

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED December 31, 2014 and 2013

December 31, 2014 and 2013 FORM 51-102F1

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Grand Peak Capital Corp. (the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three months ended December 31, 2014 and the annual audited consolidated financial statements at September 30, 2014 the ("Financial Statements"). The Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements are prepared and presented in CDN\$.

Date

This management discussion is prepared as of February 24, 2015.

Description of Business and Review

Grand Peak Capital Corp ("the Company" or "Grand Peak") is a Canadian junior capital company that has completed its continuation from the jurisdiction of Yukon to British Columbia. Effective as of April 27, 2010, Grand Peak is registered in British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company's head office and business office is located at Suite 200, 8338 - 120th Street Surrey, British Columbia V3W 3N4.Grand Peak's shares are listed for trading on the CSE Venture Exchange under the symbol ("GPK").

It is engaged primarily in investing in small cap resource sector public companies. The focus is on increasing the Company's value to the benefit of its stakeholders. Accordingly, its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can develop its investments and the economic viability of developing any additional investment portfolios.

In November, 2011, the company executed a Mineral Claim Rights Assignment Agreement for the Vianey Concessions in Mexico with Musgrove Corp and Minerales Jazz S.A. de CV. The aggregate sum is \$325,000 CDN. The Company paid \$125,000 CDN plus VAT upon legal transfer of the concessions. In November, 2012, Musgrove agreed to grant a Sixty (60) day extension to the Company towards its second payment of \$100,000 originally due on October 31, 2012. The extension was subject to a 15% penalty if payment was made with common shares of the Company; however, in the event the Company paid in cash, the 15% penalty would be waived by Musgrove. The second payment of \$100,000 was made to Musgrove in December, 2012. The final payment has been made.

The Company entered into an agreement dated November 28, 2012 and amended in December 2013 to option the Vianey mining concessions to Lucky Minerals Inc. ("Lucky Minerals"), a company related by a common director. In order to exercise the Option, Lucky Minerals must make the following cash payments to the Company: \$100,000 upon the issuance of this Exchange bulletin(approved on May 14, 2013) – (\$100,000 paid in May, 2013); \$200,000 on or before December 31, 2013 (subsequently, extended to June 1 2014);\$100,000 on or before June 1, 2014; [\$300,000 payment made June 25th, 2014 with 2.4 M shares] \$100,000 on or before

December 1, 2014;\$100,000 on or before June 1, 2015; and \$100,000 on or before December 1, 2015. The final payment has been received.

Lucky Minerals must also incur exploration expenditures on the property as follows: \$125,000 on or before December 31, 2013(subsequently, extended to December 31, 2014); an additional \$250,000 by December 31, 2014; and an additional \$450,000 by December 31, 2015.

The Company will retain a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). Lucky Minerals may purchase 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000 at any time until December 1, 2015.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2014, management at Lucky Minerals decided to let the option agreement lapse as they were unable to meet the exploration expenditure requirement due by December 1, 2014.

Management is actively looking for additional opportunities for investment. The team has experience evaluating and financing investment projects and anticipates expanding the Company's activities in the near future.

Significant and Subsequent Events

 On January 15, 2015 the Company completed a share consolidation of its share capital on the ration of one new share for five old shares. Number of shares has been adjusted retroactively.

Going Concern

The financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2014 have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The appropriateness of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and/or generate continued financial support in the form of equity or other financings.

Management feels that sufficient working capital will be obtained from public share offerings and the sale of marketable securities to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they come due. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classification that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate and such adjustments could be material.

Overall Performance

Realized investment gains or losses are a recurring element in the Company's revenues and net earnings. Realized investment gains or losses may fluctuate significantly from period to period, with a meaningful effect upon the Company's consolidated net earnings. However, the amount of realized investment gain or loss for any given period has no predictive value, and variations in amount from period to period have no practical analytical value

Selected Annual Financial Data

The following table summarizes selected consolidated data for the Company prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The information in the following table was extracted from the more detailed consolidated Financial Statements and related notes and should be read in conjunction with such Financial Statements.

Year Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
Sept 30,	Sept 30,	Sept 30,
2014	2013	2012

(in thousands other than per share amounts)

	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Revenues	CDN\$	CDN\$	CDN\$
	5	5	15
Net Income (loss) 1	(196)	(3,278)	(240)
Total assets ²	1,862	1,621	4,736
Net assets	1,808	1,503	4,511
Debt	58	117	224
Shareholder's equity	1,808	1,503	4,511
Capital stock	8,807	8,707	8,707
EPS Basic	(0.04)	(0.13)	(0.01)
EPS Fully diluted	(0.04)	(0.13)	(0.01)
Weighted average	24,646	24,466	24,466

¹ Since 2011 the trend has been increasing net losses. This is caused by a loss on the sale of securities.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

The following selected financial data for the past eight business quarters have been summarized from the Company's unaudited quarterly financial statements and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, such financial statements:

Thousands '000

	Q1-15	Q4-14	Q3-14	Q2-14	Q1-14	Q4-13	Q3-13	Q2-13
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Net income (loss)	(3,901)	(142)	26	(12)	(68)	(2,742)	271	(148)
Total assets	1,711	1,862	1,666	1,681	1,569	1,621	1,740	2,967
Debt	55	30	4	4	17	117	146	136
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	6,749	6,745	6,603	(6,630)	(6,617)	(6,549)	(3,798)	(4,078)
Capital stock	8,808	8,808	8,808	8,808	8,808	8,708	8,707	8,707
Basic income (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.006)
Weighted average								
number of shares	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,889	4,889	4,889

Results for the three month period ended September 30, 2014

For the three month period ending December 31, 2014 net loss was \$3,901and \$(68,463 – December 31, 2013). The difference is attributed to the sale of and loss of FMV of marketable securities in 2013.

² Since 2011 the trend has been a fall in the value of total assets. This is mostly attributable to the fall in FMV of the securities portfolio. In 2014 the value of assets outside trading accounts increased and was recorded at cost.

Expenses for the three month period ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$5,978 compared to \$8,642 during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013. The difference is not material.

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share was \$(0.00) in the three month period ended December 31, 2014 compared to a basic and diluted (loss) per common share of \$(0.00) for the same quarter ending December 31, 2013.

The quarter also saw a decrease in the market value of its trading assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's principal assets consist of cash, marketable securities and a mining claim. The Company's principal sources of funds are its available cash resources, and public financing. The Company has no recurring cash requirements other than corporate overhead.

At December 31, 2014, the Company's readily available cash and equivalents totaled \$121,001 compared to (\$14,133 – September 30, 2014). Additional sources of liquidity included 1,578,802 in marketable securities (\$1,826,114 - September 30, 2014) and \$12,004 of accounts receivable (\$22,715 – September 30, 2014).

Working capital deficit increased from \$17,915 at September 30, 2013 to \$78,184 at December 31, 2014. The deterioration in the Company's working capital position can be attributed to the decrease in fair market value of marketable securities on the statement of position.

	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014
Current Assets	133,005	36,848
Current Liabilities	(54,821)	(54,763)
Working Capital	(78,184)	(17,915)

Financial Position

Total assets of the Company at December 31, 2014 were \$1,578,802 compared to \$1,862,962 at September 30, 2014, predominately because of the decrease in the value of marketable securities. The Company's liabilities increased to \$54,763 as of December 31, 2014 compared to \$54,763 at September 30, 2014.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' capital stock as at December 31, 2014 was \$8,807,804 compared to \$8,807,804 as at September 30, 2014. The Company had 4,929,340 shares issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2014 and 4,929,340 at September 30, 2014.

Off - Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has no new proposed transactions at this time.

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 is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, accounts and GST receivables and investment. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company's another exposure to risk is on its other receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable government goods and services taxes and from a related company. 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.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the sale of marketable securities or the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014:

	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Payables	\$ 54,821	-	-
	\$ 54,821	-	-

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company's

functional currency for the parent company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar and major expenditures are transacted in Canadian dollars.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments have original maturities of three months or less and are therefore exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. The sensitivity of the Company to a variation of 1% in the interest rate would not have a significant impact. The Company's other financial assets and financial liabilities do not comprise any interest rate risk since they do not bear interest.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital, net of accumulated deficit.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair value

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and mineral property payment payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of investments is based on quoted market values, except for those investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, which are measured at cost, as currently there is not an active market for those investments. The Company does not have a timeline as to the disposition of those investments that do not have a quote market price in an active market.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as at December 31, 2014 and September 30, 2014:

	As at December 31, 2014		
	 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents Marketable	\$ 121,001	-	-
securities	1,574,802	4,000	_
	\$ 1,695,803	4,000	

	As at September 30, 201			
	 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and cash				
equivalents	\$ 14,133	-	-	
Marketable				
securities	1,822,114	4,000	-	
	\$			
	1,836,247	4,000	-	

Related party transactions

Key Management Compensation

During the three month ended December 31, 2014 the Company incurred \$Nil (December 31, 2013 - \$1,320) in accounting fees to a company owned by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

As at December 31, 2014, \$Nil (September 30, 2014 - \$20,000) owing from a company controlled by a relative from the CEO is included in other receivables.

As at December 31, 2014, \$36,545 (September 30, 2014 - \$38,022) owing to a company with a common director is included in trade payables.

As at December 31, 2014, \$4,750 in loans (September 30, 2014 - \$4,750) were owing to a companies with a common director. The amounts are non-interest bearing, are due on demand and are unsecured.

Internal Financial Controls

Venture issuers are not required to 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 National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52- 109"). In particular, the Company's certifying officers are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they make. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the Company are certifying officers to design and implement on a cost effective basis.

Accounting standards issued by not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after October 1, 2014 or later periods.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these consolidated financial statements, is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position: IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new; to replace IAS 39 and IFRIC 9); and Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential", "interprets" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "may", "could" or "should" occur., The information contained herein may contain forward looking statements including expectations of future production, cash flows or earnings. These statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ from those anticipated. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements, but are not limited to: the risk associated with the oil and gas industry (e.g., operational risks in development, exploration and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserves estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections relating to production, costs and expenses, and health, safety and environmental risks), commodity price, price and exchange rate fluctuation and uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other factors that could affect the Company's operations or financial results are included in the Company's reports on file with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Events or circumstances could cause results to differ materially.

Officers and Directors

Sonny Janda – Chief Executive Officer, Director Jamie A. Lewin – Chief Financial Officer Eugene Beukman – Director Tom J. Kennedy – Director

Contact Person

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