

ARROWSTAR RESOURCES LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

REPORT DATE
August 25, 2016

This Management Discussion and Analysis (the “MDA”) provides relevant information on the operations and financial condition of Arrowstar Resources Ltd. (the “Company”) for the period ended June 30, 2016.

The Company’s activities are primarily directed towards acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The realization of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and future profitable production, or proceeds from the disposition of these assets. The carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily reflect their present or future values.

All monetary amounts in this MDA and in the consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated. Financial results are being reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The Company’s certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings, and these consolidated financial statements together with other financial information included in these filings, The Board of Directors’ approves the consolidated financial statements and MDA and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board’s review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

The MDA should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2015 which can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Nature of Business

Arrowstar is a publicly traded mineral exploration company, whose common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “AWS”. The Company’s principal business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in USA.

The head office and principal address of the Company is 2300 – 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2K3, Canada. The registered and records offices of the Company are located at 2300 – 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2B5, Canada.

Business Highlights

The Company has completed a Part and Parcel Private Placement, Debt Settlement and Assignment Agreement to acquire the Tin Cup and FM (“Secret Pass”) concessions which are located 26 miles northwest of Kingman via Hwy 68 in Mohave County, Arizona.

Exploration Properties

Secret Pass

Arrowstar has prepared a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101) compliant Technical Report for the Secret Pass Gold Project, Mohave County, Arizona. The purpose of the report is to demonstrate that the historical exploration data, drill core and RC drilling samples, geophysics, geochemical and metallurgical reports confirm that the project merits additional exploration work as set out in the budget to verify previously defined mineralization and to explore for additional mineralization and resources. The NI 43-101 has been filed on SEDAR.

Location

The Secret Pass Property is located in the Black Mountains, Mohave County, Arizona, 18 miles (29 km) west of Kingman, Arizona. The Secret Pass property consists of a total of 84 unpatented lode mining claims (approximately 1,680 acres) and a State of Arizona Mineral Exploration Permit (524.88 acres), for a total of approximately 2,200 acres. The Mount Nutt Wilderness area is located to the east, west, and south of the permit and claim areas.

FIGURE 1.1 GOOGLE PHOTO OF TIN CUP MINE AREA



Tin Cup and FM Mine claim area near Secret Pass

There are two principal areas of historical exploration, the Tin Cup zone and the FM zone, although shaft workings are evident in four other locations. Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc., a California based company that has subsequently closed, began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and explored the property through 1986. International Prospector Corporation had a number of reports written by Mr. R D Westervelt in June 1987. Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. performed exploration on the property from 1987 through

1991. Santa Fe completed a geophysics program in 1992. In April 2011 Tosca Mining Company issued a NI 43-101 Technical Report, and subsequently relinquished the claim options it had from NJB Mining Inc.

Exploration

Exploration and mining occurred during the late 1800s and early 1900s in the Oatman district and is now evidenced by scattered prospect pits and shallow exploration shafts. Mining during this period at the Tin Cup Mine reportedly (Lausen, Carl 1931, Arizona Bur. Mines Bull 131, Geol Ser 6, p126) produced several hundred tons of “ore” grading 0.5 to 1oz Au/ton (IPC Report, Westervelt June 1987). In the late 1930s the mine was further developed as an open-pit producing an unknown tonnage with reported grades in the range of 0.43 to 0.57oz Au/ton. In 1985 the existing open pit measured roughly 120ft in diameter and 70ft deep, and has since been re-contoured.

Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. (“Santa Fe”) began land acquisition in the area in 1982 and completed reconnaissance geochemical sampling, geologic mapping, trenching, geophysics and drilling through 1986, with additional minor exploration in 1992. Their Geologist was Mr. Steinman who authored many reports that are in the archives of the Kingman Arizona Bureau of Land Management archives. Santa Fe’s reconnaissance work identified a major zone of imbricate faulting associated with the Frisco Mine fault and the Union Pass fault. Ed Huskinson Jr in his report lodged with the BLM in March, 1998 reports Santa Fe spent approximately US\$800,000 on exploration. Drilling between 1984 through 1986 totaled 27,595ft (8,411 meters) in 71 drill holes including 62 reverse circulation drill holes and 9 core holes within the Secret Pass project area (“Tin Cup and FM Zones”).

Fischer-Watt Gold Company, Inc. (“Fischer-Watt”) explored the property from 1987 through 1991 in a joint venture with IPC International Prospector Corporation (“IPC”), a Vancouver company, and in 1991 in a joint venture with Axagon Resources, Ltd. (“Axagon”). During this period, Fischer-Watt drilled a total of 18,456ft (5,625 meters) in 55 drill holes including 52 reverse circulation drill holes and 3 core holes.

In 2002, Mr. F. L. “Bud” Hillemeier of La Cuesta International, Inc. (LCI) performed a rock-chip sampling program at the FM zone for Mr. Ed Huskinson, Jr, a property owner. His report was supported by information from Perry Durning also of LCI.

Three historic resource estimates have been made on behalf of Santa Fe and Fischer-Watt. The Company believes that these are reasonable efforts at resource estimation, none of these have been classified using present-day CIM Resource and reserves criteria and none have NI 43-101-compliant reporting as they were written prior to 2001.

There is one NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Secret Pass project produced by MDA for Tosca Mining Corporation (“Tosca”) in 2011. The Company has reviewed the historic resource estimates, examined a model of the drill holes, reviewed drill core and RC samples, geophysics, geochemistry and other data and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization.

Arrowstar has not carried out any exploration on the Secret Pass property but it has reviewed a significant amount of data, samples and files, visited the property and examined the drill core.

Regional Geology and Mineralization

The Black Mountains of western Arizona are located within the Basin and Range tectonic province. The dominant rocks are pre-Cambrian granitic to mafic intrusives and minor metamorphics which are overlain by Tertiary andesitic to rhyolitic flows, tuffs, and volcanoclastic sediments. Rhyolite dikes, sills, and plugs are common cutting both the underlying basement rocks and the overlying tertiary assemblage. The

dominant structural feature is an imbricated system of shallow to steeply dipping faults trending north - northwesterly which has been traced northerly from the Oatman District, through the Secret Pass - Frisco Mine area, into the Van Deemen area some 40 miles to the north. Two major, generally low angle, detachment fault structures have been identified over this distance - the Union Pass fault system and the Frisco Mine fault system. Both systems are sinuous, with variable dips and splays and both are locally offset by later structures.

Westervelt (IPC Report, 1987) reports “numerous gold showings and prospects are directly associated with the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults and some have reported limited production. The Van Deemen deposit is reportedly associated with a structure related to the Union Pass system. The Frisco Mine, situated some 4 miles north of the Tin cup prospect, is located directly on the Frisco Mine fault where a shallow-dipping rhyolite sill has been brecciated and re-cemented by gold-bearing quartz and chalcedony. This deposit was most recently worked during 1984 as a 200 ton per day open-pit heap leach operation with a reported grade averaging about 0.08 oz Au/ton.”

The Secret Pass property is underlain by a north-northwest-trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dikes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is bounded to the northeast by the Union Pass fault and to the southwest by the Frisco Mine fault. At the property these two faults dip steeply, but both are part of regional and typically low-angle, structures.

Mineralization at the Tin Cup zone is associated with sericitized andesite containing fracture-filling and disseminated pyrite. The mineralized body is an irregular 100 ft-wide steeply northeast-dipping zone within the northwest-trending Frisco Mine fault. Higher-grade gold mineralization (>0.1oz Au/ton) occurs within near-vertical structures and along andesite/rhyolite dike contacts. The dikes, which occur as lenses within the Frisco Mine fault system, are generally barren or only weakly mineralized. The mineralized zone has a strike length of up to 800ft, a depth extent of over 600ft, and has a shallow northwest plunge.

Gold is typically found with the pyrite grains. The gold ranges in size from 5 to 200 microns, with the majority in the coarser range. The shallow, oxidized mineralization occurs as native gold in limonite. Depth of surface oxidation is generally between 300ft and 400ft though locally can be highly variable as oxidation extends down the highly fractured structures.

At the FM zone, gold mineralization is also controlled by the Frisco Mine fault, but in this area the fault structures dip steeply to the southwest. Mineralization occurs exclusively within granite and younger rhyolitic rocks. Gold is associated with weak to moderate sericite alteration, weak quartz veining, local silicification, pyrite dissemination and trace calcite veining. Propylitic alteration forms a halo around the gold-bearing alteration assemblage. Depth of oxidation is variable but is generally 250ft to 350ft.

The FM mineralization has a strike length of approximately 700ft and extends to a depth of up to 400ft. The mineral envelope is 50ft to 100ft wide at the surface and then transitions into distinct 10ft to 25ft near-vertical, primarily low-grade (<0.05oz Au/ton) mineralized structures at depth. Gold grades above 0.1oz Au/ton are not common and occur erratically within the structures.

Structural Geology and Mineralization

Westervelt reports (pg 9) that the Secret Pass property is underlain by a central north-northwest, trending core of Precambrian gneissic granitic rocks intruded by rhyolite dykes and flanked by Tertiary rhyolite and andesite flows. This central core is essentially an up-lifted horst which the bounding faults being the Union Pass and Frisco Mine faults which have been traced almost the entire length of the property. Whereas both these faults tend to be regional low-angle structures, i.e. both steepen abruptly about one-mile north of Secret Pass and coalesce about two miles to the south.

Gold mineralization occurs on the Secret Pass property within fault structures along intrusive contacts, and within discrete calcite-quartz veins. To date, values of potential economic interest are restricted to the Tin Cup and FM areas which are located 1,500 feet apart along the major Frisco Mine fault structure.

Data Modelling and Resources

In 2013 the drill core and other data obtained by MDA were provided to GEOVIA a Canadian software service provider of SURPAC that is a division of Dassault Systems on behalf of Highlands Geoscience and Gross Capital Partners. Gemcom/Surpac software was used to produce a block model to evaluate the size of the resource at various cutoff grades. High level strategic mine planning was undertaken in SURPAC producing geostatistics, gold estimation, (inverse distance and kriging methodologies), and block model validation.. GEOVIA produced an exploration data set, spatial analysis (variography), grade interpolation, block model resource estimation, block model validation, Whittle open pit optimization, in-pit reserve calculation and cross-section and plan views. These results were not reported as a NI43-101 compliant report.

Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing

In 1984 and 1985, Mountain States Research and Development (“MSRD”), Tucson, Arizona conducted metallurgical testing for Santa Fe (Steinpress, 1986). Early work used pulverized drill cuttings from both the FM and Tin Cup areas, and a second phase of work used only the pulverized drill cuttings from TC-10 mineralized intercepts. Investigations included metallic assaying, amalgamation testing, agitation leach testing, and gravity separation testing. The gravity concentrates were used for metallic minerals identification. The metallic assaying showed that a pronounced nugget effect caused a large variation in assay values above 0.5oz Au/ton. All of the metallurgical test work was preliminary, but gold was recoverable by all methods used that included cyanide leaching and gravity separation with various crush sizes.

Legend Metallurgical Laboratory (“Legend”), Reno, Nevada performed a column heap leach test for Fischer-Watt in 1988. The test was a 50-pound column heap-leach test performed on split HQ core. The column was run with ore crushed to minus-3/4in and agglomerated with cement, cyanide and water. Legend concluded that the overall extraction from this test was 73.1% of the total gold and that 84.2% of this was extracted in the first 13 days. Legend recommended testing the mineralized material without the initial agglomeration.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The gold mineralization at the Secret Pass project is found associated with the Frisco Mine fault, a regional-scale fault system that, in the project area, has a nearly vertical dip. Past exploration, primarily on the Tin Cup and FM zones, includes 46,051ft of drilling in 126 holes, the majority of which was reverse circulation drilling. Geologic investigations show that the Secret Pass project shares some similarities with the uppermost levels of mineralization at the Oatman District, Arizona, 8 miles to the south.

Three historic resource estimates have been made (Steinpress, 1986, Coggin, 1988, and Hillemeier, 1990), with the Hillemeier historic resource estimate at Secret Pass, which is not NI 43-101 compliant, showing approximately 40,000 to 50,000 ounces of gold at the Tin Cup Zone and FM zones. The block model work completed by GEOVIA shows 38,847,000 cubic feet using ordinary kriging, with 2,790,726 tons, with grades from 0.012 to 0.846 oz/ton with an average of 0.037 oz/ton.

Although the Company believes that the work was completed by competent persons to the standards of the day, the Company’s QP has not done sufficient work to classify this historical estimate as current

mineral resource or mineral reserve as defined in sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as a current mineral resource.

The Company conducted a review on the historic resource estimates and concluded that these estimates provide a reasonable portrayal of the Secret Pass mineralization. However, there were some concerns over the use of vertical RC drilling in targeting near-vertical mineralized structures by Santa Fe in 1984-87, and also there is the potential of down-hole contamination with reverse circulation drilling below the water table. Both of these issues create uncertainty in the historic estimates. Little data is available discussing these issues and the water table depth hasn't been identified.

The NI 43-101 report concluded that the Secret Pass project is a property of merit deserving verification and recommends a two-phase program of exploration.

The Phase 1 program, with a budget of \$US200, 000 is recommended as follows:

- A property-wide field examination, including sampling and geologic mapping of all currently known mineralized occurrences, should be undertaken to identify the best targets for follow-up in Phase 2. The geochemical analyses should include multiple elements, and low-level gold with high precision. For areas of anomalous gold results, additional samples should be taken to determine the extent of a halo of gold mineralization, if any. Geologic mapping should focus on structure and alteration, especially sericitic alteration.
- Detailed structural mapping and a geologic model study of the Tin Cup zone should be completed, including a field review of the Oatman District to confirm or refute an Oatman-style mineral potential for the Secret Pass project. The resulting structural model as well as the property-wide structure should be examined in the field and analyzed by a structural geologist.

Task	Duration	Cost US\$
Permitting, environmental work	5 days at \$800 per day	4,000
Grading and road repairs on State ground	4 days at \$1,650	6,600
Mapping, surface sampling, trench sampling,	30 days at \$400 per day	12,000
Reconciliation of historical data, drill sections, input into database	30 days	10,000
Acquisition of Surpac Data, GIS database, Modelling software, ArcGIS	30 days input and modelling	12,600
Trenching on Tin Cup, FM Zone – 320 Excavator, demobe and mob, fuel, operator	20 days at \$1,650 per day	33,000
Assays, Metallurgical analysis of new and old samples to determine QC/QA	500 at \$35 per assay	17,500
Geophysics Survey of FM and Tin Cup	Fixed quotation	35,000
International airfares, 4WD hire accommodation ten days Kingman Arrowstar staff/geologist		10,000
Travel and Accommodation, Meals, field supplies, local staff/consultants	300 man days at \$175	37,500
Phase two planning, quotations, permitting, drill quotes, mine engineering	3 days at \$600 per day	1,800
Contingency 10%		20,000
	Total	\$200,000

Upon successful completion of Phase One, a Phase 2 program of drilling to test the best targets generated and test the QA/QC drill hole data. The cost of a second phase program could be up to \$400,000 and include deep drilling to test the model.

Phase 1 Progress

The Company has completed Phase One of its Secret Pass exploration program pending assay results.

Permitting, Environmental Work

The Cultural Resource Survey (“Survey”) has been completed on the Secret Pass project. The Survey has been submitted and approved by the Arizona State Land Department. The Survey allowed the Company to complete its permit to drill up to 10 holes for quality control of data and further resource estimate purposes.

Mapping, Surface Sampling and Trench Sampling

Additional historical data was located through reference to MDA Associates database, the BLM and State Lands data and other data located from people who worked on the property in the past. This includes additional trenching data across Tin Cup which eliminated the need for trenching as out lined in the Phase One exploration program.

Reconciliation of historical data, drill sections and database

The Company has logged all the core and RC sampling into a database, examining drill sections for altered feldspars that are a geo-marker for the gold mineralization, and set out the QA process to re-bag the samples contained in bags that had deteriorated. The Company was also able to locate additional mapping details, not previously reviewed, that will be digitized and compiled in the Map-Info GIS database as well as Surpac modelling files which will allow the Company to do a resource estimate pending QA/QC work.

Geophysics Surveys

The IP, resistivity and magnetic surveys have been located and reviewed and will make a contribution towards delineating further targets.

Phase 2 - Drill Hole QA/QC

Phase One of the exploration programs completed pending assay results. The Company is currently proposing twinning 4 core holes to verify previous historical assay results.

Qualified Person

Phillip Thomas, BSc Geol, MBusM, MAIG, MCIM MAIMVA, CMV, a Qualified Person as defined under NI 43-101 regulations, has reviewed the technical information that forms the basis for the mineral property disclosure in this MDA, and has approved the disclosure herein. Mr. Thomas is not independent of the Company as he is an Officer and a shareholder.

Concurrent Financing

On June 21, 2016 the Company issued 6,900,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$345,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferrable share purchase warrant with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of two (2) years at

a price of \$0.085 per share in the first year of exercise and \$0.12 per share in the second year of exercise.

Debt Settlement Agreements

On May 13, 2016 the Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval on the settlement of \$698,245, on debt owed to creditors, by issuing 4,060,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05. The Company also settled \$51,145 on debt owed to creditors by paying cash of \$4,500.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data have been prepared in accordance with IFRS unless otherwise noted and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements. The following table sets forth selected financial data for the Company for and as of the end of the last three completed financial years.

Financial Year Ended	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Net loss	(\$285,895)	(\$949,371)	(\$640,556)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.03)	(0.14)	(0.09)
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	637,719
Total assets	29,656	160,545	658,486
Working capital (deficiency)	(888,395)	(612,744)	(436,892)

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following selected financial data have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements. The following is a summary of selected financial data for the Company for its eight completed financial quarters ended June 30, 2016.

Quarter Ended Amounts in 000's	Jun 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Sep. 30, 2015	Jun 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec. 31, 2014	Sep. 30, 2014
Net loss	\$276	(\$24)	(\$55)	(\$83)	(\$89)	(\$59)	(\$31)	(\$802)
Gain (loss) per share – basic and diluted	0.02	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.11)
Total assets	454	13	30	37	84	122	161	25
Working capital	12	(912)	(888)	(832)	(750)	(661)	(613)	(714)

Financial Results of Operations

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred a net gain (loss) of \$252,020 (2015 – (\$147,780)).

The following discussion explains the variations in key components of these numbers but, as with most junior mineral exploration companies, the results of operations are not the main factor in establishing the financial health of the Company. Of far greater significance are the mineral properties in which the Company has, or may earn, an interest, its working capital and how many shares it has outstanding. Quarterly results can vary significantly depending on whether the Company has abandoned any properties or granted any stock options.

Six Months ended June 30, 2016 compared to six months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's general and administrative costs were \$293,830 (2015 - \$196,969), and reviews of the major items are as follows:

- Consulting fees of \$54,625 (2015 - \$159,332) decreased as no accruals was made during debt settlement, property agreement and private placement were in progress;
- Insurance of \$5,239 (2015 - \$6,649), was consistent with prior years;
- Professional fees of \$32,713 (2015 - \$11,391), increased as a result of the Companies debt settlement, property agreement and private placement activities;
- Property investigation of \$11,000 (2015 - \$Nil) for properties reviewed during the period or expenditures prior to acquisition;
- Regulatory fees of \$15,025 (2015 - \$10,059), increased as a result of the Companies debt settlement, property agreement and private placement activities; and
- Share-based compensation of \$166,634 (2015 - \$1,964) for options issued during the period.

Other items showed a gain (loss) of \$545,850 (2015 - \$49,189). Due to their nature, these transactions relate to events that do not necessarily generate comparable effects on the Company's operating results. Significant areas of change include:

- Gain on settlement of accounts payable of \$545,600 (2015 - \$49,689). During the period the Company settled \$698,245, on debt owed to creditors, by issuing 4,060,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05. The Company also settled \$51,145 on debt owed to creditors by paying cash of \$4,500.

Three Months ended June 30, 2016 compared to three months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's general and administrative costs were \$267,444 (2015 - \$87,860), and reviews of the major items are as follows:

- Consulting fees of \$54,625 (2015 - \$77,832) decreased as no accruals was made during debt settlement, property agreement and private placement were in progress;
- Insurance of \$2,635 (2015 - \$4,183), was consistent with prior years;
- Professional fees of \$18,004 (2015 - \$6,697), increased as a result of the Companies debt settlement, property agreement and private placement activities;
- Property investigation of \$10,203 (2015 - \$Nil) for properties reviewed during the period or expenditures prior to acquisition;
- Regulatory fees of \$8,761 (2015 - \$2,754), increased as a result of the Companies debt settlement, property agreement and private placement activities; and
- Share-based compensation of \$166,634 (2015 - \$Nil) for options issued during the period.

Other items showed a gain (loss) of \$545,940 (2015 – \$(1,100)). Due to their nature, these transactions relate to events that do not necessarily generate comparable effects on the Company's operating results. Significant areas of change include:

- Gain on settlement of accounts payable of \$542,890 (2015 - \$Nil). During the period the Company settled \$698,245, on debt owed to creditors, by issuing 4,060,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05. The Company also settled \$51,145 on debt owed to creditors by paying cash of \$4,500.

Year ended December 31, 2015 compared to Year ended December 31, 2014

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company incurred a net loss of \$285,895 (2014 – \$949,371).

The Company's general and administrative costs were \$373,042 (2014 - \$202,105), and reviews of the major items are as follows:

- Consulting fees of \$207,664 (2014 - \$94,000), primarily due to the CEO fees in 2014 were charged to deferred exploration;
- Property investigation of \$19,011 (2014 - \$Nil), increased primarily as a result of costs associated with properties the Company reviewed during the year;
- Professional fees of \$68,329 (2014 - \$59,668), remained relatively the same due to Company's overall activities; and
- Regulatory fees of \$21,823 (2014 - \$7,693), increased due to closing of private placement and an accounting adjustment of \$13,465 made in 2014.

Other items showed a gain/ (loss) of \$87,147 (2014 – (\$747,966)). Due to their nature, these transactions relate to events that do not necessarily generate comparable effects on the Company's operating results. Significant areas of change include:

- Write-off on exploration and evaluation assets of \$Nil (2014 - \$747,966). During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company wrote-off the carry value of the Port Snettisham Property in Alaska. The Company determined that no further exploration work would be done on the property resulting in the Company write-off: and
- Gain on settlement of accounts payable of \$87,697 (2014 - \$Nil). During the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company paid \$5,000 for settlement of \$92,697 in accounts payable.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2016, the Company has a working capital (deficit) of \$12,202 (December 31, 2015 – (\$888,395)).

As a result of economic conditions, globally, there is uncertainty in capital markets and the Company anticipates that it and others in the mineral resource sector will have limited access to capital. Although the business and assets of the Company have not changed, investors have increased their risk premium and their overall equity investment has diminished. The Company continually monitors its financing alternatives and expects to finance its fiscal 2016 operating overhead and acquisition and exploration expenditures through a private placement.

The quantity of funds to be raised and the terms of any equity financing that may be undertaken will be negotiated by management as opportunities to raise funds arise. There can be no assurance that such funds will be available on favorable terms, or at all.

On February 20, 2015 the Company issued 2,480,500 units at a price of \$0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of \$148,830 of which \$139,800 was received and recorded as subscriptions received in advance as of December 31, 2014. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.15 for a period of five years.

On May 13, 2016 the Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval on the settlement of \$698,245, on debt owed to creditors, by issuing 4,060,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05. The Company also settled \$51,145 on debt owed to creditors by paying cash of \$4,500.

On June 21, 2016 the Company issued 6,900,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$345,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferrable share purchase warrant with each Warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share for a period of two (2) years at a price of \$0.085 per share in the first year of exercise and \$0.12 per share in the second year of exercise.

The Company has no long-term debt obligations.

SHARE CAPITAL

- (a) As of the date of the MDA the Company has 21,924,921 issued and outstanding common shares. The authorized share capital is unlimited no par value common shares.
- (b) As at the date of the MDA the Company has 1,500,000 incentive stock options outstanding.
- (c) As at the date of the MDA the Company has 9,380,500 outstanding share purchase warrants.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties and paid or accrued the following amounts, excluding share-based payment charges in connection therewith:

Name	Relationship	Purpose of transaction	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
Phil Thomas	CEO, President & a Director of the Company	Deferred exploration – geological	\$ 14,875	\$ 14,875
Promaid Services Ltd.	Personal services company controlled by the CFO and Director of the Company	Consulting	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at June 30, 2016 included \$2,326 (2015 - \$510,749) owed to directors and companies controlled by a director or officer. The Company settled debt of \$573,442, owed to directors and companies controlled by a director or officer, by issuing 3,190,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05

During the period ended June 30, 2016, 1,125,000 stock options were granted to related parties.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements except those disclosed in Business Highlights.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company has engaged Lawrence Koyle to provide investor relations services to the Company. The agreement is for an initial term of one year which may be extended by mutual consent. Mr. Koyle will be paid \$5,000 per month and will receive 200,000 stock options at .125 cents as part of the Company's incentive option plan.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has no proposed transactions.

UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are not yet effective as of December 31, 2015, see note 2 of the December 31, 2015 consolidated financial statements for details.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's principal activity is resource property exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks, but not limited to, environmental, mineral prices, political, and economic.

The Company will take steps to verify the title to any properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties. These procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company has no significant sources of operating cash flow and no revenue from operations. Additional capital will be required to fund the Company's exploration program. The sources of funds available to the Company are the sale of equity capital or the offering of an interest in its project to another party. There is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be advantageous to the Company.

The property interests to be owned by the Company or in which it may acquire an option to earn an interest are in the exploration stages only, are without known bodies of commercial minerals and have no ongoing operations. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into production.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous materials and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties in which it previously had no interest. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liabilities to the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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.

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 fair value of cash and marketable securities are measured at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of receivables, exploration and evaluation advances, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote and has deposited cash in high credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had cash balance of \$204,335 (2015 - \$17,491) to settle current liabilities of \$194,924 (2015 - \$914,051). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

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. Amounts exposed to market risk include marketable securities of \$800 (2015 - \$550).

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade demand investments issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to assets and liabilities that are denominated in US Dollars. Amounts exposed to foreign currency risk include cash of US\$91 as of June 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015 -US\$127).

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's profit or loss due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on profit or loss and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in value may be significant.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as shareholders' equity, consisting of issued common shares, stock options and warrants.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. 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 sustain future development of the business.

The property in which the Company currently has an interest is in the exploration stage; as such the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements in this report that do not directly and exclusively relate to historical facts constitute forward-looking statements. These statements represent the Company's intentions, plans, expectations and belief, and are subject to risk, uncertainties, and other factors of which many are beyond the control of the Company. These factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING ("ICFR")

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

and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issue Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI52-109.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosures in this MDA.

Additional information on the Company available through the following source: www.sedar.com.