



QUARTZ MOUNTAIN RESOURCES LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2020

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1.1 DATE

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd. ("Quartz Mountain" or the "Company") for the year ended July 31, 2020, as publicly filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All dollar amounts herein are expressed in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise.

The Company reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the following disclosure, and associated financial statements, are presented in accordance with IFRS. All comparative information provided is in accordance with IFRS.

For the purposes of the discussion below, date references refer to calendar year and not the Company's fiscal reporting period.

This MD&A is prepared as of November 20, 2020.

Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Forward-looking Statements

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this disclosure, other than statements of historical facts, that address permitting, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Assumptions used by the Company to develop forward-looking statements include the following: the Company's projects will obtain all required environmental and other permits and all land use and other licenses, and no geological or technical problems will occur. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploration and exploitation successes, continuity of mineralization, potential environmental issues and liabilities associated with exploration, development and mining activities, uncertainties related to the ability to obtain necessary permits, licenses and title and delays due to third party opposition or litigation, exploration and development of properties located within First Nations treaty and asserted territories may affect or be perceived to affect treaty and asserted aboriginal rights and title, which may cause permitting delays or opposition by First Nation communities, changes in laws and government policies regarding mining and natural resource exploration and exploitation, continued ability of the Company to raise necessary capital, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The Company reviews its forward-looking statements on an on-going basis and updates this information when circumstances require it.

1.2 OVERVIEW

The information comprised in this MD&A relates to Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd. and its subsidiaries. Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd. is the ultimate parent entity of the group.

Quartz Mountain most recently focused on assessing mineral prospects for potential acquisition and exploration in British Columbia. The Company is currently investigating new potential opportunities.

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On February 15, 2019, Robert Dickinson resigned as Executive Chairman and CEO and Rene Carrier resigned as director. Trevor Thomas was appointed Chairman, CEO and director and Matthew Dickinson was appointed director.

Other Corporate Information

The board of directors consists of Trevor Thomas, Leonie Tomlinson and Matthew Dickinson. Trevor Thomas is the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Secretary, Sebastian Tang is the Chief Financial Officer.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

The Company's head office is located at 1040 West Georgia Street, 15th Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1.

The Company's common shares were approved for listing on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol QZM and certain broker-dealers in the United States make market on the OTC Grey Market under the symbol QZMRF.

Effective May 27, 2020, the Company completed a forward share split (the "Share Split") on the basis of two additional common shares for every common share outstanding prior to the Share Split. Outstanding warrants were adjusted by the same share split ratio. All references to shares and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to give effect to the Share Split.

1.2.1 Agreements

In January 2016, the Company reached an agreement with Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI") to settle debt owing for services by HDSI. HDSI agrees to forgive debt in the net amount owing at that time of \$3,086,089, if Quartz Mountain makes a cash payment of \$180,207 and issues 1,800,000 shares (pre-forward split basis of 600,000 shares) valued at \$126,000 to HDSI. The TSX Venture Exchange approved the transaction with HDSI.

The cash payment of \$180,207 was paid during the year ended July 31, 2018 and the shares were issued to HDSI during the year ended July 31, 2020, completing the settlement and resulting in a gain on settlement of debt of \$2,779,882.

1.2.2 Properties

Angel's Camp Property

The Company retains a 1% net smelter return royalty payable to the Company on any production from the Angel's Camp property located in Lake County, Oregon. Alamos Gold Inc. holds the Angel's Camp property.

1.2.3 Financing

The Company completed the private placement in one tranche of 13,636,365 common shares (pre-forward split basis of 4,545,455 common shares) on March 26, 2020, at a price of \$0.04 (pre-forward split basis of \$0.11) per unit for gross proceeds of \$500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant (the "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of \$0.05 (pre-forward split basis of \$0.15) for five years. In addition, at the request of the holder, and subject to certain conditions being met at the time of exercise of the Warrant, the shares

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to be issued may be designated as 'flow-through shares'. After issuance costs of \$1,302, the Company raised net proceeds of \$498,698.

The private placement results in Robert Dickinson holding a control position of approximately 43% (60%, if warrants exercised) of the Company and has been approved by the TSX Venture Exchange.

1.3 SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following selected annual information is from the Company's annual financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") effective for the respective reporting years of the Company and are expressed in Canadian Dollars. The Company's audited financial statements are publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Amounts are expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars (except per share amounts).

	Fiscal year 2020	Fiscal year 2019	Fiscal year 2018
Total income (loss) for the year	\$ 2,525	\$ (154)	\$ (234)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.16	(0.02)	(0.02)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.13	(0.02)	(0.02)
Total assets at the end of the fiscal year	219	81	75
Total non-current liabilities at the end of the fiscal year	-	-	-

The Company does not currently generate revenue from its operations and the variation in its total loss was due in large part to the changes in its exploration and evaluation activities. The increase in income during the fiscal year 2020 was mainly due to gain on debt settlement. The Company's cash increased by \$134 during the current fiscal year, due primarily to cash provided by a private placement financing (1.2.3).

1.4 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

These amounts are expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Minor differences are due to rounding.

	Fiscal Quarter Ended							
	Jul-31 2020	Apr-30 2020	Jan-31 2020	Oct-31 2019	Jul-31 2019	Apr-30 2019	Jan-31 2019	Oct-31 2018
Income (loss) for the period	\$(75)	\$(66)	\$2,713	\$(47)	\$(37)	\$(38)	\$(27)	\$(52)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$0.23	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$0.23	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)

The trend in quarterly net loss presented herein is in line with the discussions included in [1.3 Selected Annual Information](#) above.

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1.5 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following financial data has been prepared in accordance with IFRS and are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

1.5.1 Income (loss) for the year ended July 31, 2020 vs. 2019

During the current fiscal year, the net income is a result of the gain on settlement of debt owed to HDSI (1.2.1).

Exploration costs incurred during the year ended July 31, 2020, were \$23,275 (2019 – nil).

During the current fiscal year, administrative expenses increased in line with an increase in the exploration activities, stock split and private placements.

The following table provides a breakdown of general and administrative expenses incurred during the year ended July 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Year ended July 31, 2020	Year ended July 31, 2019
Administrative fees	\$ 77,603	\$ 50,406
Insurance	35,730	31,779
IT Services	12,000	12,000
Legal, accounting and audit	29,885	20,306
Office and miscellaneous	1,572	1,245
Property investigations	23,275	-
Regulatory, trust and filing	64,233	28,682
Shareholder communications	5,144	4,752
Total	\$ 249,442	\$ 149,170

1.6 LIQUIDITY

Historically, the Company's primary source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions. The Company is assessing mineral properties with a goal to acquire and explore mineral property interests. The Company's continuing operations entirely depends upon the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete any exploration and development of its projects, the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves at its projects, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary permits to explore or mine, the future profitable production of any mine and the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests.

At July 31, 2020, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$27,611,883 and has a working capital of \$138,550.

The Company believes that its liquid assets at July 31, 2020, are sufficient to meet its known obligations. The Company is actively managing its cash reserves, and curtailing activities as necessary in order to ensure its ability to meet payments as they come due.

Additional debt or equity financing will be required to fund exploration or development programs. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to obtain additional financial resources or that it will be able to achieve positive cash flows.

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Financial market conditions for junior exploration companies have resulted in very depressed equity prices. A further and continued deterioration in market conditions will increase the cost of obtaining capital and significantly limit the availability of funds to the Company in the future. Accordingly, management is actively monitoring the effects of the current economic and financing conditions on the Company's business and reviewing discretionary spending, capital projects and operating expenditures, while implementing cash management strategies.

Table of Obligations and Commitments

The following obligations existed at July 31, 2020:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 years
Amounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 4,176	\$ 4,176	\$ -
Due to a related party	75,832	75,832	-
Total	\$ 80,008	\$ 80,008	\$ -

The Company has no capital lease or operating lease obligations. The Company has no "Purchase Obligations" defined as any agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on the Company that specifies all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction.

1.7 CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had no material commitments for capital expenditures as at July 31, 2020.

The Company has no lines of credit or other sources of financing which have been arranged but are as of yet, unused.

At July 31, 2020, there were no externally imposed capital requirements to which the Company is subject and with which the Company has not complied.

1.8 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

1.9 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel

The required disclosure for the remuneration of the Company's key management personnel is provided in note 7(a) of the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018. These are also available at www.sedar.com.

Hunter Dickinson Inc.

Hunter Dickinson Inc. ("HDI") and its wholly-owned subsidiary HDSI are private companies established by a group of mining professionals. HDSI provides services under contract for a number

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of mineral exploration and development companies, and also to companies that are outside of the mining and mineral development space. The Company acquires services from a number of related and arms-length contractors, and it is at the Company's discretion that HDSI provides certain contract services.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary are employees of HDSI and are contracted to work for the Company under an employee secondment agreement between the Company and HDSI.

Pursuant to an agreement dated June 1, 2008, HDSI provides certain cost effective technical, geological, corporate communications, regulatory compliance, and administrative and management services to the Company, on a non-exclusive basis as needed and as requested by the Company. As a result of this relationship, the Company has ready access to a range of diverse and specialized expertise on a regular basis, without having to engage or hire full-time employees or experts. The Company benefits from the economies of scale created by HDSI which itself serves several clients both mining and non-mining clients.

The Company is not obligated to acquire any minimum amount of services from HDSI. The monetary amount of the services received from HDSI in a given period of time is a function of annually set and agreed charge-out rates for and the time spent by each HDSI employee engaged by the Company.

HDSI also incurs third-party costs on behalf of the Company. Such third party costs include, for example, directors and officers insurance. Third party costs are billed at cost, without markup.

There are no ongoing contractual or other commitments resulting from the Company's transactions with HDSI, other than the payment for services already rendered and billed. The agreement may be terminated upon 60 days' notice by either the Company or HDSI.

The details of transactions with HDSI and the balance due to HDSI as a result of such transactions are provided in the Financial Statements.

Related Party Loan

In December 2018, the Company entered into a loan agreement with United Mineral Services Ltd. (the "Lender"), a company owned by a former director, pursuant to which the Lender advanced to the Company a principal sum of \$100,000 with a six-month term, at an interest rate of 10% per annum calculated monthly and payable quarterly. As of July 31, 2020, the principal amount and related interest have been repaid.

1.10 FOURTH QUARTER

In the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company incurred \$8,200 of property investigation costs (2019 - \$NIL), \$22,485 of administrative expenses (2019 - \$50,406). The increase in administrative expenses in the fourth quarter was related to the TSX fees on the stock split in May 2020. The Company recorded a net loss of \$75,000 for the quarter ended July 31, 2020, compared to a net loss of \$37,000 during the same quarter of fiscal 2019.

1.11 PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed material assets or business acquisitions or dispositions before the Board of Directors for consideration.

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1.12 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Not required. The Company is a Venture Issuer.

1.13 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

The required disclosure is provided in note 2 of the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended July 31, 2020, publicly available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1.14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The carrying amounts of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and other liabilities, and balances due to a related party, approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

1.15 OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

1.15.1 Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

(a) exploration and evaluation assets or expenditures	The required disclosure is presented in Section 1.5 of this MD&A.
(b) expensed research and development costs	Not applicable
(c) intangible assets arising from development	Not applicable
(d) general and administration expenses	The required disclosure is presented in Section 1.5 of this MD&A.
(e) any material costs, whether expensed or recognized as assets, not referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d)	None

1.15.2 Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following details the share capital structure as at the date of this MD&A:

	Number
Common shares	26,677,776
Warrants	12,436,365

See [1.2 Overview](#) for an agreement between the Company and HDSI for issuance of common shares as a debt settlement arrangement.

On August 25, 2020, the Company issued 1,200,000 flow-through common shares on the exercise of the Warrants at an exercise price of \$0.05 for gross proceeds of \$60,000.

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1.15.3 Internal Controls over Financial Reporting Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Company's internal control over financial reporting 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 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's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

There has been no change in the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2020. In making the assessment, it used the criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on their assessment, management has concluded that, as July 31, 2020, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

1.15.4 Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

1.15.5 Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any system of disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative

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to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

1.16 RISK FACTORS

The risk factors associated with the principal business of the Company are discussed below. The Company does not currently hold any mineral properties but is looking for new opportunities. If it acquires a new mineral property(s), the Company would be subject to the highly speculative nature of the resources industry characterized by the requirement for large capital investments from an early stage and a very small probability of finding economic mineral deposits. In addition to the general risks of mining, there are country-specific risks, including currency, political, social, permitting and legal risk. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information that Quartz Mountain furnishes to, or files with, the Securities and Exchange Commission and with Canadian securities regulators before investing in Quartz Mountain's common shares, and should not consider an investment in Quartz Mountain unless the investor is capable of sustaining an economic loss of the entire investment. The Company's actual exploration and operating results may be very different from those expected as at the date of this MD&A.

Going Concern Assumption

The Company's financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis. However, unless additional funding is obtained, this assumption will have to change. The Company has a negative working capital position, and has incurred losses since inception. Failure to continue as a going concern would require that Quartz Mountain's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which could differ significantly from the going concern basis.

Additional Funding Requirements

Further development of the Company's continued operations will require additional capital. The Company currently does not have sufficient funds to explore the properties it holds. It is possible that the financing required by the Company will not be available, or, if available, will not be available on acceptable terms. If the Company does issue treasury shares to finance its operations or expansion plans, shareholders will suffer dilution of their investment and control of the Company may change. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, the Company will not be able to remain in business. In addition, a positive production decision at any of the Company's current projects or any other development projects acquired in the future will require significant resources and funding for project engineering and construction. Accordingly, any development of the Company's properties depends upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing, the joint venturing, or disposition of its current projects, or

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other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital.

Future Profits/Losses and Production Revenues/Expenses

The Company has no history of mining operations or earnings, and expects that its losses and negative cash flow will continue for the foreseeable future. The Company does not currently hold a mineral property and there can be no assurance that the Company will, if needed, be able to acquire a property(s) of sufficient technical merit to represent a compelling investment opportunity. If the Company is unable to acquire a property(s), its entire prospects will rest solely with its current net smelter royalty interest in the Angel's Camp Project and accordingly, the risk of being unable to identify a mineral deposit will be higher than if the Company had additional properties to explore. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable in the future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of any properties that the Company may acquire are added. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of on-going exploration, the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, and the Company's acquisition of a property(s) and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, and expects to incur losses unless and until such time as it acquires a property(s), commence commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of any properties the Company may acquire will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of properties. The Company anticipates that it would retain any cash resources and potential future earnings for the future operation and development of the Company's business. The Company has not paid dividends since incorporation and the Company does not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability. There can be no assurance that the underlying assumed levels of expenses will prove to be accurate. To the extent that such expenses do not result in the creation of appropriate revenues, the Company's business will be materially adversely affected. It is not possible to forecast how the business of the Company will develop.

Exploration, Development and Mining Risks

Resource exploration, development, and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not reduce, including among other things, unsuccessful efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company will rely upon consultants and others for exploration, development, construction, and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from mineral resources, and in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

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No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Permits and Licenses

If the Company acquires a new mineral property(ies), its operations would require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits which may be required to carry out exploration and development for the Company's Projects.

Changes in Local Legislation or Regulation

Any mining and processing operations that may be acquired and any exploration activities that might be conducted would be subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine and worker safety, protection of endangered and other special status species and other matters. The Company's ability to obtain permits and approvals and to successfully operate in particular communities may be adversely impacted by real or perceived detrimental events associated with the Company's activities or those of other mining companies affecting the environment, human health and safety of the surrounding communities. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely affect the Company's operations, including its ability to explore or develop properties, commence production or continue operations. Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws and regulations may result in injunctions, fines, suspension, or revocation of permits and other penalties. The costs and delays associated with compliance with these laws, regulations and permits could prevent the Company from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a mine or increase the costs of development or production and may materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. The Company may also be held responsible for the costs of addressing contamination at the site of current or former activities or at third party sites. The Company could also be held liable for exposure to hazardous substances.

Environmental Matters

All of the operations that the Company might acquire would be subject to environmental regulations, which can make operations expensive or prohibit them altogether. The Company may be subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that could occur as a result of its mineral exploration, development, and production. In addition, environmental hazards may exist on a property in which the Company directly or indirectly holds an interest, which are unknown to the Company at present and have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the Company's projects. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, which would result in environmental pollution.

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A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, or the requirement to remedy environmental pollution, which would reduce funds otherwise available to the Company and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. If the Company is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it could be required to suspend operations or undertake interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. There is also a risk that the environmental laws and regulations may become more onerous, making the Company's operations more expensive. Many of the environmental laws and regulations will require the Company to obtain permits for its activities. The Company will be required to update and review its permits from time to time, and may be subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of the additional activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations, and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing those activities to be economically re-evaluated at that time.

Groups Opposed to Mining May Interfere with the Company's Efforts to Explore and Develop its Properties

Organizations opposed to mining may be active in the regions in which the Company conducts its exploration activities. Although the Company intends to comply with all environmental laws and maintain good relations with local communities, there is still the possibility that those opposed to mining will attempt to interfere with the development of any property(ies) the Company might acquire. Such interference could have an impact on the Company's ability to explore and develop its properties in a manner that is most efficient or appropriate, or at all, and any such impact could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations.

Market for Securities and Volatility of Share Price

There can be no assurance that an active trading market in the Company's securities will be established or sustained. The market price for the Company's securities is subject to wide fluctuations. Factors such as announcements of exploration results, as well as market conditions in the industry or the economy as a whole, may have a significant adverse impact on the market price of the securities of the Company.

The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies, joint venture partners, or companies providing services to the Company or they may have significant shareholdings in other companies. Situations may arise where the directors and/or officers of the Company may be in competition with the Company. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' and officers' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

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General Economic Conditions

Global financial markets have experienced a sharp increase in volatility during the last few years. Market conditions and unexpected volatility or illiquidity in financial markets may adversely affect the prospects of the Company and the value of the Company's shares.

Risk Related to COVID-19

The current outbreak of COVID-19, and any future emergence and spread of similar pathogens, could have a material adverse effect on global and local economic and business conditions, which may adversely impact our business and results of operations and the operations of contractors and service providers. The outbreak has now spread to Canada where we conduct our principal business operations. Our plans to advance the exploration and development of our projects are dependent upon the Company's ability to secure project specific financing, as well as our ability to continue the work required once financing has been secured through our employees and our contractors. The progress of work on our projects has been delayed and may further be delayed due to the effects of COVID-19. In addition, our personnel may be delayed in completing the required work that we are pursuing in connection with this process due to quarantine, self-isolation, social distancing, restrictions on travel, restrictions on meetings and work from home requirements. The extent to which the coronavirus impacts our operations will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, including the duration of the outbreak, new information that may emerge concerning the severity of the coronavirus and the actions taken to contain the coronavirus or treat its impact, among others. Moreover, the spread of the coronavirus globally is expected to have a material adverse effect on global and regional economies and to continue to negatively impact stock markets, including the trading price of our shares as well as mineral commodity prices. These adverse effects on the economy, the stock market and our share price could continue to adversely impact our ability to raise capital, with the result that our ability to pursue exploration and development of our projects could be adversely impacted, both through delays and through increased costs. Any of these developments, and others, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations and could delay our exploration and development plans for our projects.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on the continued services of its senior management team, and its ability to retain other key personnel. The loss of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. There can be no assurance that any of the Company's employees will remain with the Company or that, in the future, the employees will not organize competitive businesses or accept employment with companies competitive with the Company.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract, train, or retain qualified personnel in the future, which would adversely affect its business.

Competition

The resources industry is highly competitive in all its phases, and the Company will compete with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial, technical, and other resources. Competition in the mining industry is primarily for attractive mineral rich properties capable of being developed and producing economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such

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properties; the labour to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine certain minerals, but also conduct production and marketing operations on a worldwide basis. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop any property(ies) the Company might acquire. The Company's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's results of operation and its business.

Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons.

The Mineral Property Underlying the Company's Net Smelter Return Royalty Interest Contains no Known Ore

The Company holds a 1% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty interest on the Quartz Mountain Property (recently renamed "Angel's Camp"), an exploration stage prospect in Oregon. The Company's interest in the property will be limited to any future NSR that would be forthcoming only if or when any mining commences on the property. There is currently no known body of ore on the property. Extensive additional exploration work will be required to ascertain if any mineralization may be economic.