

This "Management's Discussion and Analysis" has been prepared as of October 28, 2016 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three months ended August 31, 2016 and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the year ended May 31, 2016 (the "Financial Statements"). Those financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. All amounts in the financial statements and in this discussion and analysis are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Oroco Resource Corp. ("Oroco" or the "Company") 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, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital and 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 management 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.

THE COMPANY

The Company was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on July 7, 2006. The Company's head office is located at Suite 1502 – 1166 Alberni Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 3Z3. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Mexico with a primary focus on its Xochipala property in Guerrero State, Mexico.

On June 28, 2016, the shareholders of the Company approved a change of the Company's business from a "Mining Issuer" to an "Investment Issuer", as those terms are used in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "OCO", and it also trades on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market under the trading symbol "OR6" and the US OTC exchange under the trading symbol "ORRCF.PK". The Company's website address is: "www.orocoresourcecorp.com".

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries: Minera Xochipala S.A. de C.A. ("Minera Xochipala") and 0973496 B.C. Ltd. Minera Xochipala is used to hold the Company's Mexican mining concessions and to conduct business in Mexico. The Company holds 100% of 0973496 B.C. Ltd. 0973496 B.C. Ltd. holds 98% (49 of 50 shares) in Minera Xochipala, with the remaining 2% (1 share of 50) being held directly by the Company.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Xochipala Property, Guerrero State, Mexico

The Xochipala Property, comprised of the Celia Gene (100 ha) and the contiguous Celia Generosa (93 ha) concessions, is located in the Municipality of Eduardo Neri, Guerrero, Mexico at the southern end of the Guerrero Gold Belt (the “GGB”). This region encompasses a northwest trend of intrusions with associated gold bearing iron skarn deposits. The GGB is currently the focus of aggressive exploration, delineation, development, and mining by a number of mining companies who have to date delineated gold reserves and measured and indicated resources in excess of 20 million ounces. The discovery of these deposits, beginning in the late 1980s, has led to the development of a predictable exploration model along the trend of the GGB.

The gold mineralization in each of these deposits is found in the contact (skarn) area between felsic to intermediate intrusives and the overlying calcareous sediments. Each of these deposits has a geophysical signature consisting of a strong high magnetic anomaly caused by iron mineralization in the endoskarn (skarn in the intrusive) and exoskarn (skarn in the sediments) in the contact zone between the intrusive and the overlying sediments. All of the major gold deposits in the GBB are hosted in extensive mineralized endoskarn and exoskarn zones associated with similar geological conditions. The Xochipala Property has geological characteristics similar to the known deposits, including the existence of a strong magnetic signature and areas of endoskarn and exoskarn.

The Xochipala Property, which is surrounded by concessions owned by Goldcorp Inc., lies approximately four kilometres southeast of Goldcorp.’s Los Filos mine, just one kilometre from the town of Xochipala and 30 kilometres by good paved road from the state capital of Chilpancingo. The area is well served by a network of local roads. The district is served with hydroelectric power from the Caracol Dam and water is locally available.

During 2014 the Company conducted an exploration program consisting of mapping; road cuts, outcrop chip sampling, and confirmed location of infrastructure, historic showings, and drill holes. The focus of the mapping and sampling program is the extensive areas of marbleized limestones (exoskarns) and highly altered, ferruginous intrusives (endoskarns) that have been identified on the property and which are indicative of potential mineralization in the vicinity of the two kilometres of identified contact zone. Preliminary mapping and assay results indicate that high grade gold mineralization exists at the Xochipala Property in the endoskarn and exoskarn. The Company continues to assess the appropriate next stage of exploration.

The Company incurred \$11,730 in deferred exploration expenditures on the Xochipala Property during the three months ended August 31, 2016.

Salvador Property, Guerrero State, Mexico

The Salvador Property is a 100 hectare mining concession 100% owned by Minera Xochipala which lies approximately 25 kilometers to the west of the Xochipala Property and approximately 30 kilometers west of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. The Salvador property also hosts skarn mineralization associated with felsic intrusions similar to mineralization in the known ore deposits in the area.

MINERAL PROPERTIES (cont'd...)

Salvador Property, Guerrero State, Mexico (cont'd...)

The Company did not conduct exploration on the Salvador Property during the three months ended August 31, 2016.

Cerro Prieto Property, Sonora State, Mexico

On August 30, 2013 the Company sold its interest in the Cerro Prieto Property to Goldgroup Mining Inc. (“Goldgroup”) by way of the sale of the Company’s then wholly owned subsidiary, Minera Polimetalicos Mexicanos, S.A. (“Polimetalicos”) and assignment of the 2% (two percent) net smelter returns royalty payable.

The Company received \$4,748,850 (US\$4,500,000) cash, 5,500,000 common shares of Goldgroup valued at \$825,000, a contingent promissory note (the “First Note”) in the principal amount of US\$1,500,000 (initial fair value of \$Nil) bearing 8%, with payment commencing after 1,000 ounces of gold have been produced from the Property (done), and a second promissory note (the “Second Note”) in the principal amount of US\$4,125,000, bearing no interest, due two years from closing and repayable, at Goldgroup’s election, in either cash or 16,500,000 Goldgroup common shares.

In addition, Goldgroup agreed to pay to the Company a production royalty (the “Production Royalty”) quarterly in arrears. The Production Royalty, payable for each month in which the monthly average of the daily PM London gold fix is in excess of US\$1,250 per ounce, is calculated at the rate of 20% of the dollar value of that excess for each ounce of gold produced from the property during that month, to a maximum royalty of US\$90 per ounce. This Production Royalty will be payable for each and every of the greater of:

- i) the first 90,000 ounces of gold produced from the Property; and
- ii) all ounces of gold produced from the Property until the completion of five full years of commercial production, which period commenced on March 1, 2014.

Prior to the closing of the Transaction, Minas de Oroco, with the consent of Goldgroup, assigned to the Company all of Minas de Oroco’s rights and interest in and to all value added taxes paid by Minas de Oroco in the years 2008 through 2012, and all refunds in relation thereto (collectively, “the IVA Refund”), in consideration of the settlement of US\$500,000 of the debt owed by Minas de Oroco to the Company at the time of the IVA assignment. The IVA Refund at August 31, 2013 was \$535,325. The Company assigned a fair value of zero to the IVA Refund as collectability was uncertain.

On February 4, 2013, as a condition precedent to the Transaction, Goldgroup purchased 5,000,000 units of the Company at a price of \$0.20 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant with each warrant exercisable into one additional common share for a period of two years at a price of \$0.25 per share.

MINERAL PROPERTIES (cont'd...)

Cerro Prieto Property, Sonora State, Mexico (cont'd...)

On September 19, 2014, the Company entered into a debt assignment agreement with Goldgroup, pursuant to which the Company assigned to Goldgroup the Company's right to the IVA Refund. In consideration of the assignment, Goldgroup, in fiscal 2015, issued to the Company 1,200,000 common shares and agreed to pay to the Company 50% of all IVA Refund in excess of \$400,000 (the IVA Refund Split") obtained by Goldgroup, which amounts Goldgroup had the right to elect to pay in Goldgroup shares valued at the five day, volume weighted trading average at the time. In fiscal 2016, Goldgroup paid the Company US\$55,000 of IVA Refund Split, via the issuance of 1,290,025 common shares of Goldgroup, with a further US\$116,000 of IVA Refund Split owing to the Company

On August 28, 2015, Goldgroup issued and delivered 16,500,000 of its shares to the Company in settlement of the Second Note.

On September 28, 2015, the Company and Goldgroup agreed to a revised payment schedule for the US\$950,000 outstanding balance of the First Note. Pursuant to the agreement, Goldgroup had until November 16, 2015 to enter into a formal debt payment agreement (the "Payment Agreement") with the Company, pursuant to which Goldgroup was to pay the Company US\$300,000 on signing and US\$20,000 per month, commencing October 1, 2015 (payments due before signing of the formal agreement to accrue and be paid at signing), until September 15, 2016, with the balance of the remaining principal due on or before that date. The outstanding principal bore 12% interest, payable monthly in arrears. In the event that Goldgroup failed to pay all amounts by September 16, 2016, the Company was to have the option to demand that Goldgroup issue shares in lieu of cash. If the Payment Agreement was not signed by November 16, 2015, or if Goldgroup failed to perform all of its obligations under the Payment Agreement, it was to pay the Company a cash break fee equal to \$100,000 (the "Break Fee"). In November, 2015, the Company agreed to extend the deadline for signing the Payment Agreement until December 16, 2015 in consideration of a payment from Goldgroup of US\$25,000. Goldgroup failed to sign the Payment Agreement by December 16, 2015, and the Break Fee became due and payable. In a related transaction, the Company sold 6,000,000 of its available for sale securities of Goldgroup, at a price of \$0.06 per share.

On August 5, 2016, the Company entered into a second payment agreement (the "2nd Payment Agreement") with Goldgroup with regard to: (1) US\$906,200 in principal and accrued interest owing on the First Note; (2) US\$116,000 of IVA Refund Split owing; and the \$100,000 (US\$76,500) Break Fee, for an aggregate total of US\$1,098,700 (the "Goldgroup Debt"). Pursuant to the terms of the 2nd Payment Agreement, the outstanding Goldgroup Debt bore 12% interest per annum, and was to be repaid pursuant to an agreed schedule of payments. On August 11, 2016, Goldgroup delivered to the Company payment of US\$223,500 and \$100,000. On September 21, 2016, Goldgroup delivered payment of US\$811,690 in settlement of the remaining balance of the Goldgroup Debt.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended August 31, 2016, the Company recorded income from continuing operations of \$426,150 (2015 - \$(1,029,192)) or \$0.01 per share (2015 - \$(0.01)). The Company has no income producing assets. The Company reported royalty revenues during the period from the Cerro Prieto Property. The Company is considered to be in the acquisition and exploration stage.

The Company is focused on the exploration of the Xochipala Property.

For the three months ended August 31, 2016, the Company recorded operating expenses of \$184,800 (2015 - \$142,224), which included consulting fees of \$17,200 (2015 - \$24,000), management and directors fees of \$62,000 (2015 - \$55,250), and professional fees of \$38,026 (2015 - \$46,880) as it pursued advancement of its Xochipala Property and conducted due diligence relating to new business opportunities.

SELECTED QUARTERLY RESULTS

Quarter	Aug 31, 2016	May 31, 2016	Feb 29, 2016	Nov 30, 2015	Aug 31, 2015	May 31 2015	Feb 28, 2015	Nov 30, 2014
Operating loss	\$184,800	\$259,321	\$172,223	\$182,611	\$142,224	\$257,763	\$52,704	\$110,947
Other items	(\$610,950)	\$(337,751)	\$165,729	\$(732,363)	\$886,968	\$554,431	\$362,635	\$(55,398)
Loss (gain) for the period	(\$426,150)	\$(78,430)	\$337,952	(\$549,752)	\$1,029,192	\$812,194	\$415,339	\$55,549
Loss (gain) per share	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.00
Total assets	\$4,866,694	\$4,144,552	\$3,080,662	\$3,405,604	\$2,881,345	\$3,959,451	\$4,777,031	\$5,312,766
Total liabilities	\$226,343	\$273,722	\$416,590	\$403,580	\$429,073	\$477,987	\$509,661	\$559,519

The most recent quarter had a decreased loss from operations. The decrease is a result of no expenses being incurred for travel or property investigation costs, however, this is offset by costs incurred for business development as the Company is searching for additional business opportunities.

Significant variation in Other Items for the quarter ending August 31, 2016 is due to royalty revenue of \$76,933 (2015 - \$Nil) and gain (loss) on sale of available for sale securities of \$499,296 (2015 - (\$16,995)).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at August 31, 2016, the Company had working capital of \$2,176,232 as compared to the year ended May 31, 2016 when the Company had working capital of \$1,595,936. Cash was \$1,214,175 at August 31, 2016 (2015 - \$69,104).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (cont'd...)

As at August 31, 2016, the Company held available for sale securities of 6,915,250 shares of Goldgroup (the "Goldgroup Shares"). In August, 2016, the Company and Goldgroup entered into a payment agreement, which included the US\$805,000 outstanding balance of the First Note all accrued interest, the Break Fee of \$100,000, and US\$116,000 of IVA Refund Split, for an aggregate debt total US\$1,098,700. In evidence of this debt, Goldgroup issued a promissory note (the "Amended First Note") to the Company in the amount of US\$1,098,700, bearing 12% per annum simple interest. The Amended First Note was paid in full by payments in August and September, 2016.

OUTLOOK

As at October 28, 2016, the Company has as its main assets, the Xochipala Property, 6,870,250 shares of Goldgroup and over \$2,000,000 in cash.

The Company also holds the Production Royalty, which is contingent upon the number of ounces of gold produced at Cerro Prieto and upon the monthly average price of gold being above US\$1,250 per ounce in the month the gold is produced. There is no certainty that the Company will receive any further Production Royalty payments. Payment of the Production Royalty is based on the average price of gold in the month in which it is produced.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company currently has no off-balance sheet arrangements that would potentially affect current or future operations, or the financial condition of the Company.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the three months ended August 31, 2016, the Company entered into transactions with related parties as follows:

- (a) paid or accrued management and directors fees totalling \$39,750 to a company controlled by Craig Dalziel, President and CEO of the Company, for management and other services, and to Mr. Dalziel directly for Mr. Dalziel's services as director of the Company;
- (b) paid or accrued consulting fees totalling \$5,200 to a company controlled by Craig Dalziel, for project research services;
- (c) paid or accrued professional and consulting fees totalling \$33,000 to David Rose, Corporate Secretary of the Company, for legal and management consulting services provided to the Company;
- (d) paid or accrued consulting and directors fees totalling \$11,250 to a company controlled by Steve Vanry, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, and to Mr. Vanry directly, for his services as Chief Financial Officer and director;
- (e) paid or accrued directors fees totalling \$2,250 to Robert Friesen for Mr. Friesen's services as a director;
- (f) paid or accrued directors fees totalling \$1,250 to Stephen Leahy.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (cont'd...)

As at August 31, 2016, \$95,799 was owing to officers and directors for directors, management, consulting, legal and accounting fees. These charges were measured by the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the related parties. The amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed repayment terms. The above transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, being the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has no material capital lease agreements and no material long term obligations other than those described above or in the description of mineral properties.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and, as such, is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same business. Some of the possible risks include the following:

- (a) The industry is capital intensive and subject to fluctuations in metal prices, market sentiment, foreign exchange and interest rates. The recovery of the Company's investment in resource properties and the attainment of profitable operations is dependent upon the discovery and development of economic ore reserves and the ability to arrange sufficient financing to bring the ore reserves into production.

The only sources of future funds for further acquisitions and exploration programs, or if such exploration programs are successful, the development of economic ore bodies and commencement of commercial production thereon, which are presently available to the Company are the Goldgroup Transaction Consideration and the sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another interested party to carry out further exploration or development.

- (b) Any future equity financings by the Company for the purpose of raising additional capital may result in substantial dilution to the holdings of existing shareholders.
- (c) The Company's capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the resource markets and the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects.
- (d) The prices of metals greatly affect the value of and the potential value of its properties. This, in turn greatly affects its ability to raise equity capital, negotiate option agreements and form joint ventures.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (cont'd...)

- (e) The Company must comply with health, safety, and environmental regulations governing air and water quality and land disturbances and provide for mine reclamation and closure costs. The Company's permission to operate could be withdrawn temporarily where there is evidence of serious breaches of such regulations, or even permanently in the case of extreme breaches. Significant liabilities could be imposed on the Company for damages, clean-up costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges into the environment, environmental damage caused by previous owners of acquired properties or noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations.
- (f) The operations of the Company will require various licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the necessary licenses and permits to continue exploration and development activities in the future.
- (g) Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by such undetected defects.

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results may vary materially from those described on any forward looking statement. The development and exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing exploration, development, and labour standards which may affect the operations of the Company as these laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and are, but are not limited to, the following:

Share-based payments - The fair value of stock options issued are subject to the limitation of the Black-Scholes option pricing model which incorporates market data and which involves uncertainty and subjectivity in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate of stock options.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (cont'd...)

Recovery of deferred tax assets - Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted.

Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

The Company has not recorded any deferred tax assets.

Valuation of First Note receivable and IVA - The value of the First Note receivable and the IVA are based on management's assessment of collectability and probability of recovery.

Valuation of production royalty – The Company is entitled to royalty income as disclosed in Note 5 of the consolidated financial statements. The Company has estimated the value of the production royalty to be \$Nil due to lack of certainty of future ongoing production and values.

The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets – Management has determined that exploration, evaluation and related costs incurred, which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geologic and other technical information, history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities and existing permits.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New accounting policies adopted

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Company effective June 1, 2016:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016:

IFRS 11, Joint arrangements

This standard was amended to provide specific guidance on accounting for the acquisition of an interesting in a joint operation that is a business.

IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment and IAS 38, Intangible assets

These standards were amended to prohibit the use of revenue-based depreciation methods for property, plant and equipment and limit the use of revenue-based amortization for intangible assets.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

New accounting policies adopted (cont'd...)

IAS 27, Separate financial statements and IFRS 1, First-time adoption of IFRS

IAS 27 was amended to restore the option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.

IFRS 1 was amended to permit the use of the business combinations exemption for investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method in the separate financial statements of the first-time adopter.

The adoption of these standards did not have an impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards not yet effective

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9, Financial instruments

This standard was issued in November 2009 and covers the classification and measurement of financial assets as part of its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. In October 2010, the requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9. Under this guidance, entities have the option to recognize financial liabilities at fair value through earnings. If this option is elected, entities would be required to reverse the portion of the fair value change due to own credit risk out of earnings and recognize the change in other comprehensive income.

The Company has not yet assessed the potential impact of the application of this standard, nor determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK AND CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to identify, pursue and complete the exploration and development of mineral properties, to maintain financial strength, to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. Capital of the Company comprises shareholders' equity. There has been no significant change in the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital during the quarter ended August 31, 2016.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in financial instruments in high credit quality financial institutions with terms to maturity selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK AND CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Fair value hierarchy

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in level 1. Prices in level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

Level 3 - Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Management of Industry Risk

The Company is engaged in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company may be at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity pricing as well as changes in foreign government policy. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations; however it is not possible to be certain that all aspects of environmental issues affecting the Company, if any, have been fully determined or resolved.

Management of Financial Risk

The carrying value of cash, receivables, notes receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at a level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Goldgroup shares recorded in available for sale securities are measured at a level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and the BC Co shares recorded in available for sale securities are measured using level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on cost at time of acquisition. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its First Note receivable and its bank accounts. The bank accounts are mainly held with a major Canadian bank and this minimizes the risk to the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK AND CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they are due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above. The Company monitors its ability to meet its short-term exploration and administrative expenditures by raising additional funds through share issuance when required. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company does not have investments in any asset-backed deposits.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's property interests in Mexico make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations, which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and foreign currencies. The Company does not invest in derivatives to mitigate these risks. The effect of a 1% change in the foreign exchange rate on the cash held in foreign currencies at August 31, 2016 is nominal.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

OTHER MD&A DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Disclosure by Venture Issuer without significant revenue

An analysis of the material components of the Company's general and administrative expenses is disclosed in the Financial Statements to which this MD&A relates. An analysis of the material components of the acquisition and deferred exploration costs of the Company's mineral properties is disclosed in the annual Financial Statements to which this MD&A relates.

Share Capital

As at October 28, 2016, the Company had 77,947,405 common shares, 400,000 incentive stock options, and no share purchase warrants outstanding.

Information Available on SEDAR

Additional information relating to the Company is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

October 28, 2016

"Craig Dalziel"

President