Telferscot Resources Inc.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016
(Stated in $CAD)

The following MD&A of Telferscot Resources Inc. ("Telferscot" or the "Company") contains information concerning the company's business strategies, capabilities, financial results and an overview of the outlook for the company and the industry as at November 29, 2017. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, together with the accompanying note disclosure, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The MD&A should be read in conjunction with (i) the company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, and (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. All note references in this MD&A are made in reference to these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. All financial balances are stated in Canadian dollars, the company's reporting currency. All public filings of the company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Actual results of the Company could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties are highlighted under "Risk Factors" and "Forward- Looking Statements" found in this document, further below.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Telferscot Resources Inc. was incorporated on May 31, 2010. The business of the Company was mineral resource exploration and development. The Company filed a prospectus with the Ontario Securities Commission, and was approved for trading as a public company under the ticker symbol "TFS" on April 12, 2011. Trading officially commenced on April 21, 2011 on the CNSX exchange (now the CSE). The Company has no current investments such that it currently effectively functions solely as a public shell.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On November 27, 2017, the Company announced the signing of a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to acquire the issued and outstanding shares of Canntab Therapeutics Limited ("Canntab"), effectively resulting in a reverse takeover of Telferscot by Canntab (see detailed disclosure in Subsequent Events section).

From the beginning of fiscal 2015 to the reporting date, the Company has entered into a series of inter-related agreements and resulting transactions as part of a corporate re-organization and re-capitalization, as follows:

(i) As announced on May 13, 2015, a proposed transaction with Resideo Properties Inc. *(see note 6(a))*

(ii) A private equity placement was completed in June 2015 for $150,000 *(see note 7(b)(i))*

(iii) A second round of financing in October 2015, ultimately cancelled in November 2015 and the funds were returned to investors in January 2016 *(see note 7(b)(ii))*

(iv) On November 11, 2015, the Company announced it had entered into a letter of intent to sell its entire 7.4% interest in KCC for gross proceeds of $1,165,652 (USD $854,700) *(see note 8)*

(v) Cancellation of the Resideo transaction in January 2016 *(see note 7(c))*

(vi) On March 24, 2016, as approved at the Annual General Meeting held on February 25, 2016, the Company announced a distribution of capital of $0.0145 per share, distributable in cash, common shares or combination thereof *(see note 10(a))*

(vii) On May 17, 2016 and further on September 30, 2017 and October 5, 2016, announcements were made with respect to a proposed transaction with Auxico Resources Canada Inc. ("Auxico") *(see note 6)* that, on completion, would constitute a reverse takeover of the Company by Auxico

(viii) On January 5, 2017, the Company announced the termination of the proposed transaction with Auxico *(see note 6(d))*

Auxico Resources Canada Inc.

(a) On May 17, 2016, the Company announced the signing of a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to acquire the issued and outstanding shares of Auxico Resources Canada Inc. ("Auxico"). The LOI called for the issuance of up to 23,500,000 shares of the Company following a consolidation of Telferscot shares to equal not more than 3,000,000 issued and outstanding immediately prior to completion. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had 104,856,961 shares outstanding following the return of capital *(see note 10)*.

(b) On June 30, 2016, the Company announced that it had entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Auxico as per the LOI *(see note 6(a))*. Pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, and on the effective date of the Amalgamation Agreement, the following was to occur:

   (i) Following a 35:1 share consolidation to be approved by shareholders, Telferscot was to issue 23,900,000 fully paid, issued and outstanding common shares from treasury (the "Exchange Shares") to Auxico shareholders, being one (1) Exchange Share for each one (1) Auxico share issued and outstanding as of the execution of the Amalgamation Agreement and all such Auxico shares shall be cancelled;

   (ii) Auxico was in the process of completing a financing whereby Auxico was to issue secured convertible debentures (the "Debentures) being convertible into 5,000,000 Auxico shares for gross proceeds of US$2,000,000. Telferscot was to assume the obligations of Auxico pursuant to the Debentures. Further to such assumption, Telferscot was to reserve for issuance 5,000,000 Exchange Shares;

(c) Closing of the Auxico transaction was subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of satisfactory due diligence, receipt of any required shareholder, regulatory and third-party consents, completion of ongoing audits the CSE having conditionally accepted the relisting of Telferscot's common shares and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

(d) On January 5, 2017, the Company announced that a number of conditions precedent to the closing of the proposed Auxico transaction still remained outstanding. Accordingly, the agreement with Auxico was terminated and pursuant to the terms of the transaction, the Company has initiated legal proceedings against Auxico seeking to claim its break fee of $150,000.

No amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements with respect to this break fee as any potential recovery, whether in whole or in part, remains uncertain at this time.

Resideo Properties Inc.

(a) On May 13, 2015, the Company announced that it had entered into a letter of intent with Resideo Properties Inc. ("Resideo") to acquire the business of Resideo following the completion of due diligence and a formal purchase agreement (the "Acquisition"). Resideo is a privately held Canadian company originally set up to acquire a portfolio of single-family and multi-tenant residential properties in the Detroit, Michigan area.

(b) The proposed Acquisition necessitated Telferscot to complete several corporate actions including a refinancing (*see note 6(b)(ii))*, and a consolidation of the Company's shares. The details of the inter-related transactions that were completed are as follows:

(i) On June 22, 2015, the Company closed the first tranche of the previously announced financing through the issuance of 30,000,000 common shares at $0.005 for total proceeds of $150,000.

(ii) The Company received an additional $220,000 in subscriptions for a private placement of convertible notes (the "Subscriptions"). However, because of the sale of the Company's interest in KCC (the "Sale"), as described in note 8, and the cancellation of the Acquisition with Resideo, the private placement was cancelled and the Company agreed with the holders that the Subscriptions would be returned. Of the $220,000 received, $19,172 was repaid by December 31, 2015 with the remaining $200,828 being recorded as refundable proceeds on cancellation of private placement on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Subscriptions were repaid in full by March 3, 2016.

c) On January 28, 2016, the Company announced that the proposed Resideo acquisition, as announced on May 13, 2015, had been terminated following notice from Resideo that because of USD exchange rate fluctuations and general adverse capital markets conditions it was unable to complete the transaction as contemplated.

Kolwezi Copper Corp. Sale

On November 11, 2015, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent to sell its 2,775 common shares (or 7.4% interest) in Kolwezi Copper Corp. ("KCC") for $1,165,652 (USD $854,700) (the "Sale") *(see note 8)*. A definitive agreement was entered into on January 11, 2016. The Sale closed in two tranches, as follows: (i) the sale of the first tranche of 575 KCC shares closed coincident with the execution of the definitive agreement, whereupon the Company received sales proceeds in cash of $258,176 (USD $177,100); (ii) the sale of the second tranche of 2,200 KCC shares closed on March 2, 2016, whereupon the Company received sales proceeds in cash of $907,476 (USD $677,600).

The carrying value of the investment was written up by $924,887 to reflect its fair value as at December 31, 2015.

Return of Capital

On March 24, 2016, the Company announced a distribution to shareholders of record on March 10, 2016 ("Shareholders") of $0.0145 per share ("Distribution") as and by way of a reduction in the stated capital of the Company *(see note 9(a))*. Shareholders had the option, at their election, to receive the Distribution in the form of common shares issued from treasury (default), cash or a combination thereof. On April 29, 2016, the Company returned cash of $651,077 and issued 44,581,961 common shares (valued at $0.005 per share, or $222,009 in total) for combined consideration distributed of $873,987 in satisfaction of elections received from shareholders with respect to the Distribution.

GOING CONCERN

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. It would, in this situation, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

As at September 30, 2017, the Company has no source of operating cash flow and had an accumulated deficit of $3,349,036 (December 31, 2016 - $3,243,341). Working capital as at September 30, 2017 was a deficiency of $112,948 compared to $65,158 as at December 31, 2016. Net comprehensive loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 was $147,790 (2016 - $264,45). Operations since inception have been funded from the issuance of share capital, exercise of warrants and sale of assets.

With the closing of the sale of the Company's 7.4% interest in KCC on March 3, 2016 (*see note 8*) and the completion of the cash distributions to shareholders on April 29, 2016 (*see note 10(a)*), the Company still anticipates it will have sufficient cash on hand to service its liabilities and fund public company operating costs for the immediate future. However, under current market conditions, there is uncertainty as to how long these funds will last, and whether they will be sufficient to execute on a new transaction for the public shell. In order to continue active operations, the Company will need to (i) arrange any future financing that will largely depend upon prevailing capital market conditions and the continued support of its shareholder base *(see note 10(b) re private placement for $100,000 completed in May 2017)*, and (ii) be successful in its action to realize upon the $150,000 break fee arising from the termination of the Auxico transaction *(see note 6(d))*. These factors create material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as to the propriety of the use of the going concern assumption upon which these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets the capitalization of the Company as at November 29, 2017 and September 30, 2017:

Description	November 29, 2017	September 30, 2017
Common shares issued and outstanding	114,856,961	114,856,961
Stock options	10,150,000	10,150,000
Total number of securities outstanding	125,006,961	125,006,961

On June 22, 2015, 30,000,000 common shares were issued as $0.005 per share for gross proceeds of $150,000 *(see note 7(b)(i))* in conjunction with the Resideo Properties Inc. transaction described above. A further 44,581,961 common shares were issued on April 29, 2016 as part of the return of capital described above. 10,150,000 options were issued on October 5, 2016 *(see note 11)*. On May 11, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement in which a total of 10,000,000 common shares were issued at a price of $0.01 per share for gross proceeds of $100,000 *(see note 10(b))*.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below reflects a summary of certain key financial results for each of the eight previous quarters:

Description/quarter	Sep-17	Jun-17	Mar-17	Dec-16	Sep-16	Jun-16	Mar-16	Dec-15
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cash	1,561	5,807	12,519	15,562	35,075	87,584	899,744	110,693
Gain on change in fair value of KCC investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924,887
Total expenses	42,099	69,212	36,484	123,373	96,898	120,286	82,022	48,537
Comprehensive income (loss) for quarter	(42,099)	(69,212)	(36,484)	(140,625)	(96,898)	(120,286)	(47,301)	876,350

Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Month Periods Ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

Working Capital

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $112,948 (December 31, 2016 – $65,158). The Company has no cash flow from operations and is therefore dependent upon raising equity or selling assets to sustain its operations. The proceeds of $1,165,652 from the KCC share sale received in March 2016 *(see note 8)* were used to pay down trade payables and accrued liabilities and repay the return of the cancelled private placement *(see note 7(b)(ii))*, as well as the April 2016 funding of the cash component of the return of capital totalling $651,077 *(see note 10(a))*. The Company has total current liabilities as at September 30, 2017 of $117,436 (December 31, 2016 - $82,220).

On May 11, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement in which a total of 10,000,000 common shares were issued at a price of $0.01 per share for gross proceeds of $100,000 *(see note 10(b))*. The proceeds were used for normal working capital purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due, or can only do so at excessive cost *(see note 1(b))*. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $112,948 (December 31, 2016 – $65,158). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Company completed two significant capital transactions during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 as discussed above, plus closed a private placement in May 2017 for gross proceeds of $100,000. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Outstanding Share/Equity Data

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. At September 30, 2017, there were 114,856,961 common shares issued and outstanding. On June 22, 2015, 30,000,000 common shares were issued as $0.005 per share for gross proceeds of $150,000 *(see note 7(b)(i))* in conjunction with the Resideo Properties Inc. transaction described above. As part of the return of capital *(see note 10(a))*, a further 44,581,961 common shares were issued in April 2016. A further 10,000,000 common shares were issued upon closing of the private placement in May 2017.

At September 30, 2017, there were 10,150,000 stock options outstanding to acquire shares of the Company at an exercise price of $0.00714 per option expiring on October 5, 2021, all of which were exercisable as at September 30, 2017 *(see note 11)*. 1,100,000 options that were issued in July 2011 expired unexercised in July 2016. In conjunction with the capital restructuring resulting from the Amalgamation Agreement with Auxico *(see note 6(b))*, all issued and outstanding options were surrendered by the option holders on October 5, 2016 *(see note 11)*. On October 5, 2016, the Board of Directors approved the grant of 10,150,000 stock options at an exercise price of $0.00714 with a 5-year term *(see note 11(c))* to the related company described in note 17(a)(i)).

Sale of KCC Shares

The Company recognized a gain on sale of the KCC shares in the three and nine month period ended September 30, 2016 of $Nil and $907,634. respectively This was after the Company recognized a change in fair value of $924,887 of the Company's KCC investment as at December 31, 2015 *(see note 8)*. Net income (loss) for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 has been restated to subsequently reclassify the change in fair value of KCC shares *(see note 8*) from other comprehensive income after actual realization of the gain.

On January 12, 2016, the Company entered into a currency hedge to lock in the CAD equivalent of the USD sales proceeds due on the sale of the second tranche of 2,200 KCC shares *(see note 8)*. Under a "Call CAD/Put USD" currency option, the Company, as buyer, had the option to call for the purchase of CAD $958,500 at a price of USD $675,000. The Company exercised on its option prior to expiry, resulting in a gain, net of expenses, during the three month period ended March 31, 2016 of $34,721.

Professional Fees

Professional fees for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 were $3,003 and $12,854 respectively (2016 - $10,046 and $51,302 respectively), consisting of (i) legal fees accrued on the cancelled Auxico transaction, and (ii) accruals for respective year-end audit fees.

Management Fees Expense

Management fees expense for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 were $25,425 and $76,275 respectively (2016 - $22,500 and $47,500 respectively). Telferscot is billed a monthly fee of $5,650 (including applicable HST) for management and administrative services, including the corporate secretary, office rent and regular administrative functions. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred total fees of $16,950 and $50,850 respectively (2016 - $15,000 and $45,000 respectively). As at September 30, 2017, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $22,600 (December 31, 2016 - $5,650) in respect of such fees.

Telferscot is billed a monthly fee of $2,825 (including applicable HST) by a company controlled by the CFO for services of the CFO. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred total fees of $8,475 and $25,425 respectively (2016 - $15,000 and $22,00 respectively). As at September 30, 2017, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $11,300 (December 31, 2016 - $Nil) in respect of such fees.

Transactions with Related Parties

A management contract with Grove is referenced below under the heading “Commitments”. Grove is controlled by one of the directors of the Company, and was paid fees as detailed above under the heading “Management Fees Expense”.

Each independent director receives a quarterly honorarium of $1,500. Fees recorded for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 were $3,000 and $9,000 respectively (2016 - $3,000 and $9,000 respectively). As at September 30, 2017, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $15,000 (December 31, 2016 - $6,000) in respect of such fees.

Commitments

The Company's management contract with Grove for corporate and administrative support and office space is on a monthly basis with a six-month notice period.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Financial Instruments

The Company's significant accounting policies regarding its financial instruments are set out in note 2(k) of the consolidated financial statements. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, investment in private company, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and refundable proceeds on cancellation of private placement. Management is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risks arising from any of these financial instruments.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's critical accounting estimates are presented in note 2(k). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements about the future that affect the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. These estimates and judgements are based on the Company's experience and management's expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and they are continually being evaluated based on new facts and experience. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgements.

RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flow" has been revised to incorporate amendments issued by the IASB in January 2016. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The new amendments were adopted effective January 1, 2017 and their adoption did not have a significant impact on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

IAS 12 "Income Taxes" was amended by the IASB in January 2016 to clarify the requirements for recognizing deferred tax assets on unrealized losses. The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. They also clarify certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The new amendments were adopted effective January 1, 2017 and their adoption did not have a significant impact on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

IFRS 9: "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". In addition, IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" was amended to include additional disclosure requirements on transition to IFRS 9. The mandatory effective date of applying these standards is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The standard uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. The approach is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used. The standard requires that for financial liabilities measured at fair value, any changes in an entity's own credit risk are generally to be presented in other comprehensive income instead of net earnings. A new hedge accounting model is included in the standard, as well as increased disclosure requirements about risk management activities for entities that apply hedge accounting. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this standard; however, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 "Leases" was issued by the IASB in January 2016 and will ultimately replace IAS 17, "Leases" and related interpretations. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new standard requires lessees to recognize a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a "right-of-use asset" for virtually all leases contracts, and record it on the statement of financial position, except with respect to lease contracts that meet limited exception criteria. If the Company has significant contractual obligations in the form of operating leases under IAS 17, there will be a material increase to both assets and liabilities on adoption of IFRS 16, and material changes to the timing of recognition of expenses associated with the lease arrangements. The Company is analyzing the new standard to determine the impact of adopting this standard.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On November 27, 2017, the Company announced the signing of a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to acquire the issued and outstanding shares of Canntab Therapeutics Limited ("Canntab"), effectively resulting in a reverse takeover of Telferscot by Canntab.

Canntab is a private Canadian company, which has developed a patent-pending oral sustained-release formulation for cannabinoids. Most conventional (immediate-release) dosage forms, such as tablets and capsules, release the active drug component immediately after oral administration. Canntab's proprietary extended release tablets make it easier for doctors and patients to manage dosage.

The LOI calls for the two entities to enter into a business combination agreement with the following general terms:

The Company would consolidate its existing share capital on 200:1 basis, resulting in about 574,285 post-consolidation shares remaining outstanding. Prior to closing, Canntab would seek to raise a further $5,000,000 by private placement through the issuance of 1,250,000 Canntab shares at $4.00, giving it an anticipated share float of 5,963,000 shares prior to closing. Canntab would then amalgamate with Telferscot, receiving 4 post-consolidation Telferscot shares for each existing Canntab share, or about 23,852,000 post-consolidation shares, representing approximately 97.3% of the share float of the combined entity.

A definitive agreement is anticipated to be completed on or about December 15, 2017 with the transaction expected to close in February of 2018. There are a number of conditions precedent for both Telferscot and Canntab to the completion of a definitive agreement for the acquisition including, but not limited to: due diligence, Telferscot shareholder approval of the proposed share consolidation and the Transaction, completion of ongoing audits, closing of the $5-million financing of Canntab, and all necessary exchange and regulatory approvals.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Company's securities is considered extremely speculative. Prospective investors should consider the specific risks that are associated with the business of the Company. In order to develop any future properties, it may acquire, the Company may require additional financing which may not be possible to obtain.

The business of mineral exploration is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, insurance for which is generally not always available. The Company has, or is seeking to acquire, interests in some volatile regions of the world which have experienced or continue to experience periods of political and/or economic instability including war, terrorism and public disorder. The Company's activities may be subject to extensive foreign laws and regulations and the Company may become subject to significant liabilities for environmental damage resulting from its exploration activities or for any subsequent development. In addition, changes in mining or investment policies and regulations which cannot be accurately predicted may adversely affect the Company's business. There is no guarantee that the Company will obtain all required exploration licenses to develop its property interests.

The Company has certain spending commitments on its properties and it is possible that these commitments may not be met in a timely manner for operational, security or other reasons. In normal circumstances, the Company could negotiate an extension for its contract obligations, but there is no guarantee that it will succeed in obtaining such an extension or relief. In such cases, the Company would risk losing its contractual rights on these properties.

The Company is a relatively young organization. Its success will largely depend on the efforts and abilities of certain senior officers and key employees. Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists a possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. See "Conflicts of Interests" below.

Lack of Operational Liquidity

The expenses of the Company will be funded from cash on hand from the remaining proceeds of the previous offerings. Once such cash has been expended, the Company will be required to seek additional financing. There is no guarantee that any debt or additional equity or equity related offering of securities will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or available at all.

Competition

The mining and mineral exploration industry and in particular, the international copper industry, is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining and exploration companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, copper. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. Because of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining or exploration properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the revenues, operations and financial condition of the Company could be adversely affected.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The business of the Company is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the properties of the Company or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company currently maintains no insurance other than director and officer liability insurance. The Company may, however, acquire insurance in the future to protect against certain risks in such amounts as management considers reasonable. While we may obtain insurance against certain risks, the nature of these risks is such that liability could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. Even after acquiring insurance, such insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining and/or exploration Company's operation. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards because of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining and exploration industry on acceptable terms. The

Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which it may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Resignation of Key Personnel

The success of the Company is highly dependent on the services of certain management personnel. The loss of the services of such personnel if not replaced, could have a material adverse effect on the business operations. The Company does not currently have key-person insurance on these individuals.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of the Company may provide investment, administrative and other services to other entities and parties. The directors and officers of the Company have undertaken to devote such reasonable time as is required to properly fulfill their responsibilities in respect to the business and affairs of the Company, as they arise from time to time.

Regulatory Change

The Company may be affected by changes in regulatory requirements, customs, duties or other taxes. Such changes could, depending on their nature, benefit or adversely affect the Company.

Environmental Risks

All of the Company's planned operations are subject to environmental regulations, some of which are also subject to environmental licensing. This can make the Company's business expensive to operate or prevent certain operations altogether. The Company is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that could occur because of its mineral exploration, development and production. Such liabilities include not only the obligation to remediate environmental damages and indemnify affected third parties, but also the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions against the Company and its employees and executive officers.

To the extent the Company is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that may be incurred to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to the Company and could have a material adverse effect on it. If the Company is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company has not purchased (and does not intend to purchase) insurance for environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) because it is not generally available at a reasonable price.
All of the Company's planned exploration and possible development and production activities are, or may be, subject to regulation under one or more of local and/or federal environmental laws and regulations. Many of the regulations require the Company to obtain authorizations for its activities. The Company must update and review its authorizations from time to time and are subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of new activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and authorizations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing those activities to be economically re-evaluated at that time. Those risks include, but are not limited to, the risk that regulatory authorities may increase bonding requirements beyond the Company's financial capability or that of its subsidiaries. Where posting of a bond in accordance with regulatory determinations

is a condition to the right to operate under any material operating authorizations, increases in bonding requirements could prevent the Company from operating even if it and its subsidiaries were otherwise in full compliance with all substantive environmental laws.

Need For, and Availability of, Future Additional Equity Capital

The Company's business strategy will require additional substantial capital investment. To the extent that cash generated internally and cash available under any credit facility that may be entered into are not sufficient to fund capital requirements, the Company will require additional debt and/or equity financing. However, this type of financing may not be available or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. If the Company fails to generate or obtain sufficient additional capital in the future, it could be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or restructure or refinance indebtedness, if any.

The Company will need to obtain additional resources in the future in order to execute the Company's growth strategy, including the possible acquisition of new businesses and assets. The Company may not be able to obtain debt financing on terms attractive to it, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain adequate funds to satisfy its capital requirements internally or through other methods of financing, the Company may need
to increase its capital through an additional equity offering. Sales by the Company of a substantial number of common shares after the completion of the offering could negatively affect the market price of the common shares and dilute existing shareholdings.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations or profitability of the Company.

Government Regulation

The mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people, and other matters. Although the exploration and development activities of the Company are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Market Price of Common Shares

The common shares of the Company currently trade on CSE. Securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in commodity prices, or in its financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the Company's performance that may have an effect on the price of its common shares include the following: (1) the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Company's business may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities, (2) lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of common shares, (3) the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities, and (4) a substantial decline in the price of the common shares that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities, if listed on an exchange, to be delisted from such exchange, further reducing market liquidity.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the common shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. Securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This discussion contains "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and its projects, timing and likelihood of obtaining government approval for exploration and other operations, the future price of copper, exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital and availability of future financing, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of legislative and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative 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. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward- looking statements. Forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking statements. Such factors include, among others, lack of access to historic drill core, delays in obtaining governmental and regulatory approvals, uncertainty of acquiring necessary drilling exploration licenses, general business, economic, competitive, political, social and security uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of copper; possible variations of geological parameters; failure of equipment to operate as anticipated; accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the mining industry; political instability, insurrection, terrorism or war; delays in obtaining financing or in the completion of exploration, development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could 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 to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended.