

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion and analysis of the operating results, financial position and future prospects of Copper Reef Mining Corporation ("Copper Reef" or the "Company"), dated October 20, 2016 constitutes management's view of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the quarter ended August, 2016 and subsequent period ended October 20, 2016. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes of the Company for the periods ended November 30, 2015 and 2014. This MD&A is prepared in conformity with National Instrument 51-102 F1 and has been approved by the Board of Directors on October 20, 2016.

All financial information is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. All references to a year refer to the period ended on November 30 of that year. Additional information related to the Company is available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document constitute "forward-looking statements". When used in this document, the words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "propose", "anticipate", "believe", "forecast", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future results, events or developments.

STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

NAME AND INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Manitoba by Letters Patent of Incorporation dated March 27, 1973 as "Copper Reef Mines (1973) Limited", as amended by Articles of Amendment dated January 18, 2005, and Articles of Amendment dated September 8, 2006, changing the corporate name to "Copper Reef Mining Corporation". The head office of the Company is located at their offices at 12 Mitchell Road, Flin Flon, Manitoba R8A 1N1. Other than shares of non-related companies pursuant to certain property agreements, the Company does not have an interest in any corporations, bodies corporate, limited partnerships, partnerships, joint ventures, associations, trusts or unincorporated organizations.

THE COMPANY

The Company is a Canadian junior mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral concessions with a specific focus on mineral properties in Northwest Manitoba and Northeast Saskatchewan, Canada. All of the Company's properties are currently at the exploration stage. The Company has no long-term debt and has assembled a portfolio of base metal and precious metal prospects, including strategic locations in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

- **On January 8, 2016**, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement financing up to an aggregate proceeds of \$400,000 (the "Maximum Offering Amount") comprised of such number of Flow Through Shares at a price of \$0.05 per Flow-Through Unit and Class "A" Units at a price of \$0.025 per Unit as the Company may determine.

The Offering is subject to certain conditions including, but not limited to, the receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals. All securities to be issued under the Offering will be subject to a four-month statutory hold period in Canada.

The Units shall consist of, and separate immediately upon closing, into one common share of the Issuer (a "Common Share") and two (2) Warrants at a purchase price of \$0.05 cents/warrant for a period of twelve (12) months following the date of issuance. The Flow-Through Units shall consist of, and separate immediately upon closing, into one Common Share of the Issuer, each to be issued as a "flow-through share" (the "Flow-Through Shares") within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada). The warrants attached to the Flow-Through Shares shall entitle the holder to purchase one Common Share for a purchase per share purchase warrant.

- **On March 1, 2016**, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. William J. Jackson Ba.Sc., to its Board of Directors. Mr. Masson, President and CEO of the Company, welcomes Mr. Jackson to the Board.
- **On March 10, 2016**, the Company closed a private placement which raised an aggregate of \$100,000 from the sale of 3,140,000 flow-through and non-flow-through units. Details are as follows:
 1. 2,280,000 units at a price of \$0.025 per unit, comprised of 2,280,000 common shares and 4,560,000 warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.05 per warrant. The warrants are exercisable for twelve months and have an expiry date of March 9, 2017; and
 2. 860,000 flow-through units at a price of \$0.05 per unit, comprised of 860,000 flow-through shares and 860,000 warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$0.05 per warrant. The warrants are exercisable for twenty-four months and have an expiry date of March 9, 2018.

Directors and officers of the Company subscribed for 800,000 of these units for total proceeds of \$30,000.

- **On May 11, 2016**, the Company announced the closing of a private placement which raised an aggregate of \$57,000 from the sale of 250,000 flow-through and 1,780,000 non-flow-through units. Details are as follows:
 1. The Flow Through Units were issued at \$0.05, with each Unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant, exercisable at \$0.05 and expire on May 11, 2018. A Fair value of \$5,500 was ascribed to the warrants; and
 2. The Non-Flow Through Units at \$0.025; each unit consists of one common share and two share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.05 until May 11, 2017. A Fair value of \$21,200 was ascribed to
- **On June 10, 2016**, the Company announced that it will be seeking shareholder approval for a share consolidation on a four (4) pre-consolidation basis for one (1) new post consolidation basis. The Annual and Special Meeting will be held on July 29, 2016. Even if the Share Consolidation Resolution is approved by shareholders at the upcoming Meeting of shareholders, the Company's directors will have the discretion not to proceed with the Share Consolidation, without further notice or approval.

Shareholders will also be asked to approve a potential name change to reflect a change in the strategic focus of the Company at the Annual and Special Meeting. Even if the Name Change Resolution is approved by shareholders at the upcoming Meeting of shareholders, the Company's directors will have the discretion not to proceed with the Name Change, without further notice or approval.

The Company also announced that Harry Barr has resigned as a director of the Company, effective June 6, 2016, in order to focus his time on his own two companies. Harry will remain in an advisory position on Copper Reef's strategic decisions and corporate development. Copper Reef wishes to thank Harry for his valuable service as a board member and the enthusiasm he brought to Copper Reef about its assets and potential.

- **On June 20, 2016, following the expiration of three other sets of Options since year end, the Company announced the immediate cancellation of its remaining 2,750,000 Options.**
 - On August 18, 2016, the Company closed a private placement which raised an aggregate of \$50,000 from the sale of 400,000 flow-through and 1,200,000 non-flow-through units. Details are as follows:
 1. The Flow Through Units were issued at \$0.05, with each Unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant, exercisable at \$0.05 and expire on August 17, 2018. A Fair value of \$9,800 was ascribed to the warrants; and
 2. The Non-Flow Through Units at \$0.025; each unit consists of one common share and two share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.05 until August 17, 2017. A Fair value of \$19,100 was ascribed to the warrants

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at August, 2016 the Company had working capital deficit of \$(207,358) as compared to working capital of \$8,014 as at November 30, 2015. The Company's ability to remain liquid over the long term depends on its ability to obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain sufficient capital in the case of operating cash deficits.

EVALUATION & EXPLORATION ASSETS

The Company holds interests in 43 mineral properties, with 41 held by way of mineral claims and two by mineral leases, all located in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Twenty-one of the properties are consolidated into nine groups or are individual claims. Twenty claims are included under "Other Properties as presented in the Table of

Evaluation and Exploration assets as noted overleaf. The final two claims have minimal value and work is expensed on an annual basis.

A continuity schedule of the capitalized expenditures allocated to individual major properties and summarized for minor properties is shown overleaf:

Please note, the Mink Narrows Group and the Smelter and Hanson Lake properties have been allocated to "Other Properties" as work for the past two years has consisted of title sustaining work necessary to maintain the current status of the claims.

Also, we have included a summary of expenditures that have been expensed not capitalized to illustrate total mineral property costs for the years ended August, 2016 and 2015.

A summary of major claim blocks, exploration expenditures for the years ended August, 2016 and 2015, including both capitalised and expensed expenditures is included overleaf:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets
For the periods ended August, 2016 and 2014

Management Discussion and Analysis
for the period ended August, 2016
and subsequent period ended October 20, 2016

	Total	Generic Exploration	Total Capitalised Exploration	Gold Rock Group	Alberts Lake Group	Morgan Group	Burn	Otter/ Twin Lakes	Pikoo	Others
Claim acquisition & holding	148,245	4,101	144,236	468	4,591	1,482	130	221	55,000	82,344
Assay	353	311	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Geological	13,534	–	13,534	44	–	–	–	5,090	8,400	–
Field labour costs	101,874	82,059	19,815	475	–	–	475	3,563	14,825	475
Other fields costs	14,480	13,990	490	118	–	–	–	–	372	–
Total YTD Q3 2015 expenditures	278,578	100,461	177,982	1,105	4,591	1,482	605	8,874	78,597	82,863
Claim acquisition & holding	11,897	3,565	8,332	468	5,775	104	0	79	0	1,906
Assay	18,394	1,072	17,322	40	3,580	–	–	–	13,702	–
Geological	3,270	250	3,020	–	120	–	–	–	2,900	–
Field labour costs	124,095	30,045	94,049	21,888	49,063	–	–	–	22,149	950
Other fields costs	35,152	11,370	23,782	3,958	19,540	–	–	–	284	–
Drilling	66,640	–	66,641	–	66,640	–	–	–	–	–
Total YTD Q3 2016 expenditures	259,448	46,303	213,146	26,353	144,718	104	–	79	39,035	2,856

Property Results

On January 4, 2016, the Company announced results from the kimberlite indicator mineral (KIM's) sampling carried out this fall at its C2, C3 and B1 properties at their Pikoo Diamond Project in Saskatchewan. The 28 Till samples collected were sent to Charles Fipke's lab C.F. Minerals Research Ltd. of Kelowna, where they underwent various methods of separating and collecting kimberlite indicator minerals. A total of 982 kimberlite indicator minerals were visually picked and from that total, 60 kimberlite indicator minerals were verified by microprobe analysis from 20 of the 28 samples collected. Management believes these preliminary results, especially those on the C2 and northern C3 properties are significant and warrant further till sampling and ground examination.

The C2 and C3 properties are located north of the Hanson Lake Highway 10 km east of the village of Deschambault. The B1 property lies north of Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan. Till samples were collected to search for a suite of the unique 'indicator' minerals that are often key elements of diamondiferous kimberlite intrusions.

The till sampling at the C3 property centred around two targets, one at the northern end of the property and one at the south, separated by 3.5 kilometers. Results from both areas are encouraging. The northern target (C3A) is an isolated circular magnetic anomaly. The southern target (C3B) consists of two circular twin like (binary) magnetic anomalies. Both targets are proximal to the north trending Tabernnor Fault structure.

Till sampling of the northern magnetic anomaly (C3A) returned twenty (20) kimberlite indicator minerals from five till samples. Two till samples taken near the south flank of this isolated magnetic anomaly returned three (3) peridotitic clino-pyroxenes and one (1) orthopyroxene. A single till sample collected 700 metres down ice (to the south west) of this magnetic anomaly returned nine (9) kimberlite indicator minerals consisting of: one (1) chromite, four (4) olivines including a forsteritic olivine, two (2) picro-ilmenites, one (1) peridotitic clino-pyroxene, and one (1) orthopyroxene. Samples collected 200 metres west and 200 metres north east of this highly encouraging sample contained three (3) peridotitic clino-pyroxenes and four (4) picroilmenites respectively. The target lies inside the western flank of the Archean "Pelican Window" (an exposure of the Archean Sask Craton composed of various very coarse gneissic rocks surrounded by younger Proterozoic aged rocks) just east of the Tabernnor Fault structure. This is considered a high priority target for follow up.

Four till samples from the C3B target were taken just south (down ice) of the larger magnetic anomaly. The sampling returned: one (1) chromite, two (2) peridotitic clino-pyroxenes, one (1) picro-ilmenite and one (1) orthopyroxene. No sampling was carried out south of the smaller binary magnetic anomaly in this survey. The geology of this area consists of a granite pluton on the south side of the "Pelican Window" Till sampling at the C2 property also returned encouraging kimberlite indicator mineral results. There are up to 9 separate circular magnetic anomalies that form a cluster on the C2 property that lie within the south flank of the "Pelican Window". The 2015 sampling has outlined a 1.7 km long south east trending kimberlite indicator mineral train near the southern portion of the property, immediate north of Church Lake.

The till sampling in two areas consisted of an east-west fence of samples designed to pick up any kimberlite indicator minerals derived from the central cluster of magnetic anomalies to the north and north east.

In the centre southern portion of the C2 property seven (7) till samples were collected. These samples lie just south of three prominent magnetic anomalies and some slightly weaker ones further north and north east. All but one of these samples contained kimberlite indicator minerals with a combined total of 15 KIMs including four (4) chromites (values of 36 to 51% C2O3), five (5) olivines, one (1) picro-ilmenite and five (5) peridotitic clino-pyroxenes. The two samples located immediately south of one of the target magnetic anomalies, had chromites with values of 48.5 to 51.75% C2O3 respectively.

Three samples along the southern boundary of the property at the south west end of the magnetic anomalies returned a combined total of six (6) KIMs including one (1) chromite, one (1) olivine, two (2) picro-ilmenite and three (3) peridotitic clino-pyroxenes.

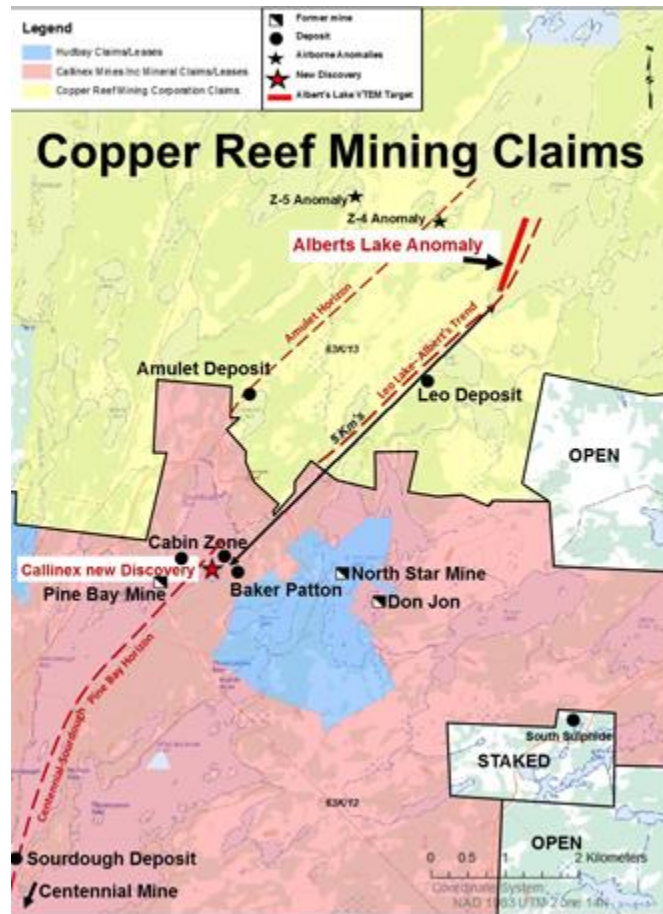
The company believes this cluster of samples with kimberlite indicators minerals on the C2 property is significant and plans further work because: a) The most encouraging samples are very proximal to the cluster of circular magnetic anomalies; b) The abundance of chromites, picro-ilmenites and olivines as well as peridotitic clino-pyroxenes; c) The length of the sample train (1.7 km) that has been established; d) The till samples taken along the south boundary indicate the source is likely north (up ice) on Copper Reef's Property; and e) The host rocks lie within the "Pelican Window" that exposes the Archean Sask Craton which proximity is considered favourable for kimberlites.

On the B1 Property that lies north-east of the Pikoo diamond discovery, 13 kimberlite indicator minerals were found in four samples following up the 2014 till sampling survey that produced indicator minerals. The indicator minerals in the new samples consisted of: a) Ten chrome diopsides; and b) Three olivines. This is more encouraging than the 2014 sampling.

Pikoo is a new diamondiferous kimberlite district located in east central Saskatchewan, associated with the Archean-aged Saskatchewan Craton. On November 6, 2013, North Arrow announced the discovery of two distinct kimberlite indicator mineral trains in the area and, in follow-up drilling, the PK 150 kimberlite, which returned 745 diamonds larger than 0.106 mm, including 23 diamonds larger than 0.85 mm from a 209.7 kg sample of drill core. To date, seven discrete kimberlite occurrences have been identified. In addition, other publicly-traded companies have recently identified distinct kimberlite indicator mineral trains in the Pikoo area.

- **On March 7, 2016**, the Company announced a successful private placement. In that news release, the Company outlined the intended use of proceeds.

"The Company intends to utilize the proceeds of this first tranche for drilling the Alberts Lake VTEM Airborne Target, 20 km east of Flin Flon, Manitoba as reported in Copper Reef's February 17, 2016 Press Release. The target is large, approximately 700m in strike length and lies immediately north of a large alteration zone of the type associated with Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) copper-zinc gold deposits. To the south on this same trend are located a number of former Copper-Zinc-Gold mines and deposits including the recently discovered new zone by Callinex in the Pine Bay area. Copper Reef's large property lies within 800 metres of this new discovery."



Albert's Lake VTEM Air Borne Target

On June 1, 2016 the Company announced its plan to turn its exploration focus to gold and zinc and form a separate gold division. Copper Reef is fortunate because it has a number of properties that host high grade deposits of zinc and gold aside from its copper properties. All these properties are 100% owned by Copper Reef and are available for option or joint venture.

North Star –Gold Rock Property

Copper Reef will immediately focus will be on the North Star – Gold Rock Property aiming to expand the known high grade mineralization, develop new drill targets and search for new horizons through prospecting. Work permits have been applied for prospecting, field mapping and drilling. The "North Star Group Property" is an advanced exploration property with more than \$ 9 million spent on it in the last 10 years along a 2 km long structure with the following work completed, all work is supported with full documentation: a) Five major drilling programs, b) Ramp access and underground development and sampling; c) Large surface blast hole sampling and trenching together with extensive assaying for gold, trace elements and whole rock geochemistry. Average grade from blast holes and trench faces was over 0.35 oz/t gold. d) Extensive metallurgical testing at Lakefield Research established 85% recovery of gold by gravity alone and 98% recovery overall. e) A large grid covers the gold shear with mapping, prospecting and geophysical surveys carried out. The Shear is still open to the north and south and the grid can be extended to follow the shear on strike (unexplored). f) Over two km of all-weather road to the site was constructed, as well as 15 km of the Dickstone road brought back to all weather road status

providing year round access. g) Numerous environmental surveys were completed, including: ungulate, rare plant, raptor, fish surveys and other surveys required for the establishment of tailings facilities. h) A digital topographical airborne survey over the main area of the vein, and potential areas for tailings disposal and water intake. i) Camp site and storage areas were established and permitted. A mill foundation; a concrete slab shop floor and a water waste disposal pond were also completed.

There are 8,000 tonnes of ore stored at the Chisel pit in Snow Lake grading 0.2 to 0.3 ounces (6.9 to 10.3 g) gold per ton (at a minimum at \$1500 Canadian would be \$2.4 million worth of gold). An additional 3000 tonnes of broken ore was left in the North Star pit grading 0.3 to 0.4 ounces/ton (undiluted) and 4000 tonnes of ore from the underground development of undocumented diluted grade located at surface. The underground ore material averaged 0.29 ounces gold per ton from face and back sampling (2010 Gold Rock Drilling Report).

Gold Rock One km to the north of North Star, along the same shear, are located the Gold Rock high grade veins with a 200-250 strike length (open). These veins tend to be narrow but higher grade than at North Star. Over 125 drill holes have been drilled to date and a new 43-101 resource estimate must be calculated.. Selected drill holes from Gold Rock include GR-08-06 which returned assays of 24.14 g/t gold over 3.9 meters (12.8 ft.); GR-08-31 returned 81 g/t gold over 1.6 m (5.3 ft.); GR-08-41 returned 27.85 g/t gold over 2.4 m (7.9 ft.); GR-08-50 returned 104.39 g/t gold over 3.4 m (11.2 ft.); GR-08-59 returned 30.61 g/t gold over 2.4 m (7.9 ft.), GR-09-91 returned 15.95 g/t gold over 2.9 m (9.5 ft.).

To advance both the North Star and Gold Rock Project, a new NI 43-101 is required to bring resources up to date with current prices as well as the last two phases of drilling to build on the existing resources. The first order of business this summer will be to discover new drill targets in parallel structures and build on extensions of known mineralization in unexplored areas along strike and in between the two deposits.

The 2922 hectare property also contains basemetal potential being contiguous with the former Dickstone copper-zinc mine to the east and Rockcliff's Rail Zone to the south and west. The property lies within in the Reed Lake volcanic Arc assemblage which hosts the present Operating Mine owned by Hudbay Minerals and Royal Nickel. A VTEM survey was carried out over the entire claim group in 2010 which require ground follow up.

Copper Reef has applied for a MEAP Grant from the Manitoba Government for a \$1,388,478 work program on this property. Copper Reef is eligible for a grant of up to 50% of expenditures on the property, capped at \$200,000.

Albert's Lake Gold Property

The Alberts Lake Gold Property, located 20 km east of Flin Flon Manitoba, hosts a large wide (average 40 meters) gold mineralized shear zone. Mike Kilbourne of White Pine resources calculated from sections of 25 m spacing's and a 500 m strike length of historical 5,150 assays from previous drilling a resource of 2.7 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.4 g/t gold for approximately 120,000 ounces of gold (Kilbourne 2010 Report) . Within the larger envelope is a higher grade section with more quartz veining that Granges Inc had roughly calculated a resources of 800,000 tonnes of 7.8 g/t gold. Kilbourne in his report was sceptical if this high grade section was continuous. The reader is cautioned that neither of these resource estimates are NI 43-101 compliant and should not be relied upon other than a conceptual indication of size and nature.

Twinning of four holes later in 2010 by Copper Reef returned very similar results. The gold is finely and relatively evenly distributed throughout individual samples with negligible nugget effect.

Kilbourne in March of 2010 wrote in his report that “this is a well mineralized and hydrothermally altered system that shouldn’t be ignored. Opportunities may exist looking for extensions of this zone along strike. Additional potential may lie in the footwall volcanics, as very few holes were drilled for any meaningful distance into the footwall and there may be parallel zones. A structural and geology map should be completed to look for those areas where structurally prepared rocks could host larger, higher grade deposits.” Approximately \$700,000 has been spent on this property since 2011.

Twin Lakes Property-Burn Property

This is a large (2000 ha) property that straddles the Number 10 highway 35 kilometers south of Flin Flon where \$250,000 has been spent in the last 5 years on geology, geophysics and drilling. The gold mineralization occurs along a large 100 km break that separates the Flin Flon Arc volcanic sequences from the ocean floor volcanic rocks. Former mines along this trend include the Century and the Gurney Gold Mines. Copper Reef controls 35 km of this structure. At least 3 known zones of high-grade gold mineralization occur on the Twin Lakes property within less than 250 m of Highway 10, as well as other showings in old trenches, adits and shafts further east along the structure. To date, most of the veins to date including the Parres showing are 1.5m to 0.25m in width but generally high-grade containing appreciable silver as well.

Grab samples collected from the showing in 1995 by the Manitoba Mines Branch personnel assayed up to 4.5 oz/t gold, 39.04 oz/t silver, 1.59% copper, and 4.80% lead. Three samples assayed over 1 oz/t gold and 12.96 oz/t silver. Based on these results, eight trenches were blasted into the showing over a strike length of 200 ft. Grab samples collected from the trenches assayed between 1.15 to 2.32 oz/t gold and 10.8 to 25.1 oz/t silver.

Jewel Box and Kississing Gold Showing

Copper Reef also holds two other gold properties which are the Kississing Property in the Sherridon Camp of Manitoba and the Jewel Box on the eastern margin of the main Flin Flon Camp. No work is planned for these properties this year. Coarse finger nail-sized coarse gold occurs in narrow quartz veins on the Jewel Box from grab samples with exceptional grades. In 1950 John Murray drilled three holes totaling 459 feet. Samples from holes 11, 12, and 13 returned values of 5.80 oz/ton (198.8 g/t) gold over 0.33 ft. (10 cm), 14.92 oz/ton (511.46 g/t) gold over 0.83 ft. (25 cm), and 4.16 oz/ton (142.6 g/t) gold over 0.92 ft. (28 cm).

On June 6, 2016 the company announced the drill results from this winter's drilling at Albert's Lake in Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Copper Reef's target was a VTEM electromagnetic airborne anomaly approximately The large moderate strength anomaly was considered a good target because it lay on trend of a number of deposits and as well as a large hydrothermal alteration zone in the Leo Lake area immediately south of Albert's Lake that is larger than the area of alteration in the Pine Bay area 5 km to the south at Callinex's new discovery.

Drill hole AL-16- 300 encountered a 2.95 m zone of massive to semi massive sulphides within a package of moderately sericitic altered quartz eye rhyolites, tuffs and lapilli tuffs. The intersection assayed 2.2 g/t silver, 0.11 % copper and 0.51 % zinc. Within this zone a slightly higher grade portion of 0.8 meters assayed 4.4 g/t silver, 0.13 % copper and 0.98 % zinc.

The high silver is significant as values above 2 g/t silver are indicative in the Flin Flon belt that you may be on a productive horizon. .

Drill hole AL-16-301, collared some 200 m south of the AL-16-300, was targeting a second subparallel VTEM anomaly and therefore overshot the key horizon intersected in AL-16-300. The drill hole was backed up from what

was originally planned so to intersect both horizons but still overshot the first horizon by the increased depth to bed rock in this area. This drill hole intersected mafic volcanic flows, mafic tuffs, lapilli tuffs and sediments. The drill hole however did intersect a 0.55 m zone of barren massive sulphides within sediments. The sulphide horizon did not return elevated assay values of silver or zinc and showed completely no hydrothermal alteration. This horizon is of no further economic interest.

The company is encouraged that the VTEM target encountered in AL-16-300 turned out to be a mineralized sulphide horizon especially with elevated zinc and silver values. Copper Reef believes this is a promising horizon with the intersection in AL-16-300 at this location to be distal, likely up plunge from a possible deposit that is associated with the Leo Lake alteration zone. Copper Reef plans to conduct a ground geophysical survey to trace the anomaly to the south closer to the more intense alteration in the Leo Lake area once ice cover allows this to be carried out over Albert's Lake.

On June 6, 2016 The Company issued a news release on the results of its diamond drilling programme on its Alberts Lake property, Flin Flon, Manitoba.

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south closer to the more intense alteration in the Leo Lake area once ice cover allows this to be carried out over Albert's Lake.

On June 14, 2016, the Company issued a news release giving an update on its four royalty assets and on its four high grade zinc properties that host high grade zinc deposits that are owned 100% by Copper Reef and are available for option or joint venture.

Copper Reef believes that as the zinc demand versus supply gap continues to widen, stable low risk jurisdictions in zinc producing areas such as the prolific Flin Flon Greenstone belt in Manitoba and Saskatchewan offer opportunities for those seeking to develop zinc deposits and for discoveries.

Royalties

Currently, Copper Reef's Main Zinc Asset is the royalty it owns on Foran Mining's Zinc rich polymetallic McIlvenna Deposit in the Hanson Lake area west of Flin Flon. Foran reports an estimate of 13,900,000 tonnes of 13.19% Zinc Equivalent in the indicated category and 11,311, 000 tonnes of 13.52% Zinc Equivalent for a total of 25,211,000 tonnes of over 13% Zinc Equivalent. Foran reports they have an estimated pre-tax NPV of 382 million & IRR of 22% with a 14 year mine life and the deposit is open at depth. Copper Reef holds a \$0.75 royalty for each tonne mined which is equal to \$18.9 million life of mine as presently defined with potential for more.

Copper Reef also holds a 2% NSR on Foran's Balsam property and on Foran's large Bigstone Property. Foran's press release of 2015-11-17 reported a historic (non 43-101 compliant) resource estimate of 3.75 million tonnes grading 2.03% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au at a 1% Cu cut off and 530,000 tonnes grading 9.62% Zn and 16.9 g/t Ag at a 5% Zinc cut off. The 2% NSR royalty on the Bigstone Deposit as well as the Balsam Cu-Zn-Ag -Au deposits may be a significant bonus if these deposits are developed along with the McIlvenna Bay Deposit as a Mining Camp. The 2% NSR also covers in addition any new deposit that may be discovered.

Copper Reef also holds a 1% NSR on Callinex's Pine Bay property in the Flin Flon area including the Pine Bay Deposit, the Cabin Zone deposit, the newly discovered East Pine Bay Zone where Callinex has reported a 2.3m intersection grading 9.3% zinc equivalent.

Copper Reef's 100% owned Zinc Properties

Hanson Lake Mine Property

Copper Reef holds the Hanson Lake Mine Property located immediately north and on trend of Foran's McIlvenna Bay Deposit. The property covers the past producing Hanson Lake Mine, a high grade zinc-leadcopper-silver deposit that produced 147,000 tonnes grading 10% zinc, 5.8% lead, 0.5% copper and 137 g/t Silver and the South Bay Zone on a separate horizon to the west.

The deposit was only mined down to a depth of 300 m with very little exploration below the mine workings. The South Bay Zone is a 1 km long horizon of copper-zinc mineralization where Copper Reef drilling in 1011 has intersected significant increasingly intense hydrothermal alteration at depth and defined two untested conductive plates using borehole electromagnetic geophysical surveys.

An airborne electromagnetic survey flown in 2010 identified new geophysical targets as well as an extended length to the South Bay zone.

The Company believes that the very high grade nature of the Hanson Lake Mine bodes well for other high grade deposits to be found in this area. The nearest other deposit to the Hanson Lake property is Foran's "Zinc Zone" which had intercepts as high as 30.7% Zn, 0.8% Pb, and 178.3 g/t Ag with only minor copper and gold over a core length of 1.5 meters. Copper Reef hold a \$0.75/ tonne royalty on this showing as well as any future discovery on the McIlvenna Bay claims

Morgan Lake-Woosey Property

In the prolific zinc producing Snow Lake Mining Camp of Manitoba Copper Reef 's holds 2024 Ha in two claim groups, Morgan Lake and Woosey that are located near to Hudbay Minerals Inc properties that host the producing very large zinc and gold rich Lalor Mine as well as Hudbay's past producers Chisel Mine, Chisel North, and Ghost deposits.

The Morgan - Woosey property is known be underlain by the same Chisel Basin sequence of rocks that host the Lalor-Chisel Mines and Copper Reef believes it is the only other occurrence of the sequence of rocks that Hudbay Minerals does not control. In previous years the property was explored by Granges Inc. who discovered the Morgan deposit and calculated a historic (non 43-101) compliant resource estimate of 200,000 (tonnes OR tons) at a grade of 8% Zinc. Much of the Morgan-Woosey property has sufficient exploration credits to control it for up to 40 years.

In 2010 a new airborne VTEM electromagnetic survey covered both the Morgan and Woosey claim groups and identified a number of new geophysical anomalies that await further exploration.

Copper Reef believes there are excellent opportunities to make new discoveries and to add to the resources of the Morgan deposit, Notably, this portion of the Chisel basin stratigraphy is significantly less explored than that on the Hudbay properties and there are also a number of gold occurrences including two with intercepts of 19.95 g/t gold over 2.3m (Finlayson Vein) and another the Blue Zone which assayed 5.67 g/t gold over 0.6 meters.

The East Big Island- Bartley Lake Property

This large 3,140 ha property package is located in the main Flin Flon Camp within 6 km of Hudbay's Flin Flon mill in two groupings, East Big Island and Bartley Lake. The property contains a similar sequence of primitive arc volcanic rocks that host the Main Flin Flon-South Main Mines, Callinan Mine and the Triple Seven Mine that produced over 100 million tonnes of copper-zinc ore with appreciable gold and silver. The East Big Island Property contains the high Zinc grade Tara deposit. The best intercept by Westfield Minerals assayed 22.44% Zinc, 0.58% Copper, 93.6 g/t Silver and 5.8 g/t Gold over 12.4 metres . Westfield estimated a historic non 43101 conceptual size of the resource to be 100-150,000 tonnes grading 10-15% zinc, 1-2% copper, 32-96 g/t silver and 1.7 to 3.2 g/t gold. The deposit appears to be cut of at depth by a fault with unknown displacement.

An airborne VTEM electromagnetic Survey completed in 2011 has identified new geophysical targets.

In addition to the Zinc potential of the Tara Horizon the property also has potential for Platinum group metals. The property lies stratigraphically on strike and hosting the same lithologies as Hudbay's McBratney Lake (PGE) occurrence 500 m to the south. The best drill intercept at McBratney was 8.9 g/t Pd, 1.6 g/t Pt, 1.6% Cu and 1.2% Ni over 16.8 m. Copper Reef has not explored for Platinum group metals on this property.

The Bartley Lake property is underlain by the northern extension of the Cuprus - White Lake Mine stratigraphy. The past producing Cuprus and White Lake mines had impressive grades, producing 462,094 tonnes at a grade of 3.25% copper and 6.4% Zinc and 849,784 tonnes at a grade of 1.98% copper and 4.64% Zinc respectively.

West Big Island, Bib and Steeve Lake Properties

Copper Reef owns the 996 Ha Big Island, Bib, Steeves Lake Group that form a contiguous package immediately south of Hudbay's property hosting the now closed Trout Lake Mine that produced 21.6m tonnes averaging 1.74% copper and 4.97% zinc. The property is underlain by altered felsic volcanic rocks and several occurrences of VMS mineralization. One intercept on the property returned 4.5 m of 1.2% copper, 2.1 % zinc, 0.9 g/t gold and 16.1 g/t silver in highly altered chloritized felsic volcanic rocks. The Property Group was flown with a VTEM electromagnetic survey in the winter of 2010 that defined several new geophysical targets which have not been explored.

August 18, 2016 – The Company announced the previously discussed “Flow Through/Non-Flow Through combined financing and the intended use of proceeds.

Currently on the **North Star- Gold Rock** property a grid is being cut along which geological mapping, prospecting and sampling will occur starting this month (August). The additional planned raise will be directed mainly towards completing a new independent National Instrument 43-101 report that will calculate the resources currently outlined by 5 previous phases of drilling, pit bulk and underground bulk sampling. The current 43-101 report dealing only with the North Star vein is out of date as there has been 3 phases of drilling since and the gold price has changed dramatically from roughly \$300 US/oz of gold to over \$1300 US/oz gold or over roughly just over \$1700/oz gold in Canadian dollars. The plan is to raise enough funds to complete any infill drilling that may be required to add to the certainty of continuity of the various lenses to create an overall current resource number.

North Star Vein System

The North Star project consists of two parallel roughly 125 meter long north trending veins separated by a few meters of rock. The east vein is the one that is mainly mineralized although the western vein has significant mineralization at the north end. The east vein was sampled by a bulk sample from a pit 125 meters long, 3 to 5 metres wide and 4 meters deep. 400 blast holes were sampled and ran an average of 0.4 oz/t gold (undiluted).

There are 8,000 tonnes of ore stored at the Chisel pit in Snow Lake grading 0.2 to 0.3 ounce per ton gold (6.9 to 10.3 grams) (at a minimum at \$1,500/ounce would be \$2.4-million US worth of gold). An additional 3,000 tonnes of broken ore were left in the North Star pit grading 0.3 to 0.4 ounce/ton (undiluted) and 4,000 tonnes of ore from the underground development of undocumented diluted grade located at surface. The underground ore material averaged 0.29 ounce per ton gold from face and back sampling (2010 Gold Rock drilling report).

Metallurgy carried out by Lakefield Research on the vein material both from the surface bulk sample from the pit as well as from the 100 level underground reported 85% gold recovery by gravity alone in a Nelson Concentrator and 98%, if flotation was used.

Gold Rock Vein System

The North Star Vein system is part of an over 2-3 km long NNE shear zone approximately 5-10 m wide. Near the known north end of this shear zone is the Gold rock veins of which there are at least three 125 meters long sections that run gold. These gold bearing lenses are hosted in 0.4 to 3 meters wide quartz carbonate veins within the Gold Rock structure. Three recent phases of drilling have been carried out at Gold rock which have detailed two main zones of high grade gold veins and a third that is more poorly defined. Two holes into this third and most southerly lens assayed 7.79 g/t Au over 2.1m in hole GR-10-119 and 7.01 g/t Au over 2.3m in hole GR-10-125.

In between the three 125 m long gold shoots at Gold Rock, separated by 50 m intervals the quartz vein is still present but does not carry significant (> 2 g/t) gold. In between the North Star and the Gold Rock systems, a distance of 1.3km, additional sets of veins occur within and along the main structure. Only minor drilling and sampling has been carried out in this intervening less exposed area. The Gold Rock veins overall, tend to be higher grade but narrower than the North Star veins and carry more silver.

Selected drill holes from Gold Rock include: GR-08-06, which returned assays of 24.14 grams per tonne gold over 3.9 metres (12.8 feet); GR-08-31, which returned 81 g/t gold over 1.6 m (5.3 feet); GR-08-41, which returned 27.85 g/t gold over 2.4 m (7.9 feet); GR-08-50, which returned 104.39 g/t gold over 3.4 m (11.2 feet); GR-08-59, which returned 30.61 g/t gold over 2.4 m (7.9 feet); and GR-09-91, which returned 15.95 g/t gold over 2.9 m (9.5 feet).

Additional Vein Systems

Additional structures occur parallel to the North Star- Gold Rock structure. Many of these when sampled did not return significant values above 5 grams and were thought to occur along a less developed system. However, during the last phases of mapping in 2007 a significant new discovery was made along a parallel structure located 300-400 m to the north east of the Gold Rock structure. Initial grab samples assaying as high as 31.19 g/t gold were followed up with drilling. Two holes drilled into this New Discovery assayed 14.41 g/t Au over 3.3m in hole GR-10-114 and 15.65 g/t Au over 1.5m in hole GR-10-115. (this zone is wide open to the north and south). The significance of this new discovery is that it lies at the very northern limit of any known exploration. This structure is wide open to the north and south.

Grid Extension

The purpose of adding addition lines to the grid at its north end was to explore both the northern extension of both the Gold Rock veins and this new discovery in an area previous unmapped, prospected or sampled. This will add almost another km to the already 2 km long veined structure. A detailed more careful prospecting and sampling program will also be carried out along the New Discovery structure to the south now that we have an idea exactly where the structure goes. The plan is to find and outline new targets for drilling in late fall and winter. The property is accessible year round and is currently fully permitted with a camp in place. Copper Reef has a Manitoba grant application in place for this project which if approved would see returned 50% of exploration funds capped at \$200,000. Mapping sampling and prospecting is planned to start next week.

Stephen Masson is the qualified person for the drilling and has reviewed all the assay data, standards, drill core and procedures to ensure the results are accurate and representative and according to best practices.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR

During the period ended August, 2016, work was concentrated on the Otter/Twin Lakes and Pikoo properties. The Company continues to focus on other work with the goal to maintain the properties in good standing while increasing the Company's geological knowledge of the properties in question.

Quality Control

The Company employs QA/QC protocol on all aspects of its analytical procedures. Core samples are sawn and one half of the HQ core is restored to the core boxes for future reference and the other half sent out for analysis. Samples of veining or mineralization are taken in approximately 50 cm intervals or less. Sample preparation and analytical work is conducted at TSL Labs in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan utilizing fire assaying with a two assay ton charge, with an AA finish. In addition, pulps of the samples are analysed using a multi-acid digest/ ICP-AES and AAS techniques for trace elements.

Commercially prepared standards representing 3 ranges of gold grades are inserted at intervals of 1 in 10 samples. A blank standard is inserted every 20 samples. Stephen Masson M.Sc., P.Geo. President of Copper Reef is the Qualified Person for the Company. He has reviewed the drill core and confirms the assay results.

Stephen L. Masson, P. Geo, also a director of the Company, is the Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). He has reviewed and approved the technical information relating to the evaluation and exploration assets disclosed in the Company's MD&A.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Operational results reflect overhead costs incurred for mineral property acquisitions and associated exploration expenses as well as other regulatory expenses incurred by the Company.

General and administrative costs can be expected to fluctuate relationally with acquisitions, exploration and operations.

REVENUES

The Company is currently engaged in mineral property acquisition and exploration and does not have revenues from its operations. Net revenues shown in the Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss relate to un-realized Gains/(losses) with marketable securities, and option payments by third parties (cash and shares).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets out selected quarterly information for the preceding eight quarters ended August, 2016:

	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
	August 31, 2016	May 31, 2016	February 29, 2016	November 30, 2015
Operating (loss)	(82,992)	(70,975)	(112,778)	(114,253)
Net income (loss) for the period	(82,992)	(70,975)	(112,778)	(29,253)
Net income/(loss) per share, basic non-diluted	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Weighted average shares outstanding	126,157,387	124,103,691	120,761,300	120,437,124

	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
	August 31, 2015	May 31, 2015	February 28, 2015	November 30, 2014
Operating (loss)	(246,608)	5,134	(155,355)	(113,969)
Net income (loss) for the period	(246,608)	5,134	(155,355)	31,975
Net income/(loss) per share, basic non-diluted	(0.002)	0.000	(0.001)	0.000
Weighted average shares outstanding	119,481,300	116,258,707	115,808,744	114,787,327

*This financial data has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and all figures are stated in Canadian dollars.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE QUARTERS ENDED AUGUST, 2016 AND 2015:

**Management Discussion and Analysis
for the period ended August, 2016
and subsequent period ended October 20, 2016**

	3 Months Ended August				9 Months Ended August			
	2016 \$	2015 \$	Increase/ (decrease) \$	Increase/ (decrease) %	2016 \$	2015 \$	Increase/ (decrease) \$	Increase/ (decrease) %
Expenditures								
Bank charges and interest	161	105	56	53.36%	440	400	40	10.01%
Filing fees	9,987	5,675	4,312	75.98%	20,979	19,346	345	1.80%
Management fees and salaries	5,000	20,000	(15,000)	-75.00%	35,000	51,000	23,625	86.30%
Office and general	15,185	19,602	(4,417)	-22.53%	44,233	57,240	15,830	38.20%
Professional fees	26,774	-2,283	29,057	-1272.74%	55,516	21,043	11,244	114.70%
Rent and utilities	9,750	6,873	2,877	41.85%	28,606	24,578	-2,400	-8.90%
Travel and promotion	355	452	(97)	-21.37%	3,513	3,675	-4,678	-56.00%
Generative exploration	15,427	36,295	(20,868)	-57.50%	46,303	100,461	-10,840	-9.70%
Total expenditures	82,639	86,719	-4,080	135.80%	234,590	277,743	33,166	13.50%

Overall expenditures are basically unchanged from the same period in 2015 with the exception of generative exploration which was down for both the 3 and 6 months ended August, 2016. Exploration was more focused on capitalized, rather than generative exploration.

For the 3 and 9 months ended August 31, 2016 operations were largely funded through an orderly selling programme of a portion of the Company's investment in Foran Mining Corp. During the 9 months ended August 31, 2016, the Company raised \$207,000 in flow through and non-flow through private placements.

Management continues to hold the Company's large property package on what is essentially a care and maintenance programme that takes into account the need to maintain titles of the Company's portfolio of mineral properties in good standing. The company's business plan is to do some work on some of its properties each year in order to upgrade them for either discovery or to entice other companies to option the properties in which Copper Reef receives cash and shares and maintains a royalty.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Authorized share capital

Unlimited share capital with no par value.

As at October 20, 2016, the Company had the following common shares, stock options and warrants outstanding:

Common shares	127,531,300	
Stock options (all vested)	0	
Warrants	11,210,000	
Fully diluted shares outstanding October 20, 2016	138,741,300	
<hr/>		
Balance – November 30, 2014	115,281,300	13,181,915
Shares issued for cash, private placement	800,000	40,000
Shares issued under Property Purchase Agreement -Pickoo	500,000	15,000
Fair value of warrants issued	–	-12,000
Shares issued under Property Purchase Agreement (Can Alaska Uranium)	1,000,000	40,000
Shares issued under Property Purchase Agreement (49 North Resources)	2,000,000	80,000
Shares issued for cash, private placement	1,180,000	59,000
Fair value of warrants issued		-29,500
Balance – November 30, 2015	120,761,300	13,374,415
March 7, 2016 Private placement, flow through	2,280,000	57,000
Fair value of warrants issued		(27,700)
March 7, 2016 private placement	860,000	43,000
Fair value of warrants issued		(19,600)
May 11, 2016 private placement, flow through	250,000	12,500
Fair value of warrants issued		(5,500)
May 11, 2016 private placement	1,780,000	44,500
Fair value of warrants issued		(21,200)
August 18, 2016 private placement, flow through	400,000	20,000
Fair value of warrants issued		(9,800)
August 18, 2016 private placement	1,200,000	30,000
Fair value of warrants issued		(19,100)
Balance, August and October 20, 2016	127,531,300	13,460,115

STOCK OPTIONS AS AT OCTOBER 20, 2016

Grant Date	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Estimated Grant Date Fair Value \$
Balance, November 30, 2014	8,070,000	0.10	472,637
Expired, May 24, 2015	(3,020,000)	0.10	(187,737)
Balance, November 30, 2015	5,050,000	0.10	284,900
Cancelled December 31, 2016	(1,000,000)	.10	(30,000)
Expired April 27, 2016	(200,000)	.10	(17,000)
Expired – June 15, 2016	(157,000)	.10	(128,700)
Cancelled – June 20, 2016	(2,275,000)	.10	(109,200)
Balance, August 31, 2016	–		–

WARRANTS AS AT OCTOBER 20, 2016

The Company's warrant activity to October 20, 2016, is summarized as follows:

	Issued	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Estimated Grant Date Fair Value \$
Balance November 30, 2015	2,980,000		0.10	1.1	57,500
Expired, January 23, 2016	(1,000,000)		0.10		(16,000)
Issued March 7, 2016	860,000	March 6, 2018	0.05	1.5	19,600
Issued March 7, 2016	4,560,000	March 6, 2017	0.05	0.5	27,700
Issued May 11, 2016	250,000	May 11, 2018	0.05	1.7	5,500
Issued May 11, 2017	3,560,000	May 11, 2017	0.05	0.7	21,200
Issued August 18, 2016	400,000	August 17, 2018	0.05	2.0	9,800
Issued August 18, 2016	1,200,000	August 17, 2017	0.05	1.0	19,100
Balance August 31, 2016	11,210,000		0.05	1.4	144,400

CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has adopted certain accounting policies to be consistent with IFRS effective December 1, 2014. However, these changes to its accounting policies have not resulted in any significant change to the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses within its financial statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

As at October 20, 2016, the Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements, nor any proposed transactions.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Related party	Purpose	August 31, 2016		November 30, 2015	
		Amounts charged during the period	Amounts payable or accrued at August 31, 2016	Amount Charged during the year	Amounts payable or accrued at year-end
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Corporation controlled by an officer	Filing fees	11,344	8,953	12,147	1,625
	expenses	-	-	-	-
Accounting firm of which an officer of the Company is a partner	Professional fees	-	15,000	7,500	15,000
Corporation controlled by a director and significant shareholder	Management fees, Director	55,048	15,000	63,000	3,000
	Exploration	140,944	51,429	173,844	14,980
	Office, rent and general expenses	74,831	48,705	102,417	21,077
Totals to and as at August 31, 2016		282,571	139,087	358,909	55,682

During the period ended August, 2016, the Company recorded directors' fees of \$nil (2014 - \$nil).

All of the above transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amounts established and agreed to by the related parties.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities to related parties are unsecured and non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

The remuneration of directors and other members of management were as follows:

	August	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	35,000	7,000
Totals	35,000	7,000

In accordance to IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the compensation committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Consulting Agreement

The Company entered into an exploration management services agreement dated December 31, 2010 with M'Ore and the President and significant shareholder of M'Ore, who is an officer, director and shareholder of the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, M'Ore provides consulting and management services to the Company and incurs various administrative expenses, including administrative salaries and office and vehicle rentals on behalf of the Company. The term of the agreement is for a period of two years ended December 31, 2012 and can be renewed thereafter at the end of every 12 months. On March 28, 2013, the Company extended the term of the agreement for a further two year term to December 31, 2014.

Once the agreement is renewed it is anticipated that the basic terms would be unchanged. This would result in management fees and salaries incurred by M'Ore being capped at \$200,000 per annum. Additional charges to the Company in prior years consisted of a lease with M'Ore whereby the Company would pay \$30,000, plus operating expenses, per annum for rental of office and storage space. The lease also specifies rates to be charged for the use of various equipment if utilized by the Company.

Contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

- **FLOW-THROUGH EXPENDITURES**

During the period ended December 31, 2015, the Company renounced Canadian exploration expenditures in the aggregate amount of \$99,000 (2014 -\$165,500) related to proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares pursuant to the financings and has incurred these qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures as at August, 2016. If the Company does not incur the required qualifying expenditures, it will be required to indemnify the

holders of the flow-through shares for any tax and other costs payable by them as a result of the Company not making the required expenditures.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing gold and base metal properties. It is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other mineral exploration companies in the same business. The industry is capital intensive at all stages and is subjected to variations in commodity prices, market sentiment, exchange rates for currency, inflations and other risks. The Company currently has no source of revenue other than interest income. The Company will rely mainly on equity financing to fund exploration activities on its mineral properties.

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are considered by management to be the most important in the context of the Company's business. The risks and uncertainties below are not inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties the Company may be subject to and other risks may apply.

1. Financial risks

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their estimated fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity of those financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and amounts receivable. Cash has been placed on deposit with a single Canadian, financial institutions. Credit risk arises from the non-performance of counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash by purchasing term deposits held at a major Canadian financial institution.

Amounts receivable consist of amounts due from the Company's brokerage house, Financier Banque National. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to these financial instruments is minimal.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term maturity of these monetary assets. Fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values at August, 2016. Future cash flows from interest on cash will be affected by interest rate fluctuations. The Company manages interest rate risk by investing in highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from changes in foreign currency fluctuations. The Company does not use any derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency rates.

Other price risk is the risk that the estimated fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due. The Company's expected source of cash flow in the upcoming year will be through equity financings. The Company maintained working capital at August, 2016 in the amount of \$(207,358), which was increased by \$207,000 with a combined flow through and non-flow through financings. The company anticipates additional such financings over the year, which further increase the Company's ability to meet short-term business requirements.

**Management Discussion and Analysis
for the period ended August, 2016
and subsequent period ended October 20, 2016**

Risk to the Company from its marketable securities is derived from two factors:

- The ability of the issuer to sustain itself financially; and
- The ability to monetize the securities of the issuer.

The Company's marketable securities are summarized as follows:

Securities issuer	August 31, 2016					November 30, 2015		
	Number of shares November 30, 2015	Number of shares sold during period	Number of shares August, 2016	Value \$	Cumulative Unrealized (loss) \$	Number of shares held	Value \$	Cumulative Unrealized (loss) \$
Foran Mining Corporation	948,700	948,700	-	-	-	948,700	99,614	(706,782)
Jaxon Minerals Inc.	20,000	0	20,000	1,300	(16,600)	20,000	900	(16,100)
Total				1,300	(16,600)		100,514	(722,882)

2. Going Concern

The Company's capability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing to meet its obligations as they come due. If the Company were unable to continue as a going concern, then significant adjustments would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, and to the statements of financial position classifications currently used.

Copper Reef has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to other companies in the same business, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues.

The Company plans to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity financing, as well as through joint venturing and/or optioning out the Company's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operation and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its mineral properties.

Management has maintained a strict cost control program to effectively control expenditures. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities when due.

The Company's expected source of cash flow for the upcoming period ended November 30, 2016 will be through equity financings.

The Company maintained cash at August 31, 2016 in the amount of \$48,102 (2015 – \$151,900), in order to meet short-term business requirements. At August 31, 2016, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$262,519 (2015 - \$153,771). All accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current. To August 31, 2016, the company raised \$207,000 in equity financings.

3. Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. At present, the Company's properties have no known body of commercial ore. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labor disruptions, flooding, explorations, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labor are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing gold, copper and other mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The Company has no producing mines at this time. All of the properties in which the Company may earn an interest are at the exploration stage only. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ore.

4. Development Risks

The marketability of any minerals which may be acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection.

5. Loss of Interest in and Value of Properties

The Company's ability to maintain its interests in its mineral properties and to fund ongoing exploration costs will be entirely dependent on its ability to raise additional funds by equity financings. If the Company is unable to raise such funds it may suffer dilution or loss of its interest in its mineral properties. The amounts attributed to the Company's interests in mineral properties in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs, and should not be taken to reflect realizable value.

6. Financing Risks

The Company has no history of earnings and no source of operating cash flow and, due to the nature of its business, there can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable. The Company has paid no dividends on its shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The only present source of funds available to the Company is through the sale of its equity shares. Even if the results of exploration are encouraging, the Company may not have sufficient funds to conduct the further exploration that may be necessary to determine whether or not a commercially mineable deposit exists. While the Company may generate additional working capital through further equity offerings or through the sale or possible syndication of its property, there is no assurance that any such funds will be available.

If available, future equity financings may result in substantial dilution to purchasers under the Offering. At present it is impossible to determine what amounts of additional funds, if any, may be required.

7. Metal Prices

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a profitable market may exist for the sale of minerals produced by the Company. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. Mineral prices, in particular gold prices, have fluctuated widely in recent years. The marketability of minerals is also affected by numerous other factors beyond the control of the Company. These other factors include government regulations relating to price, royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting of minerals.

8. Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

9. Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause significant expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted and which may well be beyond the capacity of the Company to fund. The Company's right to exploit the mining properties is subject to various reporting requirements and to obtaining certain government approvals and there is no assurance that such approvals, including environmental approvals, will be obtained without inordinate delay or at all.

10. No Assurance of Titles, Boundaries or Surface Rights

The Company has investigated rights of ownership of all of the mineral properties in which it has an interest and, to the best of its knowledge, all agreements relating to such ownership rights are in good standing. However, all properties may be subject to prior claims or agreement transfers, and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects. While to the best of the Company's knowledge, title to all properties in which it has the right to acquire an interest is in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. Other parties may dispute title to the mining properties in which the Company has the right to acquire an interest. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects or the statutes referred to above.

11. Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

12. Inability to Meet Cost Contribution Requirements

The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under agreements to which it is a party and the Company may as a result, be subject to loss of its rights to acquire interests in the properties subject to such agreements.

13. Reliance on Key Personnel

The nature of the business of the Company, the ability of the Company to continue its exploration and development activities and to thereby develop a competitive edge in the marketplace depends, in a large part, on the ability of the Company to attract and maintain qualified key management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to attract and retain such personnel. The development of the Company now and in the future, will depend on the efforts of key management figures, the loss of whom could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not currently maintain key-man life insurance on any of the key management employees.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Copper Reef's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with, other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which Copper Reef may participate, the directors and officers of Copper Reef may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding on terms with respect to the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, Copper Reef will follow the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act (BC)* ("Corporations Act") dealing with conflict of interest. These provisions state that where a director has such a conflict, that director must, at a meeting of Copper Reef's directors, disclose his or her interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the Corporations Act. In accordance with the laws of the Province of Manitoba, the directors and officers of Copper Reef are required to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interest of Copper Reef.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after December 1, 2015 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

- IFRS 16 – Leases (“IFRS 16”) was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.
- IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this MD&A that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Canadian securities legislation and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future price of metals; the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates; the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, and capital expenditures; costs and timing of the development of new deposits; success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and other factors include, among others, risks related to the integration of acquisitions; risks related to operations; risks related to joint venture operations; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of current reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the sections entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could affect the Company and may cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such

statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Forward-looking statements and other information contained herein concerning the mining industry and general expectations concerning the mining industry are based on estimates prepared by the Company using data from publicly available industry sources as well as from market research and industry analysis and on assumptions based on data and knowledge of this industry which the Company believes to be reasonable. However, this data is inherently imprecise, although generally indicative of relative market positions, market shares and performance characteristics. While the Company is not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, the industry involves risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors.