CANAMEX RESOURCES CORP.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

OVERVIEW

This management discussion and analysis ("MDA"), prepared on May 27, 2016, covers the operations of Canamex Resources Corp. ("Canamex" or the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2016. All monetary amounts referred to herein are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. The MDA should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The financial statements together with this MDA are intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the financial performance of the Company.

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company website at www.canamex.us.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This MDA includes certain forward-looking statements or information. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this MDA are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements in this MDA include statements with respect to completion of a preliminary economic assessment on the Bruner property, the potential mineralization and geological merits of the Bruner property and other future plans, objectives or expectations of the Company. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's plans or expectations include the risk that actual results of current and planned exploration activities, including the results of the Company's planned drilling program on the Bruner property, will not be consistent with the Company's expectations; the geology, grade and continuity of any mineral deposits and the risk of unexpected variations in mineral resources, grade and/or recovery rates; fluctuating metals prices; possibility of accidents, equipment breakdowns and delays during exploration; exploration cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and geological tests; availability of capital and financing required to continue the Company's future exploration programs and preparation of geological reports and studies; delays in the preparation of geological reports and studies; the metallurgical characteristics of mineralization contained within the Bruner property are yet to be fully determined; general economic, market or business conditions; competition and loss of key employees; regulatory changes and restrictions including in relation to required permits for exploration activities (including drilling permits) and environmental liability; timeliness of government or regulatory approvals; and other risks detailed herein and from time to time in the filings made by the Company with securities regulators. In connection with the forward-looking information contained in this MDA, the Company has made numerous assumptions, including that the Company's 2015 exploration program will proceed as planned and within budget. Canamex expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by applicable securities legislation.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of Alberta on May 26, 1987. On August 18, 2009, the shareholders approved the continuation of the Company from the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), approved the new articles of the Company, and approved a name change of the Company to Canamex Silver Corp. On October 6, 2009 the name change and continuation were completed.

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Provex Resources Inc., in which the Company was granted, subject to acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"), an exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 75% interest in certain mineral claims in Nye County, Nevada (the *"Bruner Property"*).

On October 18, 2010, the Company received TSX-V approval for all matters in connection with the Bruner Property option agreement, the Company was reinstated as a Tier 2 mining issuer on the TSX-V and changed its name to Canamex Resources Corp. (TSX-V "CSQ").

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Bruner Property, Nye County, Nevada, United States

Option and Joint Venture Agreement

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Provex Resources Inc., granting an exclusive right and option to acquire up to a 75% interest in the Bruner Property.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company earned 70% interest in the property by completing a total of US$6,000,000 in expenditures in stages as aggregated in the current and prior years, US$200,000 of which was completed within the first year. The Company passed on its option to acquire a further 5% undivided interest in the property by producing a bankable feasibility study.

The agreement is subject to an aggregate 3.5% net smelter return royalty on the production from certain claims.

Property Description

Comprised of 179 unpatented and 27 patented mining claims covering a total of approximately 3,520 acres, the Bruner Property is located in central Nevada, about 45 miles northwest of the Round Mountain Mine which has produced over 10 million ounces of gold over a thirty year period. Historic production at Bruner includes approximately 100,000 ounces at an average grade of 0.56 ounces per ton.

Property Exploration

Historic work by Morrison-Knudsen, Miramar, Glamis, Newmont, Kennecott and others identified a low-grade resource near the southwest portion of the property. The work by Newmont, Kennecott and Miramar was summarized in a report by John Schilling in 1991. Since that time an additional 75 holes have been drilled within and along strike of the historical resource area.

The historic resource area refers to an area on the Bruner property that was the subject of an historical resource estimate reported on the property not in compliance with NI 43-101 standards. A qualified person (within the meaning of NI 43-101) has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resource or mineral reserves, and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The historical estimate is relevant solely for purposes of directing target areas for the Company's current exploration programs.

A bulk sample from the historic resource area was taken in April 2012 and delivered to Kappes Cassidy & Associates in Reno, Nevada for column leach test work. Final cyanide column leach results were reported in August and demonstrated +85% gold extraction in 83 days on -3 inch and -3/4 inch crush material sampled from underground within the historic resource area at the Bruner gold project. The very positive metallurgical results support moving the Bruner project forward towards establishing a maiden NI 43-101 mineral resource and formulating preliminary concepts regarding site layout for a preliminary economic assessment in 2015.

Canamex has drilled a total of 26,077 meters in 149 core and reverse circulation ("RC") holes (3,335 meters core and 22,741 meters RC) since it entered into its option on the property in 2010. Assay results have been received and reported for all 149 holes.

On November 2, 2015, the Company completed the purchase of the 26 lode patented mining claims, representing approximately 500 acres, and an associated water right for 6.690202 acre feet per annum that comprise the core of the Bruner gold project, Nye County, Nevada for a total price of US $760,000. The Company has now completed the US $6,000,000 in qualified expenditures required to earn a 70% interest in the property well in advance of the 7 years deadline. The Company has also commissioned a Preliminary Economic Assessment and the joint venture between the Company and Provex Resources Inc has been initiated.

The Company commissioned a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) in October, 2015, announced the results of the PEA on March 3, 2016, and announced the release of the PEA technical report on April 06, 2016. The results of the PEA are discussed below.

The Company maintained the property and field office, core and sample storage, and field equipment in good standing during the 2015 calendar year at an average annual cost of US $60,000. Project management expenses are US $90,000 annually, not including field expenses. In the fourth quarter of 2015 the Company completed a VLF-EM geophysical survey over the Paymaster resource area at a cost of US $10,000 that suggested the anomaly associated with the resource area continued to the north of the area previously drilled. The Company completed bottle-roll cyanidation tests on drill cuttings from the Paymaster resource area at the Bruner Property at a cost of US $10,000 and announced those results on November 10, 2015. The Company initiated and completed a short exploration drilling program north of the Paymaster resource area in November at a cost of US $125,000, and announced the results from that program on November 18, 2015. Invoiced amounts on the PEA amount to roughly US $75,000 to date. The Company staked an additional 12 unpatented lode mining claims covering potential development sites at a cost of approximately US $5,000.

Maiden NI 43-101 Resource

The results of the Company's exploration efforts on the property since it entered into the option agreement on the property in 2010 are reported in a technical report entitled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate for the Bruner Gold Project, Nye County, Nevada", with an effective date of February 27, 2015 and filed on SEDAR on March 25, 2015.

The report presents a maiden resource for the property as follows:

Highlights:

- An indicated mineral resource of 10.3 million metric tonnes at an average grade of 0.72 gpt Au containing 239koz of gold in the Historic Resource Area ("HRA") and Penelas zones,

- An inferred mineral resource of 2.45 million metric tonnes at an average grade of 0.77 gpt Au containing 61koz of gold in the HRA, Penelas and Paymaster zones.

The mineral resource estimate, which has an effective date of February 27, 2015, is summarized by zone below:

	Indicated > ecog					**Inferred > ecog**				
	tonnes	Au	Ag	Cont'd.	Cont'd.	tonnes	Au	Ag	Cont'd.	Cont'd.
Zone	kTonnes	gpt	gpt	Au koz	Ag koz	kTonnes	gpt	gpt	Au koz	Ag koz
HRA:	3,500	0.76	8.2	86	920	350	0.36	3.3	4	40
Penelas:	6,800	0.70	4.7	153	1,030	1,400	0.71	2.7	32	120
Paymaster:	0	0.00	0.0	0	0	700	1.09	4.8	25	110
Totals:	**10,300**	**0.72**	**5.9**	**239**	**1,950**	**2,450**	**0.77**	**3.4**	**61**	**270**

In order to establish a reasonable prospect of economic extraction in an open pit/heap-leach context, the mineral resources presented above are reported within a constraining pit generated at a gold price of US$1350/oz Au; a silver price of US$15/oz Ag; metallurgical recoveries of 90% for gold and 10% for silver; mining cost of US$2.40/tonne of material mined; and process and G&A costs of US$4.67/tonne of material processed. Additional pit factors include a pit slope of 50 degrees.

The resources are reported within the pit shell above an external cutoff grade (“ecog”) of 0.212 gpt gold-equivalent on the basis of a gold price of US$1,250/oz Au; a silver price of US$15/oz Ag; metallurgical recoveries of 90% for gold and 10% for silver; mining cost of US$2.65/tonne of material mined; and process and G&A costs of US$5.00/tonne of material processed. The gold to silver ratio used for calculating gold-equivalent ounces was 750:1 based upon: a gold price of US$1250/oz; a silver price of US$15/oz; gold metallurgical recovery of 90%; and silver metallurgical recovery of 10%. Gold and silver estimates for both the HRA and Penelas zones are uncapped, while gold and silver estimates for the Paymaster zone are capped at 7 gpt and 40 gpt respectively until further drilling is completed to provide more data for statistical support above these capping levels. The associated additional material within all of the pits for all three zones below the external cutoff grade is 46.8 million tonnes.
The technical report recommends continued drilling at the three resource areas to test the open extensions outward from the reported resources and to fill gaps in the data and in the resource internal to the pit shell that confine the resource at Penelas. Plan maps and sections showing the completed drill holes across the property have been posted to the web site at the following link: http://www.canamex.us .

Preliminary Economic Assessment

On March 3, 2016 the Company announced the results of the Preliminary Economic Assessment on a 100% ownership basis for the Bruner Gold Project in Nevada. The PEA was prepared by Welsh-Hagen Associates of Reno, Nevada in accordance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" ("NI 43-101"), and based upon the maiden NI43-101 resource for the project released in March 2015. The initial NI43-101 resources remain open in multiple directions and are amenable to expansion with additional drilling.

The key outcomes of the study include:

-Pre-tax net present value at 5% discount rate (NPV5) of $61 million;

-Low initial capital of $33.4 million;

-Pre-tax IRR of 42.1% at $1250 gold price;

-Attractive after-tax IRR of 39.0% and NPV5% of $54.9 million;

-Average annual gold production of 46,500 ounces and 44,600 ounces of silver**;**

- **-**Average cash cost of $550/oz. of gold produced for the first two years of operation and $818/oz. thereafter, over a 6-year mine life with a two-year tail of gold and silver recovery after mining.
- Pay**-**back period of nominally 1.3 years on an after tax basis.

-Contract mining with room for significant improvement on mining costs with owner operated mining

-Facility siting and first two years of production entirely on patented claims to allow for a streamlined permitting process

-Oxide heap leach processing with 90% recovery of gold on single stage crushed material and 75% recovery of gold on run of mine (ROM) material

-Life-of-mine (LOM) production of crushed material of 14.5 million tonnes at a gold grade of 0.66 gpt (0.020 opt) and 2.5 million tonnes of ROM material at a gold grade of 0.16 gpt (0.005 opt) resulting in 288,100 ounces of payable gold and 278,100 ounces of payable silver.

Aranka North Property, Guyana, South America

Option and Joint Venture Agreement

On August 2, 2011, the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) accepted for filing documentation in connection with an option and joint venture agreement dated June 30, 2011, among the Company, Canamex Guyana Inc. (the Company's wholly owned subsidiary), GMV Minerals Inc. and GMV Guyana Resources Inc. (GMV's wholly owned subsidiary), under which Canamex has an option to acquire a 100 percent interest in the Aranka North Property.

Canamex acquire the interest in the Aranka North Property by making cash payments to GMV totaling $520,627 (U.S.) (the cash payment obligation has been met), expending $1-million (U.S.) in exploration work before December 31, 2013 (the exploration expenditure obligation has been met), and issuing a total of 3.75 million shares to GMV in stages as follows: 1.5 million shares upon approval of the transaction by the TSX-V (issued August 3, 2011); 1.25 million shares within 18 months of the approval date (issued February 2013); and 1.0 million shares were issued in June 2014. The option has been exercised by issuance of all the required share tranches to GMV Minerals, Inc. In addition, the Company has agreed to pay GMV $500,000 (U.S.) cash and issue 500,000 shares in the capital stock of the Company to GMV for every 500,000 ounces of gold contained in measured and indicated resources as referenced in a National Instrument 43-101 qualifying report, up to a maximum of $2-million (U.S.) and two million shares of Canamex. The agreement is subject to an underlying 2% net smelter return royalty.

Property Description

Located approximately 140 kilometers northwest of Guyana's capital, Georgetown, the Aranka North Property consists of 98,057 acres (approximately 400 square kilometers) in a region on trend with major gold discoveries by Guyana Goldfields at Aurora and Sulphur Rose/ Aranka and Sandspring Resources at Toroparu. There are recently active alluvial gold mining operations within Canamex's land package.

Property Exploration

Canamex purchased airborne geophysical data over the entire Aranka North Property when the property was acquired from GMV Minerals. Initial interpretive work (announced September 13, 2011) on the data identified 15 large, discrete anomalies, all of which have dimensions of two to four kilometers long and one to three kilometers wide, within large shear zones which bear similarities to the shear zones that host some of the major multi-million ounce gold deposits in Guyana (Toroparu, Aurora, Omai) and adjacent Suriname (Rosebel). These identified areas of interest cover 200-225 square kilometers of the 400 square kilometer property, thus reducing the size of the initial area of interest by approximately fifty percent.

Having completed the airborne interpretation, the next step in the exploration process was to design an initial stream sediment sampling program from a total of 85 sample sites to evaluate the gold signatures of the 15 airborne geophysical anomalies. This step was also a high level approach, with a density of roughly one sample per 2.5 square kilometers, covering the entire 200-225 square kilometer areas of interest. On January 17, 2012 the Company reported that four discrete anomalous areas, ranging in size from 10 to 25 square kilometers, were identified by the initial stream sediment sampling program. Gold values ranged up to 647 ppb (0.647 gpt). These results set the stage for a more intense stream sediment sampling program focused on the newly identified 25 square kilometer priority target, based on a sample density of one per 0.3 square kilometers. Results from this program were released on March 22 and April 10, 2012, which included anomalous gold with values ranging up to 12,234 ppb gold (12.234 gpt Au).

After interpretation of the stream sediment sampling program, which identified seven distinct anomalies, the next step was the design of a grid soil sampling program based on 100 meter centers, focused on two key targets: the Camp Anomaly (1.75 square kilometers) and the Ridge Anomaly (14 square kilometers). Eighteen streams drain the Ridge Anomaly, and all of them contain anomalous gold. Importantly, the visible gold from this area is fine-grained and needle-shaped with very sharp edges, suggesting it has not been transported very far.

At the Camp Anomaly a total of 181 soil samples were collected on 100 meter centers, and were assayed by Acme Analytical Laboratories. The Camp soil anomaly is approximately 1 kilometer long and 200 meters wide was identified at the north end of the grid, trending off the grid to the northeast. This anomaly reflects gold in soil values that exceed the mean plus three standard deviations, and appears to coincide with the sheared contact between metavolcanic rocks and meta-sedimentary rocks. Geologic mapping of the soil sample spoil piles followed in June 2012 to place the anomaly in a geologic context based upon the 100 meter by 100 meter sample density.

The field crew then relocated their base camp to the base of the Ridge Anomaly, which is the Company's clear focus in Guyana at this stage, and where the stream sediment anomaly identified at the Ridge Anomaly is 10 times larger and up to 40 times stronger than that which identified the Camp Anomaly. The grid soil sampling programs on the Camp and Ridge Anomalies should define the bedrock source locations of the gold. A total of 737 soil samples have been collected on a 100 meter by 100 meter grid covering roughly 10 square kilometers at the Ridge Anomaly. Samples were not collected where white sand blankets the saprolite soils. There are three areas of anomalous gold within the soil sample grid. The largest is the southern anomaly which has dimensions of 1 km x 2 kms and gold values up to mean plus five standard deviations (+30 ppb Au). The Company acquired two power auger drills that we expected could drill through the white sand that caps a large portion of the Ridge Anomaly and that appears to cover some of the more obvious gold in soil anomalous areas. In addition, we have improved access to the Ridge camp for vehicle traffic and are establishing ATV trail access onto the white sand ridges that overlie the priority gold anomaly in order to provide access for the power auger drills and crews. Auger drilling through the saprolite soil and white sand further defined the gold in soil anomaly that has been detected to date. The main gold in soil anomaly is coincident with a magnetic high detected by airborne geophysics, which is believed to represent an unexposed intermediate composition intrusion, which is the primary host for most of the major gold deposits in Guyana.

Initial auger drilling has been completed on the Ridge Anomaly, with a total of 80 holes completed to depths of up to 12 meters that were sampled every meter down the hole. Bedrock was rarely encountered in the auger drill holes, suggesting saprolite soils on the ridge are thicker than previously anticipated. Many power auger holes could not be completed through the white sand which caps the ridge, and these holes were not sampled. Nevertheless, a prominent gold-in soil anomaly was identified that is roughly 100-200 meters wide and over 1000 meters long that is coincident with quartz vein material and sericitic alteration encountered in the base of the power auger holes in the gold-in soil auger anomaly, and which contains values up to 138 ppb Au.

During 2014 the Company completed a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the Aranka North property and filed that report on SEDAR. The filing of this report will allow third parties to review the target identification that we have completed to date and assess whether or not they are interested in participating in the drilling of these target areas through either a joint venture or option arrangement.

Given the state of financial markets and with the objective of preserving capital, we have terminated our field crew and care and maintenance staff and have a minimal presence in Guyana to maintain the property in good standing.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company decided not to continue exploring the Aranka North Property as they plan to focus their efforts on the Bruner Property. As a result, the Company wrote down the exploration and evaluation assets relating to the property to $1 and recorded an impairment loss of $3,229,209.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of $ 261,466 (2015 - $418,860) and had a cumulative deficit at March 31, 2016 of $12,994,357 (December 31, 2015- $12,732,890). The Company had no continuing source of operating revenue.

The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares, as it anticipates that all available funds for the foreseeable planning horizon will be invested to finance its exploration activities.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The Company prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (''IFRS''). The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company. For more detailed information, refer to the Company’s financial statements for the years then ended.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	- $ -	- $ -	- $ -
Revenue	-	-	-
Net loss	(4,646,677)	(1,937,870)	(1,101,249)
Net loss per share	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Total assets	7,869,155	9,730,039	7,189,833

Year ended December 31, 2015

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company had no revenues and had a net loss of $4,646,677 (2014 - $1,937,870). Items of significant variance over the prior year include a $360,000 decrease in survivor benefit incurred to the estate of the late CEO of the Company; a decrease in shareholder communications to $150,995 (2014-$181,955) as investor relations contracts were cancelled. Consulting increased from $151,046 in 2014 to $214,521 in 2015 as the Company engage a contractor to provide capital market advisory service, and management fees decreased from $253,213 in 2014 to $226,767 in 2015. All of the reductions in cash expenditures during 2015 reflected the Company's desire to conserve cash in a period of difficult market conditions. Share-based payments decreased to $357,484 (2014 - $525,757), as less stock options were granted compared to 2014. As at December 31, 2015, the Company decided not to continue exploring the Aranka North Property as they plan to focus their efforts on the Bruner Property. As a result, the Company wrote down the exploration and evaluation assets relating to the property to $1 and recorded an impairment loss of $3,229,209.

During the year, the Company incurred $1,610,558 in exploration and evaluation costs on the Bruner Property and $173,584 on the Aranka North Property. Total capitalized costs for exploration and evaluation assets were $7,713,813 at December 31, 2015.

Year ended December 31, 2014

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company had no revenues and had a net loss of $1,937,870 (2013 - $1,101,249). Items of significant variance over the prior year include an increase include a $360,000 survivor benefit payable to the estate of the late CEO of the Company; an increase in shareholder communications to $181,955 (2013-$131,987) as investor relations contracts were signed. Consulting decreased from $236,639 in 2013 to $151,046 in 2014, and management fees decreased from $313,000 in 2013 to $255,213 in 2014. All of the reductions in cash expenditures during 2014 reflected the Company's desire to conserve cash in a period of difficult market conditions. Share-based payments increased to $525,757 (2013 - $58,530), as stock options were granted and warrants modification in 2014.

During the year, the Company expended $2,521,332 in exploration and evaluation costs on the Bruner Property and $211,983 on the Aranka North Property. In addition, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares valued at $140,000 on the Aranka North Property. Total capitalized costs for exploration and evaluation assets were $9,158,878 at December 31, 2014.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following is a summary of selected financial information compiled from the quarterly interim unaudited financial statements for eight quarters ending March 31, 2016:

	Mar. 31, 2016	*Dec. 31, 2015*	*Sep. 30, 2015*	*Jun. 30, 2015*
Total assets	7,922,030	7,869,155	11,119,380	9,420,616
Working capital/(deficiency)	(2,623,440)	(2,244,338)	(521,633)	(352,208)
Shareholders' equity	5,228,512	5,489,979	9,052,814	9,039,809
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(261,466)	(3,862,021)	(182,725)	(183,069)
Net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)
	Mar. 31, 2015	*Dec. 31, 2014*	*Sep. 30, 2014*	*Jun. 30, 2014*
Total assets	9,540,537	9,730,039	10,223,586	9,281,100
Working capital	(154,145)	233,608	731,956	332,014
Shareholders' equity	9,208,190	9,408,076	9,537,934	8,418,984
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(418,862)	(246,266)	(315,576)	(706,256)
Net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)

Three months ended March 31, 2016

In the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company had no revenues and had a net loss of $261,566 (2015- $418,862). A decrease in consulting to $8,496 (2015- $27,750) is the result of the Company engaging a contractor to provide capital market advisory service in the prior year. In addition, share-based compensation decreased to Nil (2015- $218,974) as no new stock options were granted or vested in the current period. Interest expense of $108,663 (2015- $ Nil) relates to the convertible debenture issued during the last quarter of fiscal 2015.

During the period, the Company incurred $118,880 in exploration and evaluation costs on the Bruner property. Total capitalized costs for exploration and evaluation assets were $7,832,691 at March 31, 2016.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has financed its operations over the last several years through the issuance of common shares or units consisting of common shares and warrants, the exercise of warrants and options, and the issuance of convertible debentures. The Company will continue to seek capital through various means which may include the exercise of outstanding warrants and options and the issuance of equity and/or debt. The Company has been successful in the past in raising funds for operations, but there is no assurance that it will be able to continue to do so.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were $61,085. Net cash used in investing activities for expenditures on the Bruner Nevada properties was $117,637. The total decrease in cash for the period was $56,552. Working capital (deficiency) at March 31, 2016 was ($2,623,440) compared to ($2,244,338) at December 31, 2015.

On September 22, 2015 the Company issued 2,287,675 common shares to non arms'-length creditors at a fair value of $91,507 to settle $114,384 outstanding accounts payable resulting in a gain of $22,876 recorded to reserves on the statement of changes in equity.

On September 22, 2015, the Company issued 1,596,951 Units to an arms'-length creditor at a fair value of $119,959 ($63,878 fair value of shares and $56,081 fair value of warrants) to settle $79,847 in accounts payable resulting in a loss of $40,111 recorded to the statement of comprehensive loss. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant, each warrant being exercisable at $0.07 per share on or before September 21, 2020

All of these shares, together with any shares that may be issued on exercise of the warrants, will be subject to a hold period under applicable Canadian securities laws expiring on January 23, 2016, and will be subject to such further restrictions on resale as may apply under applicable foreign securities laws.

The Company issued two tranches of secured convertible debentures during 2015. The Debentures have a first ranking security over the Company's interest in its 70/30 arrangement with Provex in respect of the Bruner Gold Property and by the general assets of the Company.

a) On October 20, 2015, the Company closed the first tranche a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $1,500,000 (the "Offering"); the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of $1,500,000 of secured convertible debentures (the "Debentures"), maturing in one year after closing of the Offering (the "Maturity Date"). From and after the date of issue until the Maturity Date, the Debentures will be convertible into units ("Units") at the option of the holder at a conversion price of $0.05 per Unit (the "Conversion Price").

   Each Unit is comprised of one common share of the Company ("Common Share") and one-half of one warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will be exercisable into one Common Share on or before April 20, 2017 at an exercise price of $0.05 per share. Interest on the Debentures shall be paid quarterly in arrears, at an annual rate of interest of 10% per annum.

2,100,000 compensation warrants ("Compensation Warrants") were issued to a finder. Each Compensation Warrant will be exercisable at $0.05 per Common Share for two (2) years from closing of the Offering.

b) On November 6, 2015, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $415,000 (the "Offering"); the Company issued an aggregate principal amount of $415,000 of secured convertible debentures (the "Debentures"), maturing in one year after closing of the Offering (the "Maturity Date"). From and after the date of issue until the Maturity Date, the Debentures will be convertible into units ("Units") at the option of the holder at a conversion price of $0.05 per Unit (the "Conversion Price").

   Each Unit is comprised of one common share of the Company ("Common Share") and one-half of one warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will be exercisable into one Common Share on or before May 6, 2017 at an exercise price of $0.05 per share. Interest on the Debentures shall be paid quarterly in arrears, at an annual rate of interest of 10% per annum.

   441,000 compensation warrants ("Compensation Warrants") were issued to a finder. Each Compensation Warrant will be exercisable at $0.05 per Common Share for two (2) years from closing of the Offering.

Stock options, Warrants & Agent's Warrants

Stock Options

On January 27, 2015, the Company granted 1,250,000 stock options to directors and 400,000 to consultant. The options to directors vested immediately and the consultant options vested over a 12 month period. The options have an exercise price of $0.16 per share and expire on January 26, 2020. The estimated grant date fair value of these options was $212,173.

The grant date fair values of the options granted above were estimates based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of $0.16; exercise price of $0.16; expected life of 5 years; expected volatility of 154%; risk free interest rate of 0.78%; expected dividend yield rate of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%.

On October 22, 2015, the Company granted 3,537,675 stock options to directors. The options vested immediately. The options have an exercise price of $0.05 per share and expire on October 21, 2020. The estimated grant date fair value of these options was $124,085.

The grant date fair values of the options granted above were estimates based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of $0.04; exercise price of $0.05; expected life of 5 years; expected volatility of 142%; risk free interest rate of 0.82%; expected dividend yield rate of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, 2,300,000 fully vested options expired
The Company expenses the grant date fair value of all stock options granted to employees, officers and directors over their respective vesting periods. Options granted to outside consultants and advisors are expensed over the respective vesting periods using the estimated fair value at the time of vesting.

Warrants and Agent's Warrants

3,629,118 warrants were issued in 2015 in conjunction with a private placement completed on October 3, 2014. Each warrant grants the holder the right to purchase one common share of the Company for $0.30 per share until October 3, 2016. The fair value assigned to the warrants on issue was $NIL.

During 2015, 1,596,951 warrants were issued in conjunction with a debt settlement completed on September 22, 2015. Each warrant grants the holder the right to purchase one common share of the Company for $0.07 per share until September 21, 2020.

2,100,000 and 441,000 warrants were issued in conjunction with a convertible debenture issuance completed on October 23, 2015 and November 6, 2015, respectively (Note 8). Each warrant grants the holder the right to purchase one common share of the Company for $0.05 per share until October 20, 2017 and November 6, 2017, respectively. The Company recognized $60,374 on the grant of these options which has been allocated proportionately between the debt and equity component on the convertible debt.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party balances

The following amounts due to related parties are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities:

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Directors and corporations controlled by directors and /or officers of the Company	$ 151,732	$ 63,611
Survivor benefit[1]	178,000	178,000
	$ 329,732	$ 241,611

Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following transactions with directors/officers of the Company and companies that are controlled by directors/officers of the Company. The Company has identified these directors/officers as its key management personnel.

	For the three months ended March 31	
	2016	2015
Fees for outside/independent directors[5]	$ 21,000	$ 15,000
Management and administrative fees [1][2][3][4]	61,121	59,087
Share-based payment [1][2][3][4][6][7][8][10]	-	183,622
	$ 82,121	$ 257,709

(i) Pursuant to a management contract obligation, the Company has accrued a payable to the estate of the late CEO of the Company.

1 Mark Billings, Chairman, Director and CEO
2 Greg Hahn, President, Director and COO
3 Richard Barnett, CFO
4 Robert Kramer, former Chairman, Director and CEO
5 Dean MacDonald, Director
6 Mike Stark, Director
7 Jason Reid, Director (resigned Nov 21, 2014)
8 Frank Hogel, Director (appointed Oct 22, 2015)
9 Jeb Handwerger, Director (appointed Dec 29, 2015)
10 Michael Pesner, Director (resigned Jan 22, 2016)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At May 27, 2016:

Legal proceedings:
Management is not aware of any legal proceedings involving the Company.

Contingent liabilities:
Management is not aware of any outstanding contingent liabilities relating to the Company’s activities.

Outstanding Share Data:
The Company has 133,199,721 common shares outstanding.

Formation of Technical Advisory Committee:
Formed pursuant to the terms of an Ancillary Rights Agreement with Hecla Canada Ltd., the Committee will report to Canamex's Board of Directors and make recommendations on technical matters relating to the Company's mineral projects. The three members of the Committee are Greg Hahn (Company President and COO), Chair of the Committee, Kurt Allen (Hecla's Director of New Projects) and Dr. Stuart Simmons.

CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support its exploration activities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to acquire and sustain exploration projects. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended March 31, 2016. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's financial statements and the other financial information included in this management report are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been examined and approved by the Board of Directors. The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and include certain amounts based on management's best estimates using careful judgment. The selection of accounting principles and methods is management's responsibility.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in a manner to comply with the requirements of applicable laws and established financial standards and principles, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct in its activities.

The Board of Directors supervises the financial statements and other financial information through its audit committee, which is comprised of a majority of non-management directors.

This committee's role is to examine the financial statements and recommend that the Board of Directors approve them, to examine the internal control and information protection systems and all other matters relating to the Company's accounting and finances. In order to do so, the audit committee meets annually with the external auditors, with or without the Company's management, to review their respective audit plans and discuss the results of their examination. This committee is responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditors or the renewal of their engagement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New accounting standards

Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the December 31, 2015 fiscal year. These standards have been assessed to not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments- IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: Amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at the fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, others gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its consolidated financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 – Leases - The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption will be permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting.

The extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

RISKS

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS:

Exploration Stage Mining Company with No History of Operation

The Company is in its exploration stage, has very limited operating history, and is subject to all the risks inherent in a new business enterprise. For example, to date we have had no revenues and have relied upon equity financing to fund our operations. The likelihood of success of the Company must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complication, and delays frequently encountered in connection with a new business, and the competitive and regulatory environment in which the Company will operate, such as under-capitalization, personnel limitations, and limited revenue sources.

Due to Our History of Operating Losses, We are Uncertain That We Will Be Able to Maintain Sufficient Cash to Accomplish Our Business Objectives

Significant amounts of capital will be required to continue to explore and then develop our exploration projects. The Company is not engaged in any revenue producing activities and does not expect to do so in the near future. Currently the Company’s sources of funding consist of the sale of additional equity securities, borrowing funds, or selling a portion of our interests in our assets. There is no assurance that any additional capital that the Company will require will be obtainable on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delays or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of our projects. Additional financing, if available, will likely result in dilution to existing stockholders.

Capital Requirements and Liquidity; Need for Subsequent Funding

Company management and our board of directors monitor our overall costs and expenses and, if necessary, adjust Company programs and planned expenditures in an attempt to ensure we have sufficient operating capital. We continue to evaluate our costs and planned expenditures for our on-going exploration projects. Although the Company has raised significant capital in prior years, the continued exploration and development of its projects will require significant amounts of additional capital. As a result, the Company will need to raise additional capital so that it can continue to fund its planned operations. The uncertainties of the global economies and the volatile price of gold combined with instability in capital markets have impacted the availability of funding. If the disruptions in the global financial and capital markets continue, debt or equity financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. Equity financing, if available, may result in substantial dilution to existing stockholders. If we are unable to fund future operations by way of financing, including public or private offerings of equity or debt securities, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely impacted.

Disruptions in the Global Financial and Capital Markets May Impact Our Ability to Obtain Financing.

The global financial and capital markets have experienced on-going volatility and disruption. We continue to need further funding to achieve our business objectives. In the past, the issuance of equity securities has been the major source of capital and liquidity for us. The extraordinary conditions in the global financial and capital markets have currently limited the availability of this funding. If the disruptions in the global financial and capital markets continue, debt or equity financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to fund future operations by way of financing, including public or private offerings of equity or debt securities, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely impacted.

Our Exploration Activities Require Significant Amounts of Capital that May Not Be Recovered.

Mineral exploration activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that no commercially productive or extractable resources will be encountered. There can be no assurance that our activities will ultimately lead to an economically feasible project or that we will recover all or any portion of our investment. Mineral exploration often involves unprofitable efforts, including drilling operations that ultimately do not further our exploration efforts, as well as operating and other costs. The cost of minerals exploration is often uncertain and cost overruns are common. Our drilling and exploration operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment and services.

Risks Inherent in the Mining Industry

The Company is subject to all of the risks inherent in the minerals exploration and mining industry and including, without limitation, the following: competition from a large number of companies, many of which are significantly larger than the Company, in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mining properties; the Company might not be able raise enough money to pay the fees, taxes and perform labor necessary to maintain its concessions in good force; exploration for minerals is highly speculative and involves substantial risks, even when conducted on properties known to contain significant quantities of mineralization; our exploration projects may not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ore; the probability of an individual prospect ever having reserves that meet regulatory requirements is extremely remote, or the properties may not contain any reserves, and any funds spent on exploration may be lost; our operations are subject to a variety of existing laws and regulations relating to exploration and development, permitting procedures, safety precautions, property reclamation, employee health and safety, air quality standards, pollution and other environmental protection control and the Company may not be able to comply with these regulations and controls; and a large number of factors beyond the control of the Company, including fluctuations in metal prices, inflation, and other economic conditions, will affect the economic feasibility of mining.

THE BUSINESS OF MINERAL EXPLORATION IS SUBJECT TO MANY RISKS:

Fluctuating Price for Metals

The Company's operations will be greatly influenced by the prices of commodities, including gold, silver, and other metals. These prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including interest rates, expectations for inflation, speculation, currency values, in particular the strength of the United States dollar, global and regional demand, political and economic conditions and production costs in major metal producing regions of the world.

Title to Our Mineral Properties May be Challenged

We attempt to confirm the validity of its rights to title to, or contract rights with respect to, each mineral property in which we have a material interest. However, we cannot guarantee that title to our properties will not be challenged. Title insurance generally is not available, and our ability to ensure that we have obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Our mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects and the actions or inactions of underlying property owners or holders. In addition, we may be unable to operate our properties as permitted or to enforce our rights with respect to our properties.

Risks Inherent With Foreign Operations

A portion of the Company's operations are currently conducted in Guyana, South America, and as such the operations of the Company are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, terrorism, hostage taking, military repression, expropriation, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, labor unrest, the risks of war or civil unrest, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits, approvals and contracts, illegal mining, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favor or require the rewarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Guyana may adversely affect the operations or potential profitability of the Company. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations of the Company.

Environmental Controls

Compliance with statutory environmental quality requirements may necessitate significant capital outlays, may materially affect the earning power of the Company, or may cause material changes in the Company's intended activities. Our exploration operations require compliance with local and federal regulations. No assurance can be given that environmental standards imposed by either federal or state governments will not be changed or become more stringent, thereby possibly materially adversely affecting the proposed activities of the Company. In addition, if we are unable to fund fully the cost of remediation of any environmental condition, we may be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remediation.

Availability of Outside Engineers and Consultants

The Company is heavily dependent upon outside engineers and other professionals to complete work on its exploration projects. The mining industry has experienced significant growth over the last several years and as a result, many engineering and consulting firms have experienced a shortage of qualified engineering personnel. The Company closely monitors its outside consultants through regular meetings and review of resource allocations and project milestones. However, the lack of qualified personnel combined with increased mining projects could result in delays in completing work on our exploration projects or result in higher costs to keep personnel focused on our project.

Operational Hazards; Uninsured Risks

The Company is subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, the encountering of unusual or unexpected geological formations, cave-ins, flooding, earthquakes and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. These occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, reduced productivity and delays in exploration, asset write-downs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. The Company may not be insured against all losses or liabilities, which may arise from operations, either because such insurance is unavailable or because the Company has elected not to purchase such insurance due to high premium costs or other reasons. The realization of any significant liabilities in connection with our exploration activities as described above could negatively affect our results of operations and the price of our common stock.

Need for Additional Key Personnel; Reliance on Officers and Directors

The Company relies in large part on the personal efforts of its officers and directors. The success of the Company's proposed business will depend, in part, upon the ability to attract and retain qualified employees. The Company believes that it will be able to attract competent employees, but no assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in this regard. If the Company is unable to engage and retain the necessary personnel, its business would be materially and adversely affected.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK:

Our Stock Price Can Be Extremely Volatile

The trading price of our common stock has been and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to announcements of our business developments and drill results, progress reports, the metals markets in general, and other events or factors. In addition, stock markets have experienced extreme price volatility in recent years. This volatility has had a substantial effect on the market prices of companies, at times for reasons unrelated to their operating performance. Such broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our common stock.

DIRECTORS

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers and/or shareholders of other companies. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required to act in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any directors in a conflict will disclose their interests and abstain from voting in such matters. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.