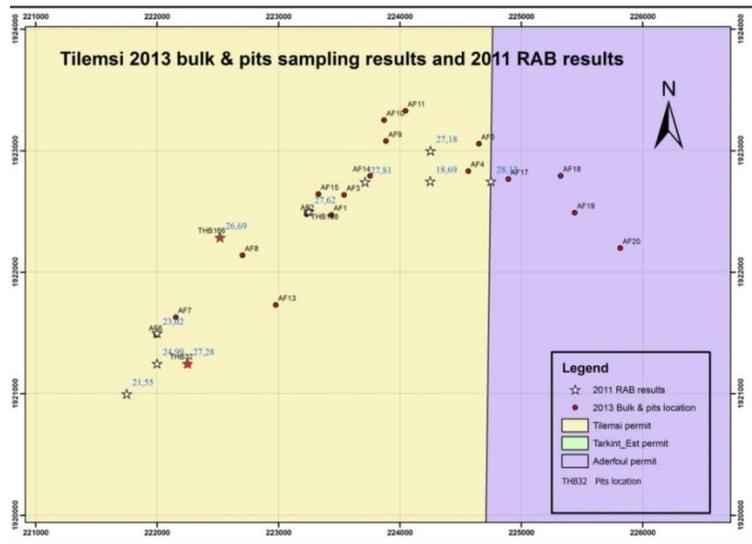
Location	Sample #	Sample Type	Oct 2013 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	Previous P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)*
Tilemsi	AFL1	outcrop	28.10	30.32
	AFL2	outcrop	30.12	28.25
	AFL3	outcrop	28.73	30.67
	AFL4	outcrop	27.35	33.09
	AFL5	outcrop	32.92	33.49
	AFL6	outcrop	29.92	27.26
	AFL7	outcrop	30.64	25.55
	AFL8	outcrop	27.21	29.62
	AFL9	outcrop	31.99	28.31
	AFL10	outcrop	32.09	29.98
	AFL11	outcrop	29.83	27.36
	AFL13	outcrop	30.21	27.55
	AFL14	outcrop	27.24	27.58
	AFL15	outcrop	30.86	26.58

Location	Sample #	Sample Type	Oct 2013 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	Previous P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)*
Aderfoul	AFL17	outcrop	32.03	-
	AFL18	outcrop	26.31	-
	AFL19	outcrop	32.18	-
	AFL20	outcrop	33.94	-
Tilemsi	THB32	pit	28.92	27.28
	THB166	pit	28.92	26.69
	THB188	pit	28.92	27.62

\* These results formed the basis of the 50MT Inferred resource.

The bulk sample assays were compared to the closest rotary air blast drill holes that were used in determining the inferred resource. The bulk sample assays were all higher than those obtained from the drill holes (see map on next page) and corroborate the pit sampling results from late 2011 (see PR from January 31, 2012). The average grade obtained from the drill programme was 24.1% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> whereas the bulk sample programme yielded an average grade of 29.3% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, a relative increase in excess of 20%.

The rotary air blast drill was used for the resource estimate as at the time there was no alternative drilling equipment available.



Location of pits and outcrops sampled in October 2013.

**\* CAUTIONARY NOTE ON INFERRED RESOURCE**

(i) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

(ii) The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.

(iii) The mineral resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.

## Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”)

On May 1, 2015, the Company filed a revised PEA on the Tilemsi Phosphate project on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)). The PEA was based on the inferred resource of 50 Mt (as described above) and metallurgy tests performed by Mintek (South Africa) on the samples taken from the properties.

The PEA evaluates the economics of conceptual initial phases of the phosphate mining and processing at the Tilemsi Phosphate Project in Mali. Pilot Plant Operations – Phase I conceptual project development includes pilot-scale mining, beneficiation, NPK blending and granulation of 40,000 tons of phosphate rock per annum for twelve years. The Pilot Plant will be located in the agricultural area of Dogofry, 1,024 km south west of the Tilemsi mining property. Large Scale Operations – Phase II conceptual project development would proceed upon determination of successful Pilot Plant Operations – Phase I results after one year of full operation. The Large Scale – Phase II operations will be located in Bourem, 95 km from the Tilemsi mining property. Large Scale Operations – Phase II considers the drilling program (2011), as well as the construction of phosphate beneficiation and granulation plants and their associated infrastructure and utilities. Test work was completed to prove two saleable medium- and high-grade phosphate products. The revised study removed the construction of NPK blending plants in West Africa from the Large Scale – Phase II Operations. As part of the revised study the investment costs (CAPEX) and operating costs (OPEX) were prepared.

### Mining Study

The mining study investigated extracting high-grade material, greater than 27% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, for feed to a beneficiation plant to upgrade the ROM phosphate material. An open pit resource of 15.8 Mt is conceptually planned for the TPP based on mining the Tilemsi and Tarkint Est mining areas only. Waste stripping will coincide with phosphate production with a strip ratio of 6.8:1. The open-pit design will be mined through conventional truck and shovel mining methods applying a rollover technique, with phosphate removal being followed by backfilling of overburden material and topsoil. No drilling or blasting activities are envisaged.

#### *Tilemsi Phosphate Project - Open Pit Mineral Inventory*

Area	Resource Tonnage	Grade % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Mining Losses %	Dilution %	“Pitable Tonnage”	Grade % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	SR
Tilemsi	8,367,000	27.3	2.5	2.5	8,362,000	26.6	6.4:1
Tarkint Est	7,444,000	29.1	2.5	2.5	7,440,000	28.4	7.24:1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,811,000</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>15,802,000</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>6.8:1</b>

Within that area, a “pitabile” tonnage of 501,047 tonnes of 26.92% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> has been identified with a strip ratio of 1.9:1. This will be the subject of the study for the setting up of a Pilot Plant – Phase I operations which aims at a production of 40,000 tons per annum. Phase II operations will aim at a production of 400,000 tonnes per annum in the first year, ramping up to 1,000,000 tonnes in year 4, continuing at this level until year 17.

## Pilot Plant Operations – Phase I

Phase I conceptual development of the TPP evaluates the economics of a pilot scale mining and processing of 40,000 tonnes of phosphate rock, with a processing unit located at Dogofry, 1,024 km south west of the mine. Phase I was developed to test the technical and economic viability of granulated phosphate in local market, which showed promise in the agronomic tests carried out over the past two years. If the results of the Pilot Plant Operations – Phase I are positive, Great Quest will develop resources to the extent possible for the Large Scale Phase II Operations.

A site in Dogofry has been identified to house the plant. Detailed engineering for the Pilot Plant has been completed.

## Large Scale – Phase II - Beneficiation

A beneficiation study was prepared, based on laboratory mineral processing and metallurgy on the Tilemsi rock, for the construction of a phosphate beneficiation plant and its associated infrastructure and utilities along the Niger River, near Bourem in northeastern Mali. The plant will initially process 400 kt/a in the first year and ramp up to 1 Mt/a in year 4 to year 17. Two grades of phosphate rock (PR) concentrate will be produced—Medium Grade (MG) with >27% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and High Grade (HG) with >35% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

## Large Scale – Phase II - Granulation

A study was done on the granulation of the Hyperphosphate Medium Grade (>27% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) and Hyperphosphate High Grade (>35% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) products. The granulation project at Bourem consists of 500 kt/a of phosphate granulation as a first stage, with an additional two lines of 300 kt/a each to be installed in Year 3 to meet the increased production requirements.

## Indicative Economics

Readers are cautioned that this analysis is only a preliminary assessment based on conceptual mine plans and process flow sheets and inferred mineral resources, which are considered to be highly speculative geologically. There is no certainty that this PEA will be realized.

An economic analysis on the conceptual engineering design and costing was performed by generating a basic discounted cash flow. This cash flow used costs in current terms (fourth quarter 2014); no escalations to costs over time, taxes, or royalties were applied. This approach was considered appropriate for the conceptual levels of work undertaken. The purpose of undertaking this evaluation was to determine the economic potential of the TPP and to motivate further work if appropriate.

Project	Phase I - Pilot Plant Operations
Project Cost	USD 23.07 Million
Tonnage processed per annum	40,000 Tonnes (T)
Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 25,200 tonnes of granulated Phosphate high grade</li> <li>➤ 10,400 tonnes of granulated Phosphate medium grade</li> <li>➤ 96,691 tonnes of NPK produced from the above medium and high grade granulated phosphate.</li> </ul>
Product pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ USD 330/ tonne for granulated Phosphate medium grade</li> <li>➤ USD 450/ tonne for granulated Phosphate high grade</li> <li>➤ USD 45/ tonne for blending granulated Phosphate to NPK products</li> </ul>
Rejects	4,400 tonnes per year of material with a low phosphate content (5% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )
Operating costs	USD 119.22 /tonne of NPK produced Mining costs USD 29.87/ tonne of mining materials Transport USD 74.48/tonne of mining materials Plant USD 75.13/ tonne of NPK produced
Turnover	USD 19.12 Million per year <b>PHOSPHATE HIGH GRADE \$11.3 M</b> <b>PHOSPHATE MEDIUM GRADE \$3.4 M</b> <b>BLENDING SERVICES \$4.4 M</b>
IRR PROJECT	29.54%
NPV PROJECT at 12%	USD 14.02 M
Discounted Payback	4.16 years

## Phase II – Large Scale Operations

The total Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) required for the first two years of Project construction is approximately USD157.9 million (USD147.7 million in construction costs and USD10.2 million for feasibility studies and initial project development). It is assumed that a mix of debt and equity on a 60/40 debt/equity ratio shall be used to fund the total financing requirement for the construction phase and that project operating cash will fund the additional investments.

CAPEX during construction (initial CAPEX) and operation (development or expansion, and maintenance CAPEX) are shown in the table below.

<b>CAPEX for Phase II - TPP</b>					
<b>(IN USD 000)</b>	<b>MINING</b>	<b>BENEFICIATION</b>	<b>GRANULATION</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Initial CAPEX	29,043	72,731	37,832	18,313	<b>157,919</b>
Development CAPEX	7,568	13,348	39,869	-	<b>60,785</b>
Maintenance CAPEX	29,355	14,176	-	2,900	<b>46,431</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,699</b>	<b>100,255</b>	<b>77,701</b>	<b>21,213</b>	<b>265,135</b>

The results of the basic economic analysis undertaken are shown below:

### **Phase II - TPP**

PROJECT IRR: 37.9%  
NPV @12%: USD 358.5 M  
PAYBACK @12%: 3.0 years

Debt and equity financing costs including political risk insurance premium are estimated at USD28.3 M.

### **EQUITY**

#### **40% Equity Financing - Total required equity of USD70.2 M**

EQUITY IRR: 55.0%  
NPV @12%: USD 355.1 M  
PAYBACK @10%: 2.4 years

## Major Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the work undertaken, the following strongly support the potential viability for the TPP:

- (i) The economic results for TPP are excellent, especially for a large mining infrastructure project, indicating an economically significant resource.
- (ii) The sensitivity analysis also shows good results, even when making extreme assumptions.
- (iii) The results of the PEA strongly support the potential of a viable mine at Tilemsi, commencing production of 400 kt/a phosphates building to 1 Mt/a by Year 4 with a 20-year LOM.
- (iv) Landlocked countries like Mali and other West African countries pay large sums for supply chain components, such as in-transit transportation from port to national markets, port handling charges, production, and financing. Facilities like those proposed for TPP, near these markets, offer added advantages in reducing prices and promoting timely delivery of quality fertilizers to farmers.

- (v) The current level of fertilizer use in West Africa is very low. With the population set to double over the next four decades, a several-fold increase in fertilizer use will be needed to secure future food requirements. Under the Abuja Declaration target, phosphate fertilizer use will have to be increased from 184,000 t of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in 2010 to 1,792,000 t in 2020 and 2,079,000 t in 2030 according to demand projections. The realizable potential will still be 537,000 t in 2020 and over one million tonnes in 2030.
- (vi) An appropriate strategy for marketing the TPP future production will be required. An appropriate strategy will be based on agro-dealer-based extension and promotional efforts and will include agronomic trials, seeding programs, partnerships with stakeholders (i.e. regulation), and investments in downstream distribution opportunities.
- (vii) Further exploration drilling to both indicated and measured levels should be done with aircore drills.
- (viii) Power costs (the PEA assumes the use of diesel generators) are a major factor in the operating costs; alternative, cheaper sources should be investigated.
- (ix) Logistics is one of the most critical issues for TPP due to the large distances from the mine to the various West African markets and sea ports.
- (x) A detailed feasibility study is required to bring TPP to bankable level.
- (xi) A social and environmental impact study is required.

*Readers are cautioned that a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) is conceptual in nature and is based on mine plans, process flowsheets and inferred mineral resources, which are considered to be highly speculative geologically. There is no certainty that a PEA will be realized.*

For further details, readers are advised to refer to the full PEA report available on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

### **Consolidation of Phosphate Permits**

The Company has agreements with different Optionors regarding the Tilemsi and Tarkint Est permits and the Company owns 100% interest in the Aderfoul. In order to allow the Company to exploit the project as a whole and on an integrated operational and economic basis, the Company has re-negotiated the Option agreements, such that the Optionors of the Tilemsi and Tarkint Est permits both have an interest in all three research permits (“consolidated permit”). The carried net profit interests of the Optionors in the consolidated permit are 2.07% and 1.46% respectively

### **Planned work on the Tilemsi project**

Work is underway to initiate the process for an application for a mining license (“Permis d’exploitation”) under the Mining regulations in Mali, in view of the construction of the small scale production unit. An environment permit relative to the project, which is required for the mining license application, has been issued by the Malian Authorities.

The installation of the laboratory to produce fertilizers for the purpose of carrying out agronomic trials has been completed and twelve tons of fertilizers have already been produced.

## **BOTSWANA POTASH**

On December 22, 2013, the Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Botswana Ash Pty Ltd., giving Great Quest an exclusive right to extract potash from the effluents (called “bitterns”) of its salt and soda ash operations located at Sua Pan, Botswana. At December 31, 2015, the exclusive right expired, and Botswana Ash and Great Quest are looking at options for collaboration in moving the project forward.

Potash (“KCl”) concentrations in the bitterns are reported to exceed 10.9 grams per litre (g/L), which is more than a 100% improvement over the native brine concentration of 4.3 g/L as measured by Botswana Ash. This compares favorably with potash concentration in the brine from the Dead Sea, where active brine recovery plants operate, of 6.2 g/L, as indicated in various publicly available publications.

Onsite analysis by the Great Quest team reported potassium ion levels higher than the reported KCl concentrations in the bittern, suggesting that KCl may not be the only potassium compound present. The presence of potassium sulphate has been noted in historical work and if such presence is confirmed, the tailings recovery process would be optimized accordingly.

Botswana Ash has reported that brine resources for its plant at Sua Pan extend to 2035 with consistent concentration of constituent ions. Botswana Ash is currently updating its resource estimate and is expected to confirm a longer life of the potash reserves, which would be favorable for the Great Quest Potash project under study.

While the indications of this preliminary investigation are positive, readers are cautioned that there is no known National Instrument 43-101 defined mineral resource of potash at the Sua Pan. References to quantities are related here for background information only. There is no assurance that any resource will be located at the Sua Pan, or if located, that such resource might be profitably extracted.

## **MALI GOLD PROPERTIES**

Company exploration work in Mali commenced in 1998 with a focus on gold and property interests are still held and the Company has applied for permits on several gold properties in western Mali, located within the productive Birimian gold belt, near the town of Kenieba.

### **Sanoukou property**

The Sanoukou property is located immediately to the south and on trend with the Company’s former property holding the Djambaye II zone, which was sold to Avion Gold Corporation (which was acquired by Endeavour Mining Corporation) in order to provide the funding basis for further exploration in Mali. That zone is now held as part of the Endeavour Tabakoto/Segala mine project. At the time of the sale to Avion at the end of 2009, the Djambaye II zone had an NI 43-101 inferred mineral resource of 324,000 ounces of gold at 3.92 grams per tonne.

Based on extensive orpillage and geology, GQ Mali acquired its interest in the 24 km<sup>2</sup> Sanoukou gold research permit in April, 2010. The permit was renewed on August 26, 2015 for a final two-year period.

During 2010 GQ Mali geologists carried out a program of geological mapping and sampling of the extensive area of orpillage to determine the geological structures and settings prospective for open pit potential.

Geologically, the area of the concession consists of Birimian metasediments with a small granitic intrusion just southwest of the center of the concession and at least eight albitite dykes distributed over a distance of 4,000m northeast of the intrusion. A total of 103 samples, taken from five of these albitite dykes, averaged 2.57 grams per tonne gold. Five dykes were traced over a range of 978m to 3,587m.

The significance of the occurrence of albitite dykes is that they suggest a similar setting to the geology of the Djambaye II gold zone.

A preliminary core drilling program commenced on the Sanoukou property in April, 2011 and 13 holes (2,183m) were completed by July 2011 using PDRM, the drilling services division of the Mali mining office, DNGM. Drilling results from this preliminary phase were further analyzed during Q1 2012 and form the basis for recommendations for further programs of trenching, drilling and geochemical sampling.

Since that initial work the Company has noted a significant increase in *orpailleur* activity (artisanal gold mining) on the property. Local hand miners have exposed new structures and developed small open pits going to 10-15m deep which is a strong indication of the presence of important gold anomalies.

The Company carried out a program of sampling and assaying of the material removed by the Orpailleurs and on new areas of primary mineralization opened by the artisanal miners. Additionally, the artisanal miners' ore, tailings and waste piles were sampled.

Highlights of the Sanoukou program:

- A total of 149 samples were collected from artisanal pits, including rejects and ore from current and earlier orpailleur activities.
- Out of 149 samples, 33 samples assayed between 0.5 to 24.9 grams per tonne ("g/t") of gold ("Au").
- The average of all samples greater than 0.3 g/t is 3.31 g/t.
- The best assay return was 24.9 g/t, which relates to the quartz floats from a quartz vein being mined out by orpailleurs at Dagagnaba site. This quartz ("QZ") is milky, brecciated and oxidized.

Summary of assay results superior to 4.91 g/t Au, listed in the table below:

ID	Description of Sample	g/t Au
9	Yellow Saprolite in a current excavation taken at 10m from surface	7.91
13	Laterite gravels southern wall of an exploration trench from 0 to 0.4m	4.91
19	Brown Saprolite in a current excavation taken at about 16.10m from surface	6.31
21	Brown Saprolite collected at 15.4m in an historical pit, currently used by orpailleurs	5.30
89	Saprolite collected at 16m of current exploitation	7.66
104	Older reject coming from the same pit of sample 103	9.97
107	Saprolite from older reject	13.5
355	Weathered intrusive rock. QZ present (from an orpailleur pit)	5.50
371	Sample collected at about 20m from surface in about 25m deep orpailleur excavation. It consists of Saprolite of intrusive rock at Lolomansa site	12.4
372	Saprolite of intrusive rock in 8m deep orpailleur excavation. Stockwork of QZ veins present.	6.21
374	QZ vein mined out by orpailleurs seems to be oriented N72°. Width is unknown. Oxidized pyrite is present	24.9

The results are considered to be encouraging and are an indication that the Sanoukou property has the potential to host significant gold mineralization. The Company is currently exploring options to develop this property in light of limited capital and weak gold equity markets. Options include toll milling of *orpailleurs'* ore and joint venture agreements.

### **Dabia Ouest gold property**

Geochemical sampling work carried out in 2010 over an area of 27.5 km<sup>2</sup> on a grid of 500m by 50m, allowed the collection of 1,221 samples which were assayed by ALS labs. All but four samples were taken from the alluvium or from stream-deposited material.

The Company previously reported that the alluvium with anomalous gold content occurs along a length of the southwesterly flowing Columbo River. The silt, sand and gravel constituting the alluvium are derived through erosion from river banks along the full extent of the Columbo River upstream from the anomalous area. It is inferred that the eroded material from the gold zone has been diluted by all of the sediment from upstream. Because of the low gradient of the river, the source of the gold is expected to be very close to, if not partly coincident with, the anomalous area. *(News release of April 21, 2010).*

The completed soil geo-chem survey on the Dabia Ouest gold identified anomalies that require additional follow-up.

## **EXPLORATION TEAM AND QUALIFIED PERSON**

The Company operates from its exploration office in Bamako, Mali. The Company employs a senior geologist in Mali to assist with planning and reporting of all geological activities in Mali. The geological staff is augmented with independent geologists on contract to assist with both its Tilemsi phosphate and gold projects.

Louis Eksteen, B.Eng. (Met), a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 is a consulting engineer with the Company. He completed his B.Eng. in Extractive Metallurgy at the Potchefstroom University in South Africa in 1994 and works internationally on mineral beneficiation and agglomeration projects. He has consulted on other Phosphate projects in South Africa and Angola. Mr Eskeen is a Fellow of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM).

Mr. Jed Diner M.Sc., P.Geol. is the Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101 and its Companion Policy, and he is responsible for the review of technical reporting by the Company, including the technical aspects of this MD&A. Mr. Diner graduated with a Bachelor of Science from Hebrew University, Israel, and a M.Sc. in Applied Earth Science, Ore Deposits and Exploration from Stanford University, California. Fluent in several languages, Mr. Diner is an international consultant on mineral deposits including gold and phosphates.

Both Mr. Eskteen and Mr. Diner have reviewed and approved the technical contents of this document.

## **OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE**

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company's total assets decreased by \$35,685 to \$5,730,750. The Company's working capital deficiency at December 31, 2015 was \$690,025.

### **RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The Company's operations consist of the exploration and development of mineral concessions in Mali and Canada, the maintenance of a head office in Canada, and the maintenance of an exploration office in Mali.

#### ***Year ended December 31, 2015 compared with the year ended December 31, 2014***

The comprehensive loss for the year was \$1,147,783 or \$0.02 per share compared to \$3,399,932 or \$0.07 per share for the previous year. The decrease in net loss of \$2,170,992 was mainly due to:

- (i) a decrease of \$53,509 in project investigation expenses incurred in 2014 with respect to the Botswana project;
- (ii) a decrease of \$168,344 in management and director fees from \$710,910 in 2014 to \$542,566 due no director fees were accrued in 2015;
- (iii) a decrease of \$22,806 in office and general from \$179,304 in 2014 to \$156,498 mainly due to the reduction in staffing;

- (iv) a decrease of \$64,253 in promotion and travel from \$119,937 in 2014 to \$55,684 mainly due to reduced travelling;
- (v) a decrease of \$655,112 in share based compensation from \$780,755 in 2014 to \$125,643 due to lower vesting in 2015 and reversal of forfeited unvested options;
- (vi) a loss on disposal of exploration and evaluation property amounting to \$1,242,660 in 2014;
- (vii) a decrease in unrealized loss on investments of \$27,162, from \$43,460 in 2014 to \$16,298 .

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had a working capital deficiency of \$690,025 at December 31, 2015 largely due an amount payable to related parties totaling \$535,421. This consists of accrued salaries and fees to Management staff and directors fees. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has settled certain due to related party balances in the amount of \$284,404, by issuing 948,013 common shares when the market price at the date of issue was \$0.24.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company raised \$892,850 through the sale of securities and subsequent to the year end, the Company entered into a loan agreement for \$3,000,000 on a term of three years with no interest. The Lender has the option of converting the loan into common shares at a minimum price of \$0.60. The agreement also provides for issue of a maximum of 5,000,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.60 for a period of three years. The loan will be disbursed in three installments of \$1,000,000 on the 15<sup>th</sup> of each of February, March and April 2016. At March 24, 2016, a total amount of \$2,000,000 has been received.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are officers and directors, or their related parties, who hold positions in the Company and its subsidiaries, that result in these officers and directors having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. These include the members of the Board, current and former Chief Executive Officers, Presidents, Chief Financial Officers and the Chief Operating Officer.

The following entities transacted with the Company in the reporting period.

### *Transactions with key management personnel*

The aggregate value of transactions with key management personnel being directors and key management personnel were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Compensation		
Short term benefits, including fees and salaries	\$ 542,566	\$ 542,410
Directors fees	-	168,500
Total compensation included in management and director fees	542,566	710,910
Share-based compensation	117,828	470,142
Total	\$ 660,394	\$ 1,181,052

Certain executive officers are entitled to a termination benefit of up to 12 months' gross salary or fees in accordance with the employment regulations in the jurisdiction in which they are employed.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid or accrued management fees to:

- (i) J.A. Richardson Enterprises Inc., a private company controlled by Mr. Jeddiah Richardson for CEO services amounting to \$210,000 (2014: \$210,000);
- (ii) Mr. Mohammed Bouhsane as Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) amounting to \$203,783 (2014: \$203,705);
- (iii) Mr. Jayram Hosanee as CFO amounting to \$128,783 (2014: \$128,705):

At December 31, 2015, the amounts payable with respect to management and directors fees were as follows:

	December 31 2015	December 31 2014
Mr. Mohammed Bouhsane (COO)	\$ 275,000	\$ 166,666
J.A. Richardson Enterprises Inc.	135,600	120,000
Jayram Hosanee	10,417	-
Directors fees	114,404	349,406
	\$ 535,421	\$ 636,072

## SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Selected consolidated financial information for the last 8 quarters is as follows:

Quarter	Revenue	Comprehensive loss	Net earnings (loss) per share
2015 4 <sup>th</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (70,441)	\$ (0.00)
2015 3 <sup>rd</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (325,793)	\$ (0.01)
2015 2 <sup>nd</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (386,913)	\$ (0.01)
2015 1 <sup>st</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (364,636)	\$ (0.01)
2014 4 <sup>th</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (402,818)	\$ (0.01)
2014 3 <sup>rd</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (1,868,842)	\$ (0.04)
2014 2 <sup>nd</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (657,934)	\$ (0.01)
2014 1 <sup>st</sup> Q (IFRS)	\$ -	\$ (470,338)	\$ (0.01)

Net loss is primarily a result of administrative costs that coincide with fluctuations in activity within the Company. Fluctuations that are not a result of consistent administrative costs are:

**2015 4<sup>th</sup> Q** – Unrealized losses on investments of \$7,933. Share-based payment reversal of \$57,839.

**2015 3<sup>rd</sup> Q** – Share-based payment of \$46,899.

**2015 2<sup>nd</sup> Q** – Share-based payment of \$62,472.

**2015 1<sup>st</sup> Q** – Unrealized loss on investment of \$8,365. Share-based payment of \$74,111.

**2014 4<sup>th</sup> Q** – Unrealized loss on investment of \$21,730. Share-based payment of \$48,745.

**2014 3<sup>rd</sup> Q** – Unrealized loss on investment of \$10,865. Loss on disposal of evaluation and exploration property of \$1,242,660. Share-based payment of \$298,048.

**2014 2<sup>nd</sup> Q** – Unrealized loss on investment of \$10,865. Share-based payment of \$299,394.

**2014 1<sup>st</sup> Q** – Share-based payment of \$134,568.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Summary of the Company's financial operating results for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

	IFRS		
	2015	2014	2013
Net loss for the year	\$ (1,131,485)	\$ (3,546,613)	\$ (2,583,246)
Loss per share	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Total assets	\$ 5,730,750	\$ 5,766,435	\$ 6,206,607

## RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Resource exploration is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk. There is a probability that the expenditures made by the Company in exploring its properties will not result in discoveries of commercial quantities of minerals. A high level of ongoing expenditures is required to locate and estimate ore reserves, which are the basis for further development of a property. Capital expenditures to support the commercial production stage are also very substantial. The following sets out the principal risks faced by the Company.

Exploration risks. There can be no assurance that economic concentrations of minerals will be determined to exist on the Company's property holdings within existing investors' investment horizons or at all. The failure to establish such economic concentrations could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities. The Company's planned programs and budgets for exploration work are subject to revision at any time to take into account results to date. The revision, reduction or curtailment of exploration programs and budgets could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Market risks. The Company's securities trade on public markets and the trading value thereof is determined by the evaluations, perceptions and sentiments of both individual investors and the investment community taken as a whole. Such evaluations, perceptions and sentiments are subject to change, both on short term and longer term time horizons. An adverse change in investor evaluations, perceptions and sentiments could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Commodity price risks. The Company's exploration projects for phosphate and gold in Mali have exposure to price risks of both. While there has been an increasing interest in fertilizers, including phosphates and gold resulting in price increases there can be no assurance that such price levels will continue, or that investors' evaluations, perceptions, beliefs and sentiments will continue to favor this set of commodities. Phosphate prices may be affected by industrial market variations, economic considerations and supply route availability. Gold price volatility can be expected due to a number of political and economic factors, including exchange ratings on the United States dollar. An adverse change in these commodities' prices, or in investors' beliefs about trends in those prices, could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and the value of its securities and the securities it holds of other companies which are similarly exposed to the commodity price risks of gold and phosphate rock.

Financing risks. Exploration and development of mineral deposits is an expensive process, and frequently the greater the level of interim stage success the more expensive it can become. The Company has no producing properties and generates no operating revenues; therefore, for the foreseeable future, it will be dependent upon raising equity in the capital markets to provide financing for its continuing substantial exploration budgets.

While the Company has been successful in obtaining financing from the capital markets for its projects recently, there can be no assurance that the capital markets will remain favorable in the future, and/or that the Company will be able to raise the financing needed to continue its exploration programs on favorable terms, or at all. Restrictions on the Company's ability to finance could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Share Price Volatility and Price Fluctuations. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly junior mineral exploration companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that these price fluctuations and volatility will not continue to occur.

Key personnel risks. The Company's exploration efforts are dependent to a large degree on the skills and experience of certain of its key personnel and management in Mali and its ability to attract and retain key management and technical personnel for its projects, and provide safety and security of personnel in remote areas. The Company does not maintain "key man" insurance policies on individual employees or consultants to the Company, but does hold appropriate operating insurance. Should the availability of these persons' skills and experience be in any way reduced or curtailed, this could have a material adverse outcome on the Company and its securities.

Competition. Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral property acquisition opportunities of merit available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Company, the Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable.

Foreign Countries and Regulatory Requirements. Currently, the Company's principal properties held by its subsidiaries are located in Mali. Consequently, the Company is subject to certain risks associated with foreign ownership, including currency fluctuations, inflation, geographical and political risk. Both mineral exploration and mining activities and production activities in foreign countries may be affected in varying degrees by political stability, local conditions, and government changes to the operating environment and regulations relating to the mining industry.

Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business or ability to operate and carry out normal industry operations and engagement of international consultants and personnel. Travel and access to the projects may be curtailed due to political instability, risks to personnel in remote areas, or contagion. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to community rights, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, water use, labour standards and workplace safety.

The Company maintains the majority of its funds in Canada and only transfers sufficient funds to Mali in order to meet current obligations.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements. The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities and such operations are and will be subject to laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, personnel and corporate taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, safety and other matters.

Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs and delays in exploration contractor services, production, and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required to carry out exploration or to commence production on the Company's properties will be obtained on a timely basis, or at all. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, may be necessary prior to operation of the properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions

thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. The exploration projects may be in areas where villages exist and parties engaged in mining operations or extraction operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of new mineral exploration properties.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is currently operating in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations.

History of Net Losses; Accumulated Deficit; Lack of Revenue from Operations. The Company has incurred net losses to date. The Company has not yet had any operating revenue from the exploration activities on its properties, nor has the Company yet determined that commercial development is warranted on any of its properties. The Company is an exploration stage company and even if the Company commences development of certain of its properties, the Company may continue to incur losses. There is no certainty that the Company will produce operating revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment from its mineral resource projects in the future.

Uninsurable risks. The Company and its subsidiaries may become subject to liability for pollution, fire, explosion, transportation, operational delays, political and other risks or adverse circumstances against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Such events could result in substantial damage to property and personal injury or additional expenses and liabilities. The payment of any such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its financial instruments into one of the following five categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); available-for-sale; held-to-maturity; loans and receivables; and other financial liabilities. All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL or available-for-sale are subsequently measured at fair value with any change in fair value recorded in profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively.

All other financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost. All derivative financial instruments, including derivative features embedded in financial instruments or other contracts but which are not considered closely related to the host financial instrument or contract, are generally classified as FVTPL and, therefore, must be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recording in profit or loss. However, if a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedging item in a qualifying cash flow hedging relationship, the effective portion of changes in fair value is recorded in other comprehensive income. Any change in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recorded immediately in profit or loss.

### *Fair value*

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash and cash equivalents, investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties. The market volatility, liquidity and timing of disposal may affect the price that is realized on shares of mineral companies held by the Company and the value of shares held over time. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from the non-share financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than shares, approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and investment in Granite Creek Gold Ltd. have been valued using level I techniques.

*Financial Risk Management:*

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

*Credit Risk*

The Company is exposed to credit risk by holding cash and cash equivalents. This risk is minimized by holding the investments in large Canadian financial institutions. The Company has minimal accounts receivable exposure, and its various refundable credits are due from Canadian governments.

*Currency Risk*

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. There is foreign exchange risk to the Company as some of its mineral property interests and resulting commitments are located in Mali. Management monitors its foreign currency balances and makes adjustments based on anticipated need for currencies. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities in Mali FCFA:

Cash	\$	10,498
Accounts Payable	\$	66,881
Foreign exchange rate at December 31, 2015		<u>0.00226</u>

Based on the net exposures at December 31, 2015, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Mali FCFA would not have a significant impact on the Company's net earnings.

*Interest Rate Risk*

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalent is relatively unaffected by changes in short term interest rates. The income earned on certain bank accounts is subject to the movements in interest rates.

*Price Risk*

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The Company's investment in Granite Creek Gold Ltd. shares are subject to fluctuations in market prices. The Company does not engage in any activities to mitigate this risk.

*Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company has a working capital deficiency of \$690,025 at December 31, 2015. All of the Company's financial liabilities, except for related party payables, have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

## LEGAL CLAIMS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At March 24, 2016, there were no material legal claims or contingent liabilities outstanding.

## ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

*New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from January 1, 2015*

The following amendments that have been adopted on January 1, 2015 had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements:

(i) *Related Party Disclosures*

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures was amended to clarify that a management entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, that provides key management services to a reporting entity, or its parent, is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. This replaces the more detailed disclosure by category required for other key management personnel compensation.

(ii) *Share-based payment*

IFRS 2 – Share-based payment was amended to clarify vesting conditions by separately defining a performance condition and a service condition, both of which were previously incorporated within the definition of a vesting condition.

*Future changes in accounting policies not yet effective as at December 31, 2015*

(i) *Revenue Recognition*

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard is currently mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

(ii) *Financial instruments*

The new standard IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, classification and measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(iii) *Leases*

IFRS 16 - Leases was issued in January 2016 and specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

## OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

## **PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

The Company is continuously evaluating new opportunities and while various negotiations may be ongoing at any given time, these may or may not be successful. This includes any potential financing transactions and there are no Letters of Intent with any third parties at this time. Expenditures on evaluations are kept to a minimum, and any discussions may or may not result in agreement(s) for consideration by the Board of Directors.



## GREAT QUEST FERTILIZER LTD

### Corporate Information

(At March 24, 2016)

#### CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE

Mailing address: 385 Stratford Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5B 3X7

Telephone: +1 416 849 9203

Fax: +1 416 981 7286

Website: [www.greatquest.com](http://www.greatquest.com)

Email: [info@greatquest.com](mailto:info@greatquest.com)

#### BAMAKO EXPLORATION OFFICE

Baco-djicoroni ACI Ouest Rue 616, Porte Contiguë 451 Ma.Bko.2006-B-6037 Bamako

Telephone: +223 20 28 08 19

Email: [info@gqmali.com](mailto:info@gqmali.com)

#### DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

John A. Clarke, Chairman, Director<sup>1</sup>

Jed Richardson, President & CEO, Director

Ehud Levy, Director

Gordon R. Peeling, Director<sup>1</sup>

David Shaw, Director<sup>1</sup>

Jayram Hosanee, CFO & Corporate Secretary

Mohammed Bouhsane, Chief Operating Officer

#### INVESTOR RELATIONS

Toll Free: +1 877 325 3838

<sup>1</sup> *Members of the Audit committee*

#### STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS

TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V)

Trading Symbol "GQ"

Berlin-Bremen Exchange

Trading Symbol "GQM"

Frankfurt Exchange

Trading Symbol "GQM"

#### SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited

Issued: 53,717,267

Options: 2,825,000

Warrants: 4,372,832

Fully Diluted: 60,915,099

#### TRANSFER AGENT & REGISTRAR

Computershare

510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3B9

#### LEGAL COUNSEL & RECORDS OFFICE

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#### AUDITORS

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