Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion is management's assessment and analysis of the results and financial condition of Fiore Exploration Ltd. (the "Company"), and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes for the year ended January 31, 2017 and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017. The preparation of financial data is in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 – *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

All figures are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The effective date of this report is September 25, 2017.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information

This Management Discussion and Analysis may contain certain "forward-looking statements within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts; they are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "estimates," "projects," "aims," "potential," "goal," "objective," "prospective," and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will," "would," "may," "can," "could" or "should" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made and they involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Consequently, there can be no assurances that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Factors that could cause future results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, a change in the use of proceeds, the volatility of mineral prices, the possibility that exploration efforts will not yield economically recoverable quantities of minerals, accidents and other risks associated with mineral exploration and development operations, the risk that the Company will encounter unanticipated geological factors, the Company's need for and ability to obtain additional financing, the possibility that the Company may not be able to secure permitting and other governmental clearances necessary to carry out the Company's exploration and development plans, and the other risk factors discussed in greater detail in the Company's various filings on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) with Canadian securities regulators. We caution readers of this MD&A not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information contained herein, which are not a guarantee of performance, events or results and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual performance, events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and information. This information speaks only as of the date of this MD&A. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update forward-looking information after the date of this document, nor to make revisions to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws or the policies of the TSX-V exchange.

Description of Business

The Company was incorporated on March 31, 1988 under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "F".

The Company's registered and records office is located at 25th Floor, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver BC, V7Y 1B3.

The Company is a Vancouver-based junior mineral exploration company engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring, evaluating and, if warranted, developing mineral resource properties. No revenue has been generated since inception and there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on our exploration and evaluation assets.

GRP Transaction

Pursuant to an Arrangement Agreement dated July 24, 2017, (the "Agreement") between the Company and GRP Minerals Corp. ("GRP"), the Company will acquire GRP by way of a form of share exchange with the shareholders of the Company holding one third of the resulting issuer, to be renamed Fiore Gold Ltd. ("Fiore Gold" or the "Resulting Issuer") (the "Transaction"). GRP is in the business of acquisition, exploration and development of gold and silver mineral properties in North America, including its fully permitted and producing Pan project.

Under the terms of the Agreement, GRP will acquire the Company on the basis of 0.265 shares of GRP for each share of the Company held, by way of a court-approved plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "Arrangement"), which remains subject to certain approvals, and the satisfaction of other closing conditions customary for transactions of this nature. In addition, outstanding options and warrants will be adjusted in accordance with their terms to reflect the consideration described above.

In addition, the Company has advanced to GRP a bridge loan of an aggregate of $6 million. The bridge loan bears interest at a rate of 5% per annum, matures on July 24, 2018, and is secured by a pledge of GRP's interest in its operating subsidiary GRP Pan, LLC.

In September 2017, the shareholders of both the Company and GRP approved the Arrangement.

In August 2017, the Company closed a concurrent financing for gross proceeds of $17,007,581. The Company and its subsidiary issued an aggregate of 55,762,561 subscription receipts at $0.305 per subscription receipt in the brokered private placement. Each subscription receipt will convert into one unit of the Resulting Issuer upon completion of the Transaction, with each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable for a period of three years from completion of the Transaction into a common share of the Resulting Issuer at $0.45 per share. An aggregate of 3,331,833 brokers warrants were also issued, each broker warrant being exercisable into one unit of the Resulting Issuer upon completion of the Transaction, on the same terms as above. The gross proceeds from the concurrent financing have been placed into escrow pending completion of the Transaction and satisfaction of the escrow release conditions. The net proceeds will be used for expansion of the Pan Mine leach pads, drilling at both Pan and Gold Rock, general corporate expenses, working capital and production expansion.

The proposed Transaction is expected to be completed in late September 2017 or such other date as the parties may agree.

Exploration Update

Cerro Tostado

In November 2016, the Company announced the acquisition from SQM of two additional projects in the same area, Pampas El Peñon South and Cerro Tostado (see press release dated Nov.14, 2016). The Pampas El Peñon South concessions cover an area of approximately 400 Ha and are located approximately 3 km south of, and directly on strike with Yamana's Pampas Augusta Victoria mine. The concessions are also approximately 1 km southeast of the Company's El Peñon West concession block. The Company's land position now surrounds the Pampas Augusta Victoria mine on three sides. Very little work has been conducted in this area, but limited regional rock sampling has found elevated arsenic values.

The Cerro Tostado project consists of five concessions totalling approximately 1,500 Ha approximately 12 km southwest and 8 km east-southeast of Yamana's El Peñon and Fortuna mines respectively, and along strike from the principal veins reported at the Fortuna mine. A large hill, Cerro Largato, forms a north-south elongated outcrop of argillic altered and brecciated rhyolite that intrudes and is in fault contact with porphyritic andesitic units and dacitic to rhyodacitic units towards the east and southeast. These outcropping units are surrounded by gravel and caliche covered areas. Alteration is most intense along the breccia bodies that are spatially related with the dominant N-S and NW-SE structural trends. Associated with the argillic alteration and structural trends are variable intensities of hematite-jarosite bearing veinlets.

Previous work by SQM has included geological mapping and sampling, trenching, and approximately 1,937 m of RC drilling in 17 holes. The results have confirmed the presence of structurally controlled silver-dominated mineralization, with highly anomalous levels of silver, arsenic and antimony and anomalous levels of lead and zinc.

Since the acquisition, the Company completed a ground magnetic survey in December 2016 consisting of 324.3 line kilometres of surveying at 50 m line spacing. The survey identified a number of ENE-SSW, and NW-SE linear structures, with the intersection of these structures representing the most favourable location for epithermal vein emplacement.

In January 2017, the Company's geologists began a program of re-logging and resampling the material from the SQM RC holes, which had been stored at a secure SQM facility in Chile. The Company's geologists submitted over 825 samples from the previous SQM drilling for re-analysis by ICP-AES at ALS Chemex Laboratories as part of a complete re-logging program. The re-assay results have confirmed the three key high-grade silver intercepts, and suggest that the original SQM assay method, which used the flame atomic absorption method, may have underestimated the silver grades.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	SQM Assay (g/t silver)	Fiore Re-Assay (g/t silver)	Change
TEAR-07	28	30	2	830	943	+14%
CTAR-01	97	100	3	637	685	+8%
CTAR-02	185	187	2	333	413	+24%

A field program of geological, structural and alteration mapping as well as surface sampling and additional geophysical surveys was also completed in Q1 2017, to build up a more complete picture of the epithermal veins encountered in the previous program. A combined diamond and RC drilling program commenced in May 2017 (see PR of May 4, 2017).

The Company can earn a 100% interest in the Cerro Tostado and Pampas El Peñon South concessions by:

- Spending a total of US$2,247,700 in exploration expenditures over a five-year period, including a US$400,900 exploration commitment in the first year;
- Making total cash payments to SQM of US$1,259,700 over a five-year period, including US$19,000 paid in the first year;
- Issuing 500,000 common shares of the Company to SQM (issued);
- Granting SQM a sliding-scale royalty on precious metal production, which at current gold prices would be 2.5%, with a maximum royalty of 5.0% when gold prices exceed US$2,000 per ounce.

Upon regulatory approval in February 2017, the Company issued 500,000 common shares and paid US$19,000 to SQM. In connection with this acquisition, the Company issued 10,000 common shares as an advisory fee and incurred cash transaction costs of $79,068.

The Company's first drilling program at its recently acquired Cerro Tostado project began in May 2017, following an extensive program of mapping, sampling and ground geophysics.

Along with the mapping program, approximately 30 line kilometres of reconnaissance IP and 12 line kilometres of more detailed IP surveying were carried out over two large outcropping areas of intense silica alteration. The gradient array was selected to help map suspected sulphide mineralization associated with a large zone of hydrothermal alteration at Cerro Tostado. In total, gradient IP surveys were conducted on 30 km of lines with 200 m dipoles to outline zones of alteration. Moderately strong chargeability anomalies associated with high resistivities are outlined over two topographical hills separated by about 4 km. Weaker chargeability anomalies occur in the covered pampa between the two chargeability anomalies.

Detail gradient array surveys with 50 m dipoles were conducted on 12 km of lines over the eastern chargeability anomaly to help map shallow vein systems that have been previously mapped and trenched. The gradient array identified multiple narrow resistivity targets that may be associated with vein systems. An abrupt change in orientation of the resistivity anomalies occurs near an area that was drilled extensively previously.

One line of pole-dipole IP was surveyed on a 6.3 km line covering the two strongest chargeability anomalies and the weaker central anomaly. Results show shallow chargeability anomalies over the two strongest gradient anomalies and a deeper chargeability anomaly under cover in the pampa between the two shallow anomalies.

Pampas El Peñon

In July 2016, the Company entered into an agreement for the rights to acquire the Pampas El Peñon project in Chile from Arena Minerals Inc and its wholly owned subsidiary, Arena Chile SpA, (together, "Arena"). Arena held an underlying option agreement with Sociedad Quimica Y Minera de Chile SA ("SQM"), which they agreed to sell to the Company. Consideration for the purchase of the underlying option agreement from Arena consisted of 9,550,000 shares of the Company issued to Arena and 5,350,000 common shares issued to SQM, with a value of $9,685,000. In order to exercise the option, the Company has assumed Arena's commitments to SQM, which include cash payments of US$750,000 ($298,125 paid (US$225,000)) and an expenditure commitment on the project of $1,830,000 USD by July 2017. As at July 31, 2017, $1,828,623 has been spent on the Pampas El Peñon project. The Company issued 870,000 common shares as transaction and advisory fees in relation to this agreement with a value of $565,500 and incurred cash transaction costs of $66,960.

In September 2017, the Company announced it has amended the original terms of the property acquisition agreement with SQM for the Pampas El Peñon property. The Company issued 300,000 common shares (the "Consideration Shares") to SQM to extend the option payment of US$525,000 and commitment of US$1,830,000 in exploration expenditures to July 2018. The Consideration Shares issued are subject to a four-month hold period which expires January 13, 2018.

The Pampas El Peñon property consists of 13 mining claims totaling 3,400 hectares located approximately 130 kilometres southeast of Antofagasta, Chile. The property consists of two separate blocks, lying immediately to the west and north of Yamana Gold's Pampa Augusta Victoria mine complex that forms part of El Peñon mine complex. El Peñon mine began production in 1999 and has an established history of exploration success. The mine produced 227,000 ounces of gold and 7.7 million ounces of silver in 2015 with reported cash costs of US$621 and US$8.38 an ounce respectively (Yamana Gold 2015 Annual Report).

The Pampas El Peñon property covers land in the same geological environment as Yamana's El Peñon deposit hosting several identified north-south-trending structures at or near surface. Three of these structures have been traced for more than 2 kilometers in strike length each. Epithermal Au-Ag targets are hosted by rhyolite domes and dykes, with strong north-south siliceous structures containing highly anomalous silver, arsenic and antimony values, similar to the surface expressions of many of the mineralized veins in the area.

Subsequent to acquiring the project, the Company carried out a ground magnetic survey of the two concession areas and completed a 19 hole 8,227 m reverse-circulation ("RC") drilling program targeting north-south trending rhyolite domes and dykes adjacent to the Pampa Augusta Victoria open-pit and underground mines. The drilling program was designed to intersect structures associated with mineralization and prioritize areas for follow-up drilling.

Drilling has confirmed the presence of epithermal structures with strongly elevated pathfinder element values (arsenic and antimony) and low but anomalous gold and silver values in 7 of 19 holes. These zones of anomalous gold, silver and pathfinder elements may represent the upper zones of mineralized epithermal vein structures at depth.

A 43-101 compliant report, dated July 4, 2016, and titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pampas El Peñon Property, Province and Municipality of Antofagasta, Antofagasta Region (II), Chile" has been filed on SEDAR.

Río Loa

In April 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire the Río Loa project in Chile. The Company can earn its interest in the Río Loa project by:

- Making cash payments of US$35,000 (paid) on signing of the agreement and a further US$30,000, US$50,000, US$80,000 and US$820,000 on the respective first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of signing;

- Completing US$500,000 of exploration work;
- Assigning the vendors a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR" and the Company holding the right to repurchase 50% of the NSR (1.00% NSR) for a payment of US$3 million; and
- Making discovery payments ranging from US$2/oz to US$5/oz of Measured and Indicated, NI 43-101 compliant gold resources to a maximum of US$5 million.

Río Loa is located in the northern part of the Maricunga gold belt, which has had more than 100 Moz of gold in reserves, resources and past production.

Rio Loa is an undrilled high sulfidation epithermal target located in Region III of Chile approximately seventy kilometers East of the town of El Salvador at an elevation of between 4,000 and 4,300 MASL. Access to the area is good, via well travelled and maintained public paved and gravel roads to within five kilometers of the claims. Rio Loa is located in the northern part of the prolific Maricunga gold belt, which boasts more than 100 Moz of gold in reserves, resources, and past production. Recent exploration success at the northern end of the Maricunga belt is highlighted by Gold Field's Salares Norte gold-silver oxide discovery, with Measured and Indicated Resources of 3.3 Moz gold at 3.9 g/t and 42.1 Moz of silver at 48.9 g/t.

Alteration mapping using ASTER satellite imagery shows an alteration pattern interpreted as a mixture of advanced argillic (alunite), iron-oxide and silicification within the property limits. The geochemical response and alteration pattern at Rio Loa is similar to the geochemical responses on other high sulphidation deposits within the belt such as at Salares Norte and Kinross' La Coipa mine.

The prospect lies in an area that is for the most part covered by young ignimbrite flows except for a few windows where the older altered volcanics and hydrothermal breccias can be observed at the contact with the ignimbrites. Exploration to date has concentrated on the two windows of altered volcanic where the owners carried out some trenching and rock chip sampling. Rock chip sampling returned highly anomalous values of As and Pb in every trench as well as some sporadic low Au and Sb values. This anomalous pattern is very similar to the one found by Goldfields on the Salares del Norte deposit. In addition to the trenching, four lines of recce IP were done across the property at one kilometer spacing. The geophysics picked up resistivity and chargeability anomalies over the known alteration but also indicate some continuity of the anomalies under the ignimbrite cover.

Lomas de Puquios

In June 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire the Lomas de Puquios project in Chile. The Company can earn its interest in the Lomas de Puquios project by:

- Making cash payments of US$95,000 (paid) on signing of the agreement and a further US$70,000, US$90,000, US$180,000 and US$980,000 on the respective first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of signing;
- Completing US$500,000 of exploration work over the next fifteen months;
- Assigning the vendors a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR" and the Company holding the right to repurchase 50% of the NSR (1.25% NSR) for a payment of US$3 million; and
- Making discovery payments ranging from US$1/oz to US$5/oz of Measured and Indicated, NI 43-101 compliant gold resources to a maximum of US$2.5 million.

Lomas de Puquios covers 8,300 Ha and is located some 30 km east-southeast of the Collahuasi mine in the first region of northern Chile. Several outcrops of argillic altered rocks with quartz-alunite, vuggy silica and moderate to strong geochemical anomalies in As and Sb with lesser Hg and Bi have been identified by previous work on the property. Local geology consists of Upper Miocene Age eroded andesitic strato-volcanoes, andesitic tuffs and breccias and lesser rhyolites. These same units host significant high sulphidation gold deposits further to the South such as Salares del Norte and La Coipa.

Vernon Arseneau, P. Geo., the Company's VP Exploration, is the Qualified Person who supervised the preparation of the technical data in this document.

Outlook

At Yamana's El Peñon mine, silver bearing veins have been known to change with depth and carry significant Au as drilling went deeper under silver-only veins near surface. Results are currently being compiled in preparation for the next phase of drilling on Cerro Tostado. Fieldwork is also being planned for the upcoming Andean summer on the Company's Rio Loa and Lomas de Puquios projects.

In addition, the Company continues to move towards completion of the GRP Transaction which will advance the Company to becoming a leading growth-oriented gold producer.

Overall Performance and Results of Operations

Total assets decreased to $23,302,500 at July 31, 2017 from $24,447,627 at January 31, 2017. The most significant assets at July 31, 2017, were exploration and evaluation assets of $14,098,800 (January 31, 2017 - $12,452,462) and cash of $2,907,096 (January 31, 2017 - $11,758,934). The decrease in assets is primarily due operating expenses in the period.

Three months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016

During the three months ended July 31, 2017, the Company recorded a loss of $849,338 (three months ended July 31, 2016 - $2,306,345).

Significant variances in expenses incurred during the three months ended July 31, 2017 as compared to the three months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

- Marketing increased to $390,651 from $nil for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to new marketing campaigns in the current period.
- Professional fees increased to $285,336 from $618 for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to greater activity of project investigation, new project acquisitions, and financings, resulting in higher legal and audit fees.
- Salaries and benefits increased to $58,096 from $nil for the three months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to the salary of the current CEO who commenced in mid-2016.
- Share-based compensation was $nil as compared to $1,887,636 for the three months ended July 31, 2016, which was due to the granting of 8,020,000 stock options during the period.
- Foreign exchange gain increased to $103,116 from $nil for the three months ended July 31, 2016 due to greater transactions in foreign currencies through the Company's Chilean subsidiaries.
- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $284,341 for the three months ended July 31, 2016 relates to the impairment of the North Central Ontario claims as the Company determined expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of the claims was not budgeted nor planned in the foreseeable future.

Six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016

During the six months ended July 31, 2017, the Company recorded a loss of $1,328,347 (six months ended July 31, 2016 - $2,383,826).

Significant variances in expenses incurred during the six months ended July 31, 2017 as compared to the six months ended July 31, 2016 were as follows:

- Consulting and management services increased to $268,990 from $155,629 for the six months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to a corporate advisory agreement that commenced mid-2016 and increased consulting for project investigation in the current period.

- Marketing increased to $464,783 as compared to $nil for the six months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to new marketing campaigns in the current period.

- Office and rent increased to $149,764 as compared to $26,799 for the six months ended July 31, 2016 due to increased office rent and insurance.

- Professional fees increased to $380,163 from $21,992 for the six months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to greater activity of project investigation, new project acquisitions, and financings, resulting in higher legal and audit fees.

- Salaries and benefits increased to $118,744 from $nil for the six months ended July 31, 2016. The increase is due to the salary of the current CEO who commenced in mid-2016.

- Share-based compensation was $nil as compared to $1,887,636 for the six months ended July 31, 2016, which was due to the granting of 8,020,000 stock options during the period.

- Foreign exchange gain increased to $100,271 from $nil for the six months ended July 31, 2016 due to greater transactions in foreign currencies through the Company's Chilean subsidiaries.

- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of $284,341 for the six months ended July 31, 2016 relates to the impairment of the North Central Ontario claims as the Company determined expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of the claims was not budgeted nor planned in the foreseeable future.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at July 31, 2017, the Company had working capital of $2,646,569. The Company has sufficient resources to maintain its operations and property commitments for the next twelve months.

The Company had no financings during the six months ended July 31, 2017.

In August 2017, the Company closed a concurrent financing for gross proceeds of $17,007,581. The Company and its subsidiary issued an aggregate of 55,762,561 subscription receipts at $0.305 per subscription receipt in the brokered private placement. Each subscription receipt will convert into one unit of the Resulting Issuer upon completion of the Transaction, with each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable for a period of three years from completion of the Transaction into a common share of the Resulting Issuer at $0.45 per share. An aggregate of 3,331,833 brokers warrants were also issued, each broker warrant being exercisable into one unit of the Resulting Issuer upon completion of the Transaction, on the same terms as above. The gross proceeds from the concurrent financing have been placed into escrow pending completion of the Transaction and satisfaction of the escrow release conditions. The net proceeds will be used for expansion of the Pan Mine leach pads, drilling at both Pan and Gold Rock, general corporate expenses, working capital and production expansion.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this report, the Company had 102,154,671 common shares and 9,350,000 stock options outstanding.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of quarterly financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS:

	Jul-17 $	Apr-17 $	Jan-17 $	Oct-16 $	Jul-16 $	Apr-16 $	Jan-16 $	Oct-15 $
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(849,338)	(479,009)	(1,018,934)	(854,066)	(2,306,345)	(77,481)	(38,181)	(37,389)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Related Party Transactions

During the six months ended July 31, 2017, key management personnel compensation for the six months ended July 31, 2017, was $213,085 (six months ended July 31, 2016 - $14,567).

As at July 31, 2017, $3,963 (January 31, 2017 - $10,198) included in trade and other payables was due to related parties. Amounts are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole, subsequent to the change in management in May 2016. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company has prepared the accompanying financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 of the Company's financial statements as at and for the six months ended July 31, 2017.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions about its projects. Management considers the economics of the project, including the latest resources prices and the long-term forecasts, the ability to maintain ownership, its future plans and the overall economic viability of the project.

Recent Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16: In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 16 for the Company is for the annual period beginning on or after February 1, 2018.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of natural resource properties, an inherently risky business, and there is no assurance that economically recoverable resources will ever be discovered and subsequently put into production. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of economically recoverable resources. Exploration activities require large amounts of capital. There is a risk that during the current difficult economic situation the Company will not be able to raise sufficient funds to finance its projects to a successful development and production stage. While the Company's management and technical team carefully evaluate all potential projects prior to committing the Company's participation and funds, there is a high degree of risk that the Company's exploration efforts will not result in discovering economically recoverable resources.

The Company depends on the business and technical expertise of its management team and there is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term.

Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential for non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is on its cash. The Company reduces its credit risk by maintaining its bank accounts at a large international financial institution. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the fair value or carrying value of the financial assets.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's cash is invested in bank accounts which are available on demand. Management has concluded that the Company has adequate financial resources to settle obligations as at July 31, 2017.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Interest Rate Risk

The only significant market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk. The Company's cash earns interest at variable rates. The fair value of its portfolio is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates as a result of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's future earned interest is exposed to short-term rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian and US dollars. The Company maintains Canadian and US dollar bank accounts in Canada. The Company is subject to gains and losses from fluctuations in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar.

Fair value

None of the Company's financial instruments are held at fair value, classification into fair value hierarchy has not been provided. Cash, amounts receivable and trade and other payables are held at amortized cost which approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and respective accompanying management's discussion and analysis.

The Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.