Discovery Harbour Resources Corp.

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the year ending September 30, 2016

1.1 DATE OF REPORT January 23, 2017

1.2 OVERALL PERFORMANCE

General

The following Management Discussion and Analysis of Discovery Harbour Resources Corp. ("The Company") (formerly CVC Cayman Ventures Corp.) has been prepared as of January 23, 2017, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

All financial results presented in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Description of Business

The Company is a mineral exploration company building a diversified project/investment portfolio of quality assets in low risk jurisdictions. The Company has assembled a management team and Board of Directors with the knowledge and experience required to advance exploration successes through to development and production. The Company takes a broad view with respect to the acquisition of projects of merit. However, the methods employed to obtain an interest in or ownership of projects of significance is limited by the financial resources the Company can bring to bear on each project and its ability to negotiate acquisition agreements on reasonable terms.

Forward Looking Information

Certain statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements or information typically containing statements with words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "propose" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding, and outlook. Forward-looking statements or information in this Management Discussion and Analysis include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- Business objectives, plans and strategies;
- Exploration objectives, plans and strategies; and,
- Certain geological interpretations and expectations.

Such forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect. In addition to other assumptions identified in this Management Discussion and Analysis, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things:

- The ability of the Company to continue to fund its operations through financings, options and joint ventures;
- The ability of the Company to obtain equipment, services and supplies in a timely manner to carry out its activities;
- The level of exploration activities and opportunities;
- The ability of the Company to retain access and develop its mineral claims; and
- Current and future mineral commodity prices.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove correct. Forward-looking statements or information are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual

results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company and described in the forward-looking statements or information. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to:

- The ability of management to execute objectives, plans and strategies;
- Exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining industry;
- Market conditions;
- Risks and uncertainties inherent in geology and exploration for deposits;
- Potential delays and changes in plans;
- The Company's ability to retain land tenure;
- Uncertainties regarding financings and funding;
- General economic and business conditions;
- Possibility of governmental policy changes;
- Changes in First Nations policies;
- Other risks and uncertainties described within this document.

The forward-looking statements or information contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis are made as of the date hereof and Discovery undertakes no obligation to update publically or revise any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities law.

Significant Acquisitions and Dispositions

Caldera & Jersey Valley Precious Metal Projects – Nevada USA

As announced in a press release dated November 23, 2016, the Company entered into an Exploration License and Option To Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement or Option") with Genesis Gold Corporation ("GGC") to acquire a 100% interest in two gold projects in the State of Nevada, USA (the "Projects / Project or Properties / Property"). A 90 day time allotment from the November 18, 2016 execution date is set during which timeframe, the Company must secure financing for exploration.

The Company has performed reviews and due diligence of thirty nine advanced base and precious metal exploration projects during the second and third quarters of 2016. It has determined the best opportunities for success lie in the potential size and grades that are presented within the Caldera and Jersey Valley datasets for these two project areas.

The Jersey Valley (Lander County, NV) and Caldera (Nye County, NV) projects were generated by Don Merrick and John Zimmerman of GGC, a private Utah company specializing in gold exploration in the Western United States (for more information on GGC, please see www.genesisgoldcorp.com).

Both projects are classified as epithermal gold systems, each occurring on the periphery of separate Tertiary-aged volcanoes. Historical, small-scale mining at both projects was primarily focused on gold-silver and base metals occurrences contained in veins with Bonanza-style gold and silver grades. Historical production figures have not been presented and are not available in researched literature for either of the projects.

2Bar Copper/Silver Project – Nevada USA

On June 20, 2014, the Company entered into an Exploration License and Option to Purchase a 100% interest in 227.26 non-contiguous acres (91.97 hectares) of patented mining claims in Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada.

The 2Bar project was comprised of eleven patented mining claims comprising approximately 227.26 non-contiguous acres (91.97 hectares). Staking of 71 new unpatented claims was completed on July 9, 2014 with an additional 129 claims added on March 17, 2015 and a further 6 claims added on April 29, 2015. Following the completion of all

staking at 2BAR, the unpatented lode claims totaled approximately 4,243 acres (1,717 hectares) (the "Property"). When combined with the patented claims under option, the Property was comprised of approximately 4,470.9 acres (1,809.3 hectares) that the Company had held either through option or direct ownership, none of which are subject to royalties of any type. All claims were located near Lovelock, in the Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada.

Following the receipt of mediocre drill results, the Company has decided to release all but 30 unpatented claims in August, 2016 and, as of June 18, 2016, the Company terminated its Option to Purchase agreement for the patented mining claims.

The 30 claims that were retained as of August 31, 2016 are contiguous to the patent claims that were released in June. These claims total approximately 618 acres (250.1 hectares).

The rationale for the retention of these claims is that, based on the definition of stratigraphy-controlled copper mineralization at 2BAR from the two phases of drilling and from mapping, these retained claims cover the lateral and down-dip extensions of that mineralization as projected to the north and northwest of the patented claims.

A substantial resource may exist at 2BAR. These claims allow the Company an excellent property position should future exploration define such a deposit. The cost of retention of the 30 claims is approximately US$5,500.00 per annum.

Corporate Management

Discovery Harbour operates efficiently with a minimal staff and modest office space in Vancouver (CFO) and Park City, Utah USA (President & CEO). Its President and CEO, its CFO and its Senior Executive Vice President manage corporate activities.

Mineral Properties

Caldera & Jersey Valley Precious Metal Projects – Nevada USA

The Agreement to acquire 100% of the Caldera and Jersey Valley Projects between DHR and GGC was executed on November 18, 2016. The general terms of the Agreement are as follows. All dollars are $US:

1. In order to keep this Agreement in good standing, DHR shall make advanced royalty payments to GGC as follows:

Advance Minimum Royalty	Caldera	Jersey Valley	Total
On signing (paid)	$5,000	$5,000	$10,000
****90 Days after signing**	$15,000	$15,000	$30,000
1st Anniversary	$30,000	$30,000	$60,000
2nd Anniversary	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000
3rd Anniversary	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000
4th Anniversary	$100,000	$100,000	$200,000
5th Anniversary	$125,000	$125,000	$250,000
6th Anniversary and thereafter	$150,000	$150,000	$300,000

**It is important to note that the Company is allowed this 90 day time period, beginning November 18, 2016 in which to raise capital for exploration. Should the Company not succeed in financing within this timeframe, this agreement terminates.

Beginning with the payment due on the fifth Anniversary date, all annual payments will be adjusted at the rate of inflation shown in the U.S. Consumer Price Index ("CPI") using the CPI on the fourth Anniversary

date as the basis for adjustment for the remainder of the Agreement term. All dollar values are stated in U.S. currency.

2. As further consideration for granting the Option, DHR shall make additional payments as follows:

   a) During the term of the Option, DHR shall pay rentals for the unpatented mining claims to the Bureau of Land Management sufficient to keep the properties in good standing. Should DHR decide to terminate the Option on any part of the Property on or after 15 June of any year, DHR will be responsible for making rental payments in that year.

   b) Within 6 months of the date of signing of this Agreement, DHR will use its best efforts to issue to GGC 200,000 share purchase warrants at DHR's then current share price, plus CAD$0.05. Such issuance shall be subject to approval by the TSX Venture Exchange.

3. GGC will grant DHR the exclusive and irrevocable option to purchase a 100% interest in one or both projects comprising the Property during the term of this Agreement. The total purchase price to be paid is three million dollars (US$3,000,000) for each project comprising the Property. Beginning with the fifth Anniversary date, the purchase price will also be adjusted at the rate of inflation shown in the CPI using the CPI on the fourth Anniversary date as the basis for adjustment for the remainder of the term.

4. In addition to the purchase price, GGC shall retain, when the gold price is less than US$1600, a 2% net smelter return royalty, and where the gold price is equal to or more than US $1,600.00, a net smelter royalty of 3%.

5. There are no work commitments.

The Caldera Project is located approximately 23 miles (37 km) due west of the Round Mountain gold mine (Kinross Gold) and is located in the foothills of the Shoshone Range. Its location is nearly equidistant from the Round Mountain, Paradise Peak, Monte Cristo, Northumberland, Manhattan and Tonopah districts from which over 30 million ounces of gold has been collectively produced. Most of these deposits are classified as low sulfidation epithermal gold systems. In outcrop and from historical drilling, the gold mineralization at Caldera exhibits the same characteristics of low sulfidation systems.

The Jersey Valley Project is located approximately 28 miles (45 km) southwest of the Phoenix Deposit (Newmont Mining - copper-gold porphyry) and 18 miles (28.9 km) southwest of the Cove-McCoy Deposits (Premier Gold Mines – gold-silver-copper-zinc-intrusive-related + epithermal), all in the Battle Mountain mining district. The project area is located in the Jersey Valley basin and in the lower portion of the foothills of the Fish Creek Mountains. Between the Phoenix and Cove-McCoy mines, over 500 million pounds of copper, 13 million ounces gold and 100 million ounces of silver have been produced. These deposits are classified as copper-gold porphyry, low and high sulfidation gold, gold skarn and silver-base metal manto styles of deposits. The data from the Jersey Valley project exhibits these same styles of mineralization in outcrop and from historical exploration and drilling. It is important to note that the mineralization at the Cove-McCoy precious-base metal deposits, located just to the northeast of Jersey and as described above, is dated as *Tertiary in age (40Ma) and related to the intrusive activity at that time. The same Tertiary intrusive and extrusive lithologies are also present in the Company's Jersey Valley claims group.

*("Geology of the Cove Mine, Lander County, Nevada, and a Genetic Model for the McCoy-Cove Magmatic-Hydrothermal System"; Marcus K. Johnston; May 2003; PhD Thesis; U of Reno).

Both Jersey Valley and Caldera have NI 43-101 reports completed by other explorers (Caldera – NI 43-101 Report dated February 21, 2005; Jersey Valley – NI 43-101 Report dated July 10, 2006).

Good road access exists at both project areas. At Jersey Valley, a producing geothermal plant is resident within the boundaries of the claim block. Its presence allows for access to water as well as electricity but, more importantly, further indicates the still active nature of the gold and base metal producing system there.

Project Exploration Focus & Concepts

Both Jersey Valley, and particularly Caldera, host strong epithermal gold mineralization and very significant gold pathfinder element geochemistry (rock & soil) exposed at surface, in shallow workings and in drill intercepts. These results all support the likelihood that very significant gold mineralization will occur at depth, within and above the 'boiling zone' where circulating, low temperature groundwater aquifers have interacted with magmatic heat, raising temperatures to allow gold to be deposited as veining, void fillings and as disseminated and stratabound mineralization in chemically favorable and structurally prepared host lithologies.

Drilling, at both Jersey Valley and Caldera, has not been deep enough to test for this boiling zone-related mineralization. This will be the focus of the Company's exploration efforts, however, the initiation and scope of any future DHR exploration program shall be subject to the Company's ability to raise capital within the allotted 90 day period following the November 18, 2016 execution date of the agreement with Genesis Gold.

2BAR Project – Churchill County, Nevada

The 2Bar Project is located near Lovelock, in the Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada. The Property lies in the vicinity of the historic Bradshaw copper and Bolivia nickel mines.

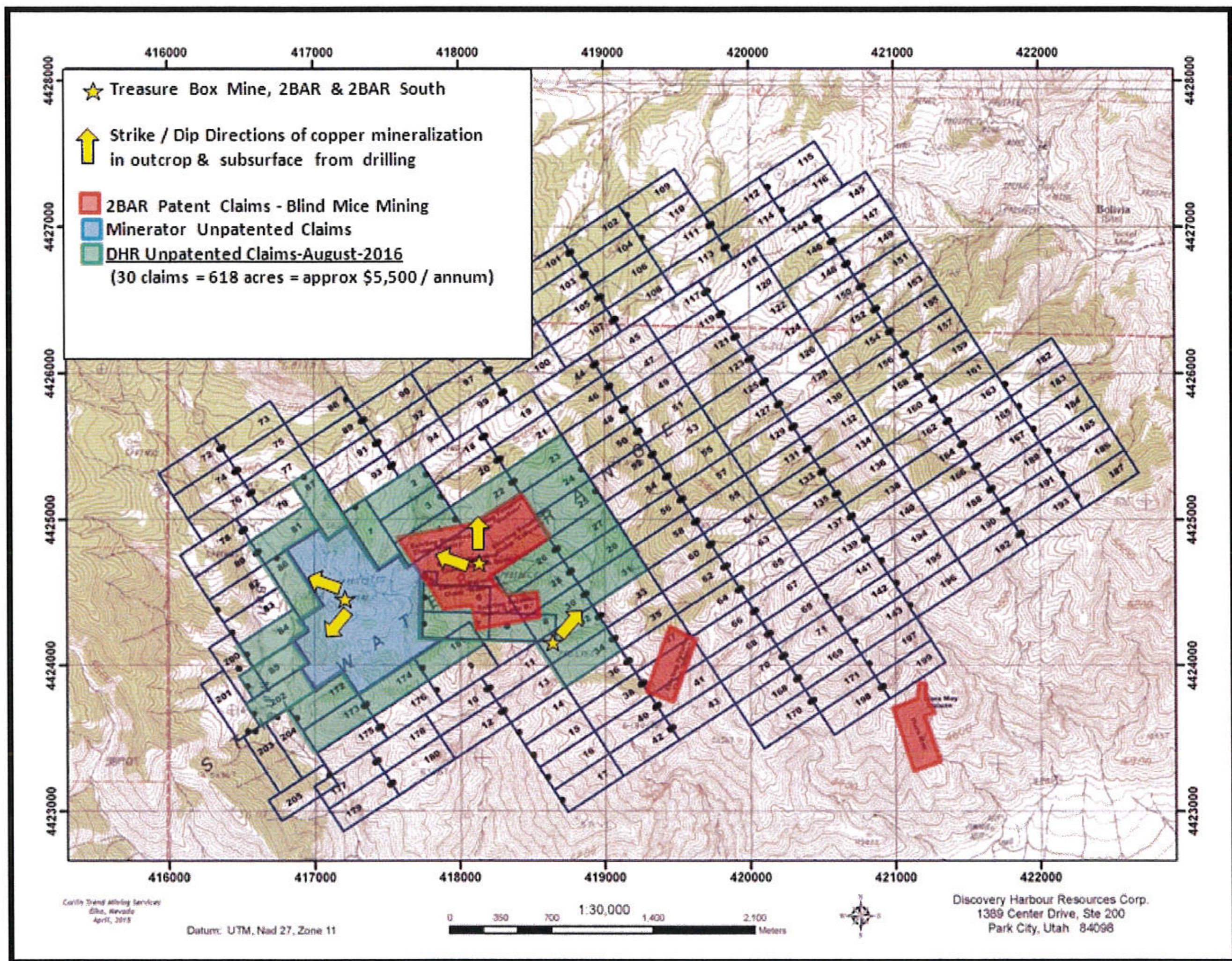
On June 20, 2014, the Company entered into an Exploration License and Option to Purchase a 100% interest in 227.26 non-contiguous acres (91.97 hectares) of patented mining claims in Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada. The Company also staked a further 206 unpatented mineral claims. The Company has terminated its Option to Purchase the patented mineral claims and plans to retain only 30 of the unpatented mineral claims. Further details were described above in Section 1.2 under Corporate Transactions. In addition detailed results of the work completed from 2014-2016 are available in news releases on the Company website and Sedar.

The Company maintains 30 of its unpatented mineral claims as of the August 31, 2016 date for annual payments of US$5,500.00. These claims are prospective for copper and other metals based on the work carried out by the Company and also are strategic for exploration and development work that may be conducted on contiguous properties.

Access to the main claims area is via an existing road. The road is in reasonable condition and only minor work was required to allow for ingress and egress during the 2014 and 2015 drilling programs. The permits for the road repair were received in September, 2014. The BLM continues to hold an amount of US$5,684.00 for reclamation should DHR not comply with the regulations contained in the use permit. This amount is refundable if compliance is adhered to. Road maintenance occurred during October, 2014 and May, 2015. Water for drilling is non-existent at the property and was hauled from nearby springs along the access road. DHR has obtained permission from the owner of the water rights to Cottonwood Creek, #V-09971.

At this point in time, the Company has no immediate plans for further exploration at 2BAR.

Land Status – DHR Unpatented Claims (as of August 31, 2016)



Other Potential Projects

The Company is and has been involved in multiple due diligence programs for the thorough review of new precious metal (gold-silver) project acquisitions . The focus is on properties in the State of Nevada. Any future acquisition will be determined by the quality and merit of the project and the ability of the Company to adequately finance that acquisition and the necessary subsequent exploration or development.

Michael J. Senn, a licensed professional geologist, is the Qualified Person for DHR as described in National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical contents of this release. All results and data provided in this release have been extracted from NI 43-101 reports and data / reports furnished by Genesis Gold Co.

1.3 SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2014
Total revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Income (loss) before other items	(342,645)	(750,642)	(627,678)
Net income (loss)	(1,417,136)	(7,154,928)	(992,348)
Income (loss) per share basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.02)
Total assets	$ 133,100	$ 1,475,674	$ 8,415,199

1.4 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

Currently the Company has no producing properties and consequently no sales and earns no revenue. To date the Company has been entirely dependent on equity markets to finance all of its activities and it is anticipated that it will continue to rely on this source of funding for its exploration expenditures and to meet its ongoing working capital requirements.

The Company recorded a net loss for the year ended September 30, 2016 of $1,417,136 ($0.02 per share), as compared to a net loss of $7,215,528 ($0.13 per share) for the year ended September 30, 2015. The difference of net loss of $5,798,392 between the both periods resulted from loss of $6,407,227 on sale of resource property in last fiscal period. The Company had a cumulative deficit of $19,988,187 as compared to cumulative deficit of $18,571,051 for the year ended September 30, 2015.

Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2015

The total expenses were $342,645 a decrease of $407,997 compared to $750,642 for the comparable period of the prior year. This decrease was mainly due to the reduction in stock compensation expense of $167,360 and in consulting fees of $184,254.

Accounting and audit fees were decreased by $27,875. In the current period accounting fees were charged based on actual hours spent rather than fixed monthly fees.

Consulting fees were decreased by $184,254. In the current period consulting fees were charged based on actual hours spent rather than fixed monthly fees.

The filing fee was decreased by $2,626. Last year, the Company paid extra filing fees for extension of warrants.

The foreign exchange loss was $6,410. This was compared to gain of $48,873 in last year due to changes in the Canadian and US dollar relative values.

Investor communication expenses were decreased by $8,918. In last fiscal year the Company incurred additional EGM costs to get approval from shareholders associated with sale of Wabassi property.

The legal fees were decreased by $36,685. Last year, the Company paid additional fees regarding legal advice obtained in the sale of Wabassi agreement.

Office expenses were decreased by $2,563. This was due to decreased insurance and costs associated to maintain the US office.

Rent expenses were decreased by $8,680. This was due to decreased monthly rent payment.

The share transfer agent fees decreased by $3,011. The Company paid higher fees last year due to the holding EGM regarding Wabassi property.

The trade shows expenses were decreased by $5,037. The Company did not participate in the trade shows this year.

The travel expenses were decreased by $13,573. This was due to non-participation in the trade shows in current year. During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company has terminated the Option agreement with Blind Mice Mining Co, and the exploration and evaluation expenditures of $1,021,527 related to 2 Bar property were written off.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company wrote off unrealized loss of $97,200 (2015 - $Nil) on its available for sale investments.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company disposed of the investment in Northern Shield and realized gain of $43,702 (2015 - $nil).

1.5 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table presents certain selected financial information on a quarterly basis:

Quarter ended	Revenue	Net loss	Net loss per share
	$	$	$
September 30, 2016	0	(1,206,119)	(0.02)
June 30, 2016	0	(24,777)	(0.00)
March 31, 2016	0	(80,225)	(0.00)
December 31, 2015	0	(106,015)	(0.00)
September 30, 2015	0	(151,378)	(0.00)
June 30, 2015	0	(6,540,299)	(0.12)
March 31, 2015	0	(355,510)	(0.01)
December 31, 2014	0	(123,841)	(0.00)

Largely due to the write-off exploration and evaluation property of $1,021,527, the net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 was $1,206,119.

Largely due to the loss on sale of property of $6,407,227, the net loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 was $6,540,299.

Largely due to the stock based compensation expense of $167,360, the net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was $355,510.

1.6 LIQUIDITY

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had working capital of $91,987 as compared to working capital of $397,530 on September 30, 2015.

Cash Flow from Operations

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company had cash out-flow of $(340,976) from operations compared to $(580,737) in the comparable period of the previous year. The main cause of this change was due to higher net loss during the year ended September 30, 2015.

During the year, the Company increased accounts receivable by $623, decreased prepaid expenses by $15,061, and decreased accounts payable by $13,732.

Investing Activities

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the net cash from investing activities were $303,987 compared to 554,535 in the comparable period of the previous year. The main cause of this change was due to sale of Wabassi property during the year ended September 30, 2015.

During the year, the Company cashed term deposits of $267,880 and spent $35,595 of deferred mineral property costs were incurred. The Company received $71,702 from the sale of investments.

Financing Activities

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the net cash from financing activities were $3,426 compared to $145,970 in the comparable period of the previous year. The main cause of this change was due to funds received through extension of warrants during the year ended September 30, 2015.

During the period, the due to related parties increased by $3,426.

Risk Factors

Exploration and Development

Exploration for mineral commodities is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. There are no guarantees that this Company's efforts in exploration will be successful in defining economically feasible deposits. Very few exploration programs run by all companies in the mineral exploration business are successful in this effort. The long-term profitability of this Company will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration projects, which may be affected by a number of variables that are beyond the control of the Company.

Financing

The Company has suspended exploration of its properties for economic deposits of mineral commodities. None of the Company's projects are in production and as such, do not produce revenue. The Company's ability to conduct its exploration is based on its working capital and on its ability to raise financing necessary to support its activities through equity issuances and through proceeds from future dispositions of its mineral properties, or development and production from its properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in securing the funding required to support its activities, now or in the future. Failure to raise sufficient funding has caused the Company to suspend exploration activities and eventually may force it to sell or forfeit its interest in its properties. This could ultimately result in the dissolution of the Company. Numerous factors affect the Company's abilities to raise the necessary capital. Market conditions and fluctuations in investor attitude and commodity prices are two main variables, over which the Company has no control or prior warning.

Mining Operations

Mining operations involve a high degree of risk and danger. Natural and / or man-made hazards or accidents could cause the Company to be liable for physical or environmental damages and such liabilities could produce adverse financial effects on the Company and its financial position, as well as result in the possible forfeiture of its assets.

Economics of Developing Mineral Properties

Substantial costs are attached to the establishment of economic resources of mineral commodities. Exploration and development expenditure are required to determine the viability of any deposit prior to the extraction of the ore minerals. Although substantial financial benefits are attached to the production of commodities from an economic deposit, there is no assurance that every deposit discovered will contain sufficient quantities or grades to support the required development costs attached to mine and infrastructure construction. Therefore, announcements of apparent ore-grade mineralization from exploration activities, are only the first steps in a long and costly process of bringing a discovery to a production status.

Marketability of Commodities

Precious and base metal exploration and development are speculative and involve high risk. The marketability of these commodities that may be discovered by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include market fluctuations, government regulations and permitting issues, commodity pricing, taxation, royalties, land tenure, land use, import and export issues, and environmental permitting. The exact effect of these factors cannot be predicted and any combination of these factors may result in not being able to exploit.

Pricing of Commodities

The future value of the Company will, to some degree, be dependent on the pricing of mineral commodities in the marketplace. Fluctuations in the pertinent commodity prices continuously change and these fluctuations are beyond the control of the Company. Furthermore, although the Company continuously attempts to perceive the direction of commodity pricing and subsequent sales probabilities, the future pricing of mineral commodities remains uncertain and contributes to the high risk of investment in these types of opportunities.

Environmental Requirements

The Company conducted its exploration activities only in the State of Nevada. All phases of its operations are subject to the environmental regulations in that State. All laws and regulations relating to the environment are and must be strictly adhered to in order to avoid penalties and time delays in permit issuances. Environmental legislation and regulation is evolving and, in the future, may result in the enactment of laws and regulations that could negatively impact exploration and development or entirely preclude the development of mines. This would also have a negative material and financial effect on the Company. However, the State of Nevada's laws and regulations do not appear to the Company to impose in the near or long term, any restrictive policies that would cause significant harm to the Company nor hinder it from the development of operations there.

Competition

The mining industry (exploration and development) is intensely competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities. There is no guarantee in the future that the Company may not loose or forfeit a mineral property because of a relative lack of funding, personnel or expertise.

Title

While the Company has registered all their claims and licenses with the appropriate mining authorities and have filed all required documentation needed to keep the claims in good standing, these should not be considered absolute guarantees of irrevocable title to those properties. The Company's properties may also be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and the Company's ownership of these properties may be affected by these or other undetected defects. The Company's properties may include recorded third party claims, which have not been surveyed, rendering uncertainty as to their exact location. The Company may also lose entitlement to claims if certain payments are not met. .

Mining Regulation

Mining operations are subject to extensive regulation in the jurisdictions in which its projects are located. Future changes in made by such authorities could adversely affect the Company's holdings and its ability to mine, as well as mining as a whole. The Company has no control over these possible changes. The Company has not filed for any permit to mine with any governmental unit.

However, mining regulations in the State of Nevada are stable and no new alterations or issues have been proposed, as to legislative changes that would adversely affect any present or future mining operations there.

Cash Flow and Ongoing Business

The Company has not generated any cash flow or earnings to support its activities and there can be no assurance that the Company will generate any earnings or cash flow in the future. If the Company does not generate cash flow, additional external funding will be required to finance the Company's activities. This future funding may not be available or, if available, may not be on terms acceptable to the Company and could result in the Company ceasing to exist.

Dilution

Shareholders will suffer dilution with respect to future private and / or public offerings of the Company's common shares (or securities convertible into common shares).

Key Management

The Company has not purchased any "key man" insurance with respect to any of its directors, officers or key personnel to the date hereof. The loss of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and its Senior Executive Vice President could have an adverse affect on the Company and its business, financial position and prospects.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers currently, and may in the future, serve as directors and officers of other companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Company and their duties as a director or officer of other companies. The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors and officers of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any director or officer's conflict of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers.

Market Volatility

In the past, there have been instances where the Company's common shares did not trade or where trading was limited. Additionally, the trading price of common shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to operating results, results of exploration, market conditions and other events and factors outside the control of the Company. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of junior exploration companies. There can be no assurance that significant price fluctuations will not occur in the future.

1.7 CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company did not raise any funds during the year ended September 30, 2016.

COMMITMENTS

On November 18, 2016, the Company entered into an Exploration License and Option To Purchase Agreement with Genesis Gold Corporation to acquire a 100% interest in two gold projects in the State of Nevada. The Company was allotted a 90 day time period from the date of execution during which it must secure financing for exploration. Should it not be successful in financing exploration for the two projects, the Agreement will terminate.

On June 20, 2014, the Company entered into an Exploration License and Option to Purchase a 100% interest in 227.26 non-contiguous acres (91.97 hectares) of patented mining claims which formed part of the 2Bar Project in Table Mountain Mining District, Churchill County, Nevada. As of June 18, 2016, the Company terminated its Option to Purchase agreement but retains a block of 30 unpatented mining claims at a cost of US$5,500.00 / year.

1.8 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred consulting fees of $92,953 (September 30, 2015: $223,439) with Integrity Mineral Services LLC., (a company owned by Frank D. Hegner, the CEO, President and a director of the Company) and $95,870 (September 30, 2015: $104,202) with Michael Senn a director and senior executive vice president of the Company.

As at September 30, 2016, $3,426 (September 30, 2015 - $nil) was owing to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company.

(b) During the year ended September 30, 2016, payment of rent of $5,500 (September 30, 2015: $nil) was paid to Arctic Star Exploration Corp, which is related by a common officer (Binny Jassal) for shared office premises.

(c) During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred accounting fees of $46,125 (September 30, 2015: $72,000) paid to BJ Financial Accounting Consulting Inc., a company owned by Binny Jassal, CFO of the Company.

(d) During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred consulting fees of $3,707 included in exploration expenses (September 30, 2015: $102,727) payable to Michael Senn, a director and senior executive vice president of the Company.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

1.10 FOURTH QUARTER ANALYSIS

Total expenses during the quarter ended September 30, 2016 were $87,392 (2015 - $151,433).

During the fourth quarter, the Company spent:

$23,975 (2015 - $33,500) in accounting and audit fees,

$354 (2015 -$603) in bank charges,

$50,974 (2015 - 99,171) in consulting fees,

$nil (2015 - $787) in filing fees,

$(190) (2015 $10,486) in foreign exchange,

$1,849 (2015 - $3,054) in investor communications,

$1,899 (2015 - $8,305) in legal fees,

$4,851 (2015 - $10,775) in office and administration costs,

$1,500 (2015 - $3,732) in rent expenses,

$639 (2015 - $590) in transfer agent fees and

$1,310 (2015 - $nil) in travel expenses.

Amortization expenses were $231 (2015 - $1,402).

Interest income was $nil (2015 - $55).

During the quarter, the Company has terminated the Option agreement with Blind, and the exploration and evaluation expenditures of $1,021,527 related to 2 Bar property were written off.

During the quarter, the Company wrote off unrealized loss of $97,200 (2015 - $Nil) on its available for sale investments.

1.11 PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

N/A

1.12 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical Accounting estimates represent estimates that are highly uncertain and for which changes in those estimates could materially impact the Company's financial statements. The two critical accounting estimates applicable to the Company are: the measurement and valuation of deferred exploration expenses and mineral properties, and the valuation of options.

1.13 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Future accounting changes

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after October 1, 2016 or later periods. Updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company have been excluded from the list below.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement, issued in December 2009, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted, introduces new

requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Management anticipates that this standard will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the period beginning January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and of the entities it controls, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, 0845837 B.C. Ltd.(active) and Discovery Harbour (USA) LLC (dormant). All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary, as determined by management, is the Canadian dollar and this is also the currency in which it presents these financial statements. The Company recognizes transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (foreign currencies) at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of operation and comprehensive operation. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(c) Financial instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to the instrument's contractual provisions. It initially measures financial assets and financial liabilities at their fair value, adding or deducting directly attributable transaction costs (except for transaction costs directly attributable to acquiring financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, which it recognizes immediately in profit or loss).

The Company's financial instruments and their classifications, described further below, are as follows:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash and cash equivalents	Fair value through profit or loss
Term deposit	Fair value through profit or loss
Accounts and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Investments	Fair value through profit or loss or Available-for-sale

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Accounts payable and due to related party	Other financial liabilities

Financial assets

The Company recognizes and derecognizes all financial assets on the trade date. It derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of its ownership to another entity. It classifies financial assets into the following specified categories: financial assets 'fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' financial assets and 'loans and receivables'.

It determines the classification at the time of initial recognition, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets. The Company does not currently have any financial assets in the held-to-maturity or available-for-sale categories.

The Company's accounting policy for the category of assets and liabilities presently recognized by the Company is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss
This category comprises assets acquired or incurred for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near future. The Company measures financial assets at FVTPL at fair value, recognizing any gains or losses arising from this measurement in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company measures loans and receivables at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment, except for short-term receivables for which recognizing interest would be immaterial. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the instrument's expected life (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities
Company classifies financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

The Company does not currently have any financial liabilities in the at FVTPL category.

Other financial liabilities
The Company initially measures other financial liabilities, consisting of accounts payable and amounts due to related parties, at their fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, recognizing interest expense on an effective yield basis.

Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of any impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an account receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited

against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.
If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(d) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions in business accounts. Cash may also be invested in guaranteed investment certificates that are available on demand by the Company for its program. The Company does not invest in any asset-backed deposits/investments.

(e) **Exploration and evaluation expenditures**

The Company capitalizes all costs of acquiring, retaining, evaluating and exploring resource properties or an interest in such properties. Such costs include, but are not limited to, geological consulting, drilling and related expenses, sampling, assay expenditures, geophysical studies and other exploration costs directly related to the development of such properties. The Company expenses costs incurred before obtaining the legal rights to explore an area. It also writes off the accumulated capitalized costs relating to non-productive properties in which it abandons an interest.

The Company expects to amortize the capitalized costs in the future, over the estimated useful life of the producing properties, on a method relating recoverable reserve volumes to production volumes. The current carrying amount, based on capitalized costs, does not necessarily reflect present or future fair values.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete the development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company reviews the recoverability of the carrying values of its exploration and evaluation expenditures at each reporting period.

It recognizes an impairment loss when the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, estimated with reference to facts and circumstances including current exploration results and management's assessment of the future probability of receiving positive cash flows from successfully developing or selling the property. Since the Company is in the exploration stage, it has not yet conclusively determined whether the properties have economically recoverable reserves.

(f) **Equipment**

The Company records equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. It recognizes depreciation to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the following methods and rates:

Furniture and fixtures - 20% declining balance

The Company capitalizes depreciation of equipment used in evaluating and exploring its properties, and recognizes depreciation of all other equipment as part of profit or loss. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method at each year end, accounting for the effect of any changes in estimate on a prospective basis.

An item of equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of equipment consists of major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

(g) **Loss per share**

The Company calculates basic loss per share by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. It calculates diluted loss per share in a similar manner, except that it increases the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, using the treasury stock method, to include common shares potentially issuable from the assumed exercise of stock options and other instruments, if dilutive. In the Company's case, these potential issuances are "anti-dilutive" as they would decrease the loss per share; consequently, the amounts calculated for basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

(h) **Income taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or

settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

(i) **Impairment of long-lived assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its equipment and finite life intangible assets, including deferred evaluation and exploration expenditures, to determine whether any indication exists that any of those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, it estimates the asset's recoverable amount to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate an individual asset's recoverable amount, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where it can identify a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation, it also allocates corporate assets to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise allocates them to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which it can identify a reasonable and consistent allocation basis.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the Company discounts estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate. This rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and also reflects the risks specific to the asset (unless these risks are reflected in the estimates of future cash flows).

If the Company estimates an asset or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount to be less than its carrying amount, it reduces the carrying amount to the recoverable amount, recognizing an impairment loss immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the Company increases the asset or unit's carrying amount to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, without exceeding the carrying amount that would have been existed if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years. It recognizes a reversal of an impairment loss immediately in profit or loss.

(j) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and other sales tax or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest income
Revenue is recognized as interest accrues (using the effective interest rate - that is, the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Other income
Revenue from other income is recognized upon completion of the services for which the measurement of the consideration can be reasonably assured and the ultimate collection is reasonably assured.

(k) **Provisions including asset retirement obligations**

The Company recognizes a provision when it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable it will be required to settle the obligation, and it can make a reliable estimate of its amount. The amount it recognizes as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the surrounding risks and uncertainties. Where it measures a provision using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, calculated

using a pre-tax discount rate reflecting the risks specific to the liability. The Company adjusts the liability at the end of each reporting period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the discount rate or to the amount or timing of the estimated cash flows underlying the obligation.
In particular, as a result of exploring, developing and operating its mineral properties, the Company may incur legal or constructive obligations to incur asset retirement or site restoration costs. It measures these obligations at its best estimate of their net present value and capitalizes their cost to the related asset's carrying amount.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company, given the early stage of exploration on its mineral properties, has no reclamation costs and therefore no provision for asset retirement obligations has been made.

(l) **Share based payment transactions**

The Company's share option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The Company measures equity-settled share-based payments issued under the stock option plan at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The Company calculates the fair value using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and expenses this amount over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, crediting the amounts to contributed surplus. It revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest at the end of each reporting period, recognizing the impact of revising the original estimates, if any, in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to other paid-in capital. When options are exercised, the Company credits the proceeds, together with the amount originally credited to contributed surplus, to share capital.

In the case of consultants, the value of the options is measured based on fair value of goods or services provided, unless it cannot be reliably determined.

(m) **Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the depreciation of equipment, valuation of share-based payments and recognition of deferred income tax amounts and provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs.

Critical judgments and estimates exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of mineral properties

Management has determined that exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred which were capitalized have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

(a) Fair values

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The fair value of transactions is classified according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Inputs are other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, term deposit and investment in shares have been valued using Level 1 inputs. Share purchase warrants included in investments have been valued using Level 3 inputs. The carrying value of accounts and other receivables, due from a related party, due to related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments has been classified within the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2016 as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 100,535	$ -	$ -	$ 100,535
Term deposits	-	-	-	-
Investments	16,200	-	1	16,201
	$ 116,735	$ -	$ 1	$ 116,736

Credit risk is the loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is attributable to GST receivable from Canadian Federal government and term deposits. The credit risk is minimized by placing cash and term deposits with major Canadian financial institutions. All transactions executed by the Company in listed securities are settled or paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered minimal, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments above is remote.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. To mitigate this risk, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to determine the funds required to support its ongoing operations and capital expenditures. The Company ensures that sufficient funds are raised from private placements to meet its operating requirements, after taking into account existing cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in business accounts which are available on demand for the Company's programs and are not invested in any asset-backed deposits or investments.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents and term deposit balance of $100,535 (September 30, 2015 - $401,978) to settle current liabilities of $18,692 (September 30, 2015 - $29,030). All of the Company's significant liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

(d) 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 commodity and equity prices.

i) 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. If interest rates decrease, the Company will generate smaller interest revenue. Presently the Company is not at risk of realizing a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of its financial instruments because of the short-term nature of the investments.

ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency for itself and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar and major expenditures are transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company is also subject to foreign exchange risk for transactions in its 2Bar property located in USA.

iii) Commodity price risk

The Company's future success is linked to the price of minerals, because the value of mineral resources and the Company's future revenues are tied to prices of minerals. Worldwide production levels also affect the prices. The prices of minerals are occasionally subject to rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities.

1.14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

It is management's opinion that the fair value of the Company's cash, short term investments, loan receivables, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and advances approximate their carrying value due to the relatively short periods to the maturity of the instruments.

Marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale security. Such securities are measured at fair value in the financial statements with the unrealized gains or losses recorded in other comprehensive income. At the time securities are sold or otherwise disposed of, gains and losses are included in net income (loss).

None of the Company's financial instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the Company does not use foreign exchange contracts to hedge against gains or losses arising from foreign exchange fluctuations.

1.15 OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Financial And Disclosure Controls And Procedures

During the year ended September 30, 2016, there has been no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting since last year.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete, reliable and timely. They are also responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting to provide sufficient knowledge to support the representations made in this MD&A and the Company's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016 (together the "Interim Filings").

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with the Interim Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the venture issuer basic certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency, and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Outstanding Share Data

a) The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited common shares without par value. The Company has only one kind and class of shares and there are no unusual rights or restrictions attached to that class.

b) As of January 23, 2017, the Company had a total of 53,393,513 (September 30, 2016: 53,393,513) common shares issued and outstanding.

c) As of January 23, 2017, the Company had 4,050,000 (September 30, 2016: 15,050,000) warrants outstanding enabling holders to acquire the following:

Number of shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
4,050,000	$0.10	April 24, 2017
4,050,000		

d) As of January 23, 2017, the Company had 2,975,000 (September 30, 2016: 2,975,000) stock options outstanding enabling holders to acquire the following:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
120,000	$0.30	July 05, 2020
55,000	$0.41	November 23, 2020
2,800,000	$0.10	March 23, 2020
2,975,000		

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue
Schedule of General and Administrative costs:

Years Ended		**September 30 2016**		September 30 2015
Expenses				
Accounting and audit	**$**	**60,125**	$	88,000
Amortization		**429**		1,725
Bank and interest charges		**1,587**		2,989
Consulting fees		**203,823**		388,077
Filing fee		**7,689**		10,315
Foreign exchange		**6,410**		(48,873)
Investors communication		**5,596**		14,514
Legal		**6,773**		43,458
Office and administration		**34,587**		37,150
Rent		**6,091**		14,771
Share transfer agent		**6,004**		9,015
Stock based compensation		**-**		167,360
Trade shows		**-**		5,037
Travel		**3,531**		17,104
	$	**342,645**	$	750,642

Schedule of Exploration and Development Costs:

	2 Bar	Total
Deferred Exploration Expenditures		
Balance on September 30, 2015	$ 848,507	$ 848,507
Drilling	-	-
Travel	-	-
Telecommunications	217	217
Field & Camp Costs	-	-
Fuel	-	-
Repair & Maintenance	-	-
Consulting	12,797	12,797
Freight	-	-
Assays and Lab Process	15,995	15,995
Claim staking	6,586	6,586
Mob-Demob	-	-
Air Craft – Fixed Wing	-	-
Others	-	-
Survey	-	-
Helicopter	-	-
Write-off	(884,102)	(884,102)
Balance on September 30, 2016	-	-
Property Acquisitions		
Balance on September 30, 2015	$ 137,425	$ 137,425
Write-off	**(137,425)**	**(137,425)**
Balance on September 30, 2016	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures on September 30, 2016	**$ -**	**$ -**

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company can be found on www.sedar.com.

Corporate Head Office
1400 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 4M3
Canada
Tel – 604.689.1799
Fax – 604.689.8199

Corporate Counsel

Clark Wilson
800-885 W Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3H1

Board of Directors

Michael Senn
Frank D. Hegner
Andrew Hancharyk
Mark Fields
Richard Gilliam

Transfer Agent

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3B9
Canada

Auditors

A Chan & Company
Unit 114B-8988 Fraserton Court
Burnaby, British Columbia
V5J 5H8

Shares Listed

TSXV : DHR