CANADIAN METALS INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Year ended

July 31, 2016

(Fourth Quarter)

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of Canadian Metals Inc., ("Canadian Metals" or "CME" or the "Company") follows rule 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators regarding continuous disclosure.

The following MD&A is a narrative explanation, through the eyes of the management of Canadian Metals, on how the Company performed during the three-month period and year ended July 31, 2016. It includes a review of the Company's financial condition and a review of operations for the three-month period and year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to the three-month period and year ended July 31, 2015.

This MD&A complements the audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016 but does not form part of them. It is intended to help the reader understand and assess the significant trends, risks and uncertainties related to the results of operations and it should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as at July 31, 2016 and related notes thereto.

The audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to the preparation of annual financial statements. The accounting policies applied in the financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as at July 31, 2016. On November 27, 2016, the Board of Directors approved, for issuance, the annual financial statements.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The shares of Canadian Metals are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "CME".

REPORT'S DATE

The MD&A was prepared with the information available as at November 27, 2016.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business, the mining industry in general and the economic environment in which it operates as of the date of the MD&A. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "project", "plan" and "believe". In the interest of providing shareholders and potential investors with information regarding Canadian Metals, including management's assessment of future plans and operations, certain statements in this MD&A are forward-looking and are subject to the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the Company's actual performance to differ materially from that expressed in or implied by such statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices, impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, imprecision in reserve estimates, environmental risks including increased regulatory burdens, unexpected geological conditions, adverse mining conditions, changes in government regulations and policies, including laws and policies; and failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities, and other development and operating risks. The preliminary assessments contained in the Technical Report referred to in this MD&A, and the estimates contained therein to date are preliminary in nature and are based on a number of assumptions, any one of which, if incorrect, could materially change the projected outcome.

Although the Company believes that the expectations conveyed by the forward-looking statements are based upon information available on the date that such statements were made, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The reader is cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements unless required to do so by applicable Securities laws. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or orally attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Canadian Metals, incorporated on August 17, 2012 under the *Québec Business Corporations Act,* the company is solely focused on the exploration and development of its Langis silica deposit in connection with a proposed downstream integration into ferrosilicon production.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- **Appointment of Robert Boisjoli as new CFO:**

  On January 26, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Robert Boisjoli, FCPA, FCA to the position of Chief Financial Officer of the Company, effective January 27, 2016.

  Robert, who is a Fellow Chartered Professional Accountant, is a corporate finance/operational professional with over 30 years of operational and advisory experience. Robert is currently the Chief Executive Officer of AKESOgen Inc., an integrated genomics, genetics and biobanking company. Robert is also Chairman of Palos Management Inc. and managing director of Atwater Financial Group, a company specializing in mergers and acquisitions, and a partner at Robert Boisjoli & Associates S.E.C., a consulting firm specializing mainly in business valuations. Robert has been the founder of two life science companies where he has acted as Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Boisjoli sits on the boards of directors of various public companies where is he is also the audit committee chairman. He also acted as Chief Financial Officer for Adventure Gold Inc. (AGE:TSXV) which was acquired by Probe Metals in 2016. He was also an investment banker with various Canadian securities' firms. Robert also is a Board Member of various not-for-profit organizations in the community and within the profession.

- **Appointment of Roland Courtemanche as Special Advisor:**

  On January 28, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Roland Courtemanche, Eng. amongst its team as the Special Advisor of Canadian Metals. M. Courtemanche will work closely with all the Company's directors for the development of the Company.

  Mr. Roland Courtemanche, a professional engineer with a mechanical degree having more than 42 years of experience, the last 18 years with Consultants MESAR inc., is actually in charge of the industrial group serving many large clients namely:RIMA, ArcelorMittal, RioTinto, Hydro-Québec, Saint-Gobain, Air Liquide, ESSO, Kruger, Lafarge, Bombardier, Norsk Hydro, Alcoa, etc. He spent his career working with people from different cultures in different countries: Norway, France, Belgium, USA, South Africa, Venezuela, Brazil sharing instructions for the design and construction of new plant sites (specifically in South Africa, Venezuela, Norway, Brazil and USA) in accordance with local codes. His field of specialized expertise for the design and operation of silicon carbide factories. During his career, he served as a project engineer, maintenance supervisor, construction manager, plant manager, vice president engineering services. The industries with which he was personally involved are primarily associated with silicon carbide production, iron and titanium, mine and foundry, aluminum, silicon metal, polyethylene, and petroleum (pet coke production).

- **Resignation of Michel Guéguin as Director:**

  On February 8, 2016, the Company announced the resignation of Mr. Michel Guéguin as a member of the Board of Directors.

- **Appointment of Claude Dufresne as Director:**

  On February 12, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Claude Dufresne as Director of the Company.

  Claude Dufresne graduated with a Bachelor degree in Mining Engineering from Laval University in 1991 with a specialty in mineral processing. Following his graduation, Mr. Dufresne worked with Cambior in a number of gold operations located in Québec and in Guyana, S.A. In 2001, he oversaw the sales and marketing activities of all non-gold metals and minerals produced by the company including calcined bauxite and ferroniobium produced by Niobec. In January 2008, Mr. Dufresne started Camet Metallurgy Inc., which focused on the sales of ferroalloys mainly to the steel industry along with other non-ferrous metals. Camet also offers market reports, and consulting services for the metal and mineral, including tantalum, manganese, chrome, titanium, silicon. In 2014, while maintaining its position of President of Camet Metallurgy Inc., Mr. Dufresne became CEO of MDN Inc., a junior exploration company listed on the TSX and with a focus on the discovery and development of critical metals such as niobium and tantalum. Mr. Dufresne is a member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec.

- **Appointment of Roland Courtemanche as Director previously appointed as Special Advisor on January 28, 2016:**

  On February 12, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Roland Courtemanche as Director of the Company.

- **Appointment of Javier Bullón as Special Advisor:**

  On February 22, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Javier Bullón, Eng. amongst its team as the Special Advisor of Canadian Metals.

  Mr. Bullón bring to the Company over 41 years of experience in ferroalloys and specializes in the production of silicon metal. Mr. Bullón will be working with Stephane Leblanc, President of the company, effective immediately.

  Mr. Javier Bullón, a professional engineer with a Mechanical Engineering Degree from the University of Madrid in Spain, has 41 years of experience in ferroalloys and specializes in the production of silicon metal. After 10 years as a plant manager in the Sabon silicon plant in Spain, where the new electrode technology Elsa-composite was developed, he became the R&D General Manager of the FerroAtlántica Group, the first global silicon metal producer in the world. During the last 20 years as R&D Manager, he has had the opportunity to visit and work in many western world silicon plants to change the electrode in the most important companies of this sector. He also developed other important technologies like the copper casting machine, the micro-silica market, the factory automation, etc. In the last 10 years, he developed the Project of the metallurgical way for the silicon solar quality. He strongly participated in FerroAtlántica's important acquisition of Hidro Nitro (manganese plant) and Pechiney Electrometallurgy, today FerroPem as well as many other due diligence and other companies like Timminco Solar, Emix in France, etc. He has patents and also presented many publications and papers at the most important silicon and ferroalloy congress. He is now a consultant and a professor "ad honorem" at the Santiago de Compostela University and a renowned technical expert in France.

- **Appointment of Claude Rousseau as Chairman of the Board:**

  On May 6, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Claude Rousseau as Chairman of the Board of the Company.

  Claude Rousseau is a businessman with a national and diversified experience. He followed a career of more than 33 years within companies in the area of telecommunications during which he held several senior executive key positions. Mr. Rousseau then joined, in January 2015, the Alithya family as Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer.

  Over 6 years, Mr. Rousseau was President of the Québec Remparts Group, managing the following activities: Banque Nationale Cup, the Blizzard of Seminaire St-François, local sports radio and, of course, and the Québec Remparts hockey team. Furthermore, he was in charge of many projects and he serves on the board of several companies, namely Induspac, the Port of Québec, Norda Stelo, Centre des Congrès de Québec, Pro Hockey Life, Boomerang and Equipe Québec.

- **Appointment of Pierre Renaud as Director:**

  On May 6, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Pierre Renaud as Director.

Mr. Renaud, counsel and head of the Environmental Law Group for the Québec region at McCarthy Tétrault, has 29 years of experience in environmental law. He acts as a strategic advisor to clients and provides guidance from the earliest project stages on matters such as the environmental authorization process, sustainable development, social acceptability, consultation and public participation processes, including Québec's Environmental Public Hearings Office (Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement – BAPE). As former president of the BAPE from 2007–2012, he was in charge of appointing and monitoring over 40 commissions of inquiry (public hearings/mediation), in addition to managing and tabling reports with Québec's environment minister on a variety of specific initiatives, including La Romaine hydroelectric complex, the Canadian Malartic gold mine, the Arvida Aluminium Smelter, AP60 as well as more diversified mandates (commuter train, shale gas, wind power, small hydroelectric plants and landfill sites).

As Vice President of the Nature Conservancy of Canada in Québec from 2001–2007, he played a key role in the planning and development of strategic land conservation projects. He was also a member of the Government of Québec's Conservation and Environmental Council (1990–1993). Early in his career, he was a legal counsel for the Québec Ministry of the Environment and Hydro-Québec. In parallel with his professional activities, and for more than 10 years he taught in the master's program in environmental law at Université de Sherbrooke and the bachelor's program at UQAM. In addition to co-authoring two books on mediation, he has written several articles and reports and given more than 100 talks and presentations on topics related to the environment. Admitted to the Barreau du Québec (Québec Bar) in 1987, Mr. Renaud has a master's degree in public administration. Mr. Renaud has also participated as an executive board member of several non-profit organisations. In 2014, he received the Pierre-Lachance tribute award, given by Québec's Council of Environmental Technology Companies (Conseil des entreprises en technologies environnementales du Québec), in recognition of his achievements in sustainable development and his commitment to promoting a green economy.

- **Appointment of Dany Paradis as Director:**

  On May 6, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Dany Paradis as Director.

  Mr. Paradis is Senior Vice President, Operations and Chief Human Resources Officer. Mr. Paradis was appointed to this position in June 2014 and is responsible for leveraging the strengths of the HR team, managing internal communication and change management teams. He is responsible of the evolution of Yellow Pages' workforce while developing strategies that will instill an overall digital culture within the organization. He is also part of the team in charge of transforming Yellow Pages from a print to a digital company. With more than 25 years of experience, Mr. Paradis has an accomplished career having worked with a number of high-profile companies in the natural resources, athletics and professional services sector.

  He has worked as a pension actuary for an international actuarial firm. He has leaded human resources teams with Domtar and also public affairs and communication teams with Reebok Canada and Fibrek. He was in charge of sourcing/procurement and operations team at Reebok/CCM hockey. He was part of the leadership leading the transformation that Domtar had initiated in the early 2000s and was a member of the M&A and the integration team. Most recently, he was Vice-President, Change Management and Supply Chain at Fibrek, a pulp and paper company where he was also responsible of the fiber resources procurement and logistic teams. During his tenure at Fibrek, he was part of the leadership team dealing with an unsolicited take-over.

- **Appointment of Patrick Moryoussef as Director:**

  On May 19, 2016, the Company announced the nomination of Mr. Patrick Moryoussef as Director.

  Mr. Moryoussef has more than 25 years' experience in the mining, consulting and mineral resource industry and has a wide range of experience in Exploration, Feasibility, Construction, Development, Operations and Corporate experience in many countries including Canada and West Africa. Mr. Moryoussef has participated in several Due Diligence processes of various projects across the world and is currently serving as Vice-President, Mining Operations at Semafo Inc. since it became operator in 2004. Prior to Semafo, Mr. Moryoussef was the General Manager and Director of South-Malartic Exploration, Mr. Moryoussef also served as the Senior Project Engineer on Placer Dome's Sigma Mine prior to its acquisition by les Mines Mcwatter's. Mr Moryoussef also served as a Mining Engineer for past producers such as Noranda Inc. and Falconbridge Gold. Mr. Moryoussef is a mining engineering graduate from McGill University and a member of Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec. Mr. Moryoussef has also participated as an executive board member of several non-profit organizations.

- ***Financing:***

  On December 15, 2015, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 1,440,666 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for total of $216,100. From the 1,440,666 units issued, 140,000 units were issued in settlement of accounts payable for an amount of $21,000. The remaining 1,300,666 units were issued for net proceeds of $194,166 after deducting share issuance costs of $934. No commission was paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant for a total of 1,440,666 common shares and 1,440,666 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.25 until June 15, 2017.

  On April 6, 2016, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 3,433,335 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for net proceeds of $507,777 after deducting share issuance costs of $7,223. No commission was paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant for a total of 3,433,335 common shares and 3,433,335 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.25 until October 6, 2017.

  On April 15, 2016, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 599,999 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for net proceeds of $88,827 after deducting share issuance costs of $1,173. No commission was paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant for a total of 599,999 common shares and 599,999 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.25 until October 15, 2017.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- **Resignation of Claude Dufresne as Director:**

  On September 15, 2016, the Company announced the resignation of Mr. Claude Dufresne as a member of the Board of Directors.

- **The Company has selected the Municipality of Baie-Comeau in the Northern region of Québec to conduct its pre-feasibility study for its Hybrid Flex plant:**

  Cautionary Note: Before the pre-feasibility study phase of the project, the Company will conduct a series of activities as recommended by the engineering firm CIMA+. These activities include drilling, 3-D modeling of the deposit, resource estimation, metallurgical analysis and testing. This will allow the Company to evaluate the Hybrid Flex option with the base case 100% silicon metal.

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

- **PEA study:**

  On April 28, 2016, Canadian Metals announced the results of a PEA study that was completed by Viridis.iQ GmbH in collaboration with GeoLogic, GeoForbes and Biofilia, respectively responsible for metallurgy and mineral processing, resource estimate and environmental.

- ***PEA report was filed to support the April 28th 2016 PEA disclosure:***

  On June 22, 2016, a PEA report was filed to support the April 28th 2016 PEA disclosure. At the request of the AMF, the Company prepared an amended technical report including the required principal modifications: a Qualified person to sign-off mineral resources with appropriate CIM 2014 guidelines disclosure, adjust the project so the PEA reflects the mineral resources available on the Langis property without 3rd party feed purchase of feed and a revised achievable plan of the mineral resources processing for the targeted product and the associated cash flow.

- **On July 29 , 2016, the Company announced it was to Amend PEA and the Granting of an MCTO:**

  The Company was informed by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* ("AMF") that the technical report titled *NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment on the Langis Silica Deposit and Metallurgical Silicon Processing Plant in the Matapedia Region, Province of Québec, Canada* filed on SEDAR on June 20, 2016 (the "PEA") does not comply with the requirements of Regulation 43-101. The obligation to file a technical report within 45 days was triggered by the Company's press release announcing the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment study on April 28, 2016, under Regulation 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure of Mineral Projects* ("Regulation 43-101"). Following the filing of the PEA on June 20, 2016, and the correspondence between the Company and the AMF which followed the receipt of the AMF comment letter on July 4, 2016 requesting that the Company file an amended technical report (the "Amended Report") on or before July 19, 2016, the Company applied for a Management Cease Trade Order ("MCTO") under Policy Statement 12-203 pending the filing of the Amended Report.

  The AMF also noted that the mineral resource estimates, as set forth in the PEA, did not comply with the form requirements under Regulation 43-101 to the effect that the Qualified Person must provide sufficient technical discussion of the key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to estimate the mineral resources.

  Following correspondence between the Company and the AMF to resolve the issues identified, the Company filed the Amended Report on SEDAR on September 28, 2016. The Amended Report was co-authored by Claude Duplessis, a newly appointed Qualified Person. The Company is consulting with the AMF to determine a complete plan of action which will address the following issues:

  - The presentation of the financial cases were simplified and the Amended Report and included the dynamic base case and sensitivities. The dynamic base case will include revenue and cost indexation assumptions and was presented after tax, with no terminal value assumptions. Constant dollar, pretax and terminal value cases were eliminated for improving clarity of analysis. Assumptions pertaining to debt financing were removed.

  - The Langis resources were originally estimated by the authors for the purpose of a ferro-silicon project in Quebec. However, the current base-case for the project is solely based on metallurgical silicon, with the flexibility of producing ferro-silicon. In the case of only ferro-silicon production, the level of confidence in the resources could have met the classification of measured and indicated categories. However, as the current base-case is solely based on metallurgical silicon, even if chemical composition and impurities distribution of the Langis silica deposit were deemed by the authors as sufficient to be blended with external quartzite, additional metallurgical tests to confirm the behavior of the Langis silica in conjunction with external quartzite are actually pending.

  - Certain statements by qualified professionals were modified for better accuracy and coverage.

  As proposed by the Company, the AMF had issued a temporary MCTO under Policy Statement 12-203 which prohibits trading in securities of the Company by certain insiders of the Company instead of a cease trade order being imposed against all securities of the Company. An MCTO would not generally affect the ability of persons who have not been directors, officers or insiders of the Company to trade the securities of the Company. The MCTO remained in force until the release of the compliant revised technical report on October 4, 2016.

EXPLORATION SUBSEQUENT EVENT

- **The Company modifies its disclosure of April 28th, 2016 and files an amended Technical Report for the Revised Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA):**

  On October 4, 2016, the Company announces filing of an amended Technical Report for the revised Langis Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The revision was required based on comments from the Autorité Des Marchés Financiers (AMF) regarding the resource model and metallurgical plant final products.

  On June 22, 2016 a PEA report was filed to support the April 28th 2016 PEA disclosure. At the request of the AMF, the Company prepared an amended technical report including the required principal modifications: a Qualified person to sign-off mineral resources with appropriate CIM 2014 guidelines disclosure, adjust the project so the PEA reflects the mineral resources available on the Langis property without 3rd party feed purchase of feed and a revised achievable plan of the mineral resources processing for the targeted product and the associated cash flow.

  The revised divulgation and the revised PEA technical report supersede the disclosure of April 28, 2016 and the technical report of June 22, 2016 should not be relied upon.

  The strategy for the work plan was developed around existing resource model for Hybrid Flex with Base Case 100% Ferro Silicon (FeSi). This, as well as other changes to the project assumptions during the revision stage had an impact on the values attributed to the project as announced in the press release of April 28, 2016, a reduction in the NPV, Capex and IRR with light increase in payback time, the project is still positive.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Projects

As of July 31, 2016, the Company held a portfolio of one property totalling 4 claims covering 228 hectares or 2.27 km^2 in Matane area in the province of Québec.

During the last year, all the claims of the Massicotte property have not been renewed following the Company's decision to focus on the Langis Project.

Exploration activities for the three-month period ended July 31, 2016

During the three-month period ended July 31, 2016, the Company invested $19,083 in exploration and evaluation assets ($183,604 for the three-month period ended July 31, 2015) of which 100% of the total was spent on the Langis property.

During the last quarter, the Company finalized and filed a PEA reflected the minerals resources available on the Langis property.

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the three-month period ended July 31, 2016

	Massicotte	Langis	Total
	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation costs:			
Drilling	-	-	-
Geology	-	-	-
Geochemistry	-	-	-
Metallurgy	-	-	-
Techbical Reports	-	10,634	10,634
Environment	-	8,449	8,449
Supervision	-	-	-
	-	19,083	19,083
Other items:			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation costs	(168,117)	-	(168,117)
Tax credit related to resources and mining tax	-	96,523	96,523
	(168,117)	96,523	(71,594)
Balance, beginning of period	168,117	638,078	806,195
Balance, end of period	-	753,684	753,684

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the three-month period ended July 31, 2015

	Massicotte	Langis	Total
	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation costs:			
Drilling	-	80,954	80,954
Geology	6,006	5,855	11,861
Geochemistry	-	40,150	40,150
Metallurgy	-	28,042	28,042
Techbical Reports	-	8,000	8,000
Environment	-	8,537	8,537
Supervision	-	6,060	6,060
	6,006	177,598	183,604
Other items:			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation costs	-	-	-
Tax credit related to resources and mining tax	(2,102)	(73,441)	(75,543)
	(2,102)	(73,441)	(75,543)
Balance, beginning of period	159,349	246,405	405,754
Balance, end of period	163,253	350,562	513,815

Exploration activities for the year ended July 31, 2016

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company invested $422,275 in exploration and evaluation assets ($294,067 for the year ended July 31, 2015) of which approximately 100% of the total was spent on the Langis property.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015, the Company finalized and filed a PEA reflected the minerals resources available on the Langis property.

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the year ended July 31, 2016

	Massicotte	Langis	Total
	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation costs:			
Drilling	-	19,215	19,215
Geology	7,231	19,878	27,109
Geochemistry	-	-	-
Metallurgy	-	1,789	1,789
Techbical Reports	-	335,656	335,656
Environment	-	38,506	38,506
Supervision	-	-	-
	7,231	415,044	422,275
Other items:			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation costs	(168,117)	-	(168,117)
Tax credit related to resources and mining tax	(2,367)	(11,922)	(14,289)
	(170,484)	(11,922)	(182,406)
Balance, beginning of year	163,253	350,562	513,815
Balance, end of year	-	753,684	753,684

Exploration and evaluation assets
For the year ended July 31, 2015

	Massicotte	Langis	Total
	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation costs:			
Drilling	-	80,954	80,954
Geology	6,006	10,947	16,953
Geochemistry	-	89,535	89,535
Metallurgy	-	57,519	57,519
Techbical Reports	-	15,884	15,884
Environment	-	8,537	8,537
Supervision	-	24,685	24,685
	6,006	288,061	294,067
Other items:			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation costs	-	-	-
Tax credit related to resources and mining tax	(2,102)	(73,441)	(75,543)
	(2,102)	(73,441)	(75,543)
Balance, beginning of year	159,349	135,942	295,291
Balance, end of year	163,253	350,562	513,815

Massicotte Property (Matagami)

The Massicotte property consists of 172 claims for a total area of 95.74 km2, divided into three blocks, C, D and E. The property is subject to a royalty (NSR) of 1.4% for blocks C and D, of which 0.7% Can be repurchased for $ 700,000 and 2% for block E of which 1% is redeemable for $ 500,000. On January 7, 2014, an agreement was reached between the Company and Synergy Acquisition Corp. (Now Genius Properties Ltd), which would finance an electromagnetic and magnetic helicopter survey of the Massicotte property's 172 claims for an amount of $ 80,000 to acquire a 40% interest in these rights.

During the last year, all the claims of the Massicotte property have not been renewed following the Company's decision to focus on the Langis Project.

Langis Property (Matane)

Canadian Metals inc. owns a 100% interest in Langis property. The property is subject to a 3% net smelter return (NSR) royalty in favor of 9285-3696 Québec Inc., a privately-owned company belonging to an administrator and director of the Company. Langis silica property is located between the towns of Amqui and Matane, in the Matapédia region in Québec province.

The property encompass a highly siliceous sandstone block which is a potential silica supply. The sandstone is within the Val Brillant geologic formation and is composed of white to pink quartz-arenite. On the property, the Val Brillant formation constitute a 60-meter thick erosional block and lays on the Awantjish formation green shales. The outcropping sandstone block is 1700 meters long and exposure varies between 250 to 500 meters in width. The existing historical quarry of Uniquartz covers an approximative area of 90 meters by 90 meters.

The first exploration in the region started in 1844 with the work of the Geological Survey of Canada. Until 1978, only the provincial and federal governments conducted exploration works, which mostly consisted of large scale geological surveys. Uniquartz Inc. is the only mining company that conducted relevant exploration work by drilling 22 holes for a total of 1215.5 meters in 1982. Out of the 22 holes, 12 were located directly on the Langis property for a total of 649.9 meters. Afterward, physicochemical testing were made to determine the sandstone characteristics of the Langis and Tessier deposits. Furthermore, two 2.5 tonnes bulk samples were excavated. Historical resources of 27.6 million tonnes grading 1.12% Fe_2O_3 and 0.41% Al_2O_3 were calculated. However, the SiO_2 grade was unknown. In 1985, Uniquartz revised the available tonnage and grade of the Langis deposit at 25.5 million tonnes grading 0.12% Fe_2O_3 and 0.41% Al_2O_3. The resources stated in this paragraph are historical and does not meet the NI 43-101 standards of disclosure for mineral project. Even though a quarry was in operation, no data is available on its development or production after 1985.

Following the acquisition of the property in summer 2013, the Company undertook an exploration campaign to characterize the Langis deposit's silica. The campaign consisted of 9 diamond drill holes totaling 456 meters. However, only 3 holes were analyzed. The campaign also included 3 grab samples from the quarry wall to complete the metallurgical and heat shock resistance tests. Genivar published a NI 43-101 report in December 2013. The main results of this report are summarized in the following paragraph.

Laboratory testing provided essential data about the Langis deposit chemical, physical and thermal properties. This report showed the high purity silica sandstone potential for a number of uses. The impurity content is about 1% with a silica grade of 98.55% and a loss on ignition of 0.36%. After the correction for loss on ignition incurred in high temperature applications, the average silica grade is 98.95%. Thermal shock testing also revealed that the silica has a high grouting potential which is appropriate for high temperature furnaces.

Attrition washing can produce silica sand with average grades of 99.56% SiO_2, 0.03%Fe_2O_3, 0.16% Al_2O_3 and 0.03% TiO_2. Magnetic separation only removes a small quantity of iron oxides and other impurities. The physical properties of granulometric distribution, average fineness rating, uniformity coefficient, roundness, sphericity and impact resistance of the silica sand were measured. Based on the 2013 summer exploration campaign results, the Langis silica deposit can be considered as a potential supply of material for ferrosilicon production as well as a flux agent in base metal smelting.

Within the property, considering a longitudinal extension of 600 to 800 meters, a width of 275 to 325 meters, a thickness of 30 to 40 meters and a density of 2.65 t/m3, a mineral potential of 30 to 40 million tonnes grading from 98.1% to 99.2% SiO_2 has been calculated. Important note: The quantity and grade of the mineral potential stated above is conceptual in nature as there has not been sufficient exploration to define mineral resources. It is uncertain if additional exploration will result in the target being delineated as mineral resources.

A second drilling program was completed between June 1 and 22, 2015. The goal of this campaign was to delineate mineral resources by reducing the drilling pattern and therefore increasing the trust in the geological interpretation. A total of 18 holes totaling 701.6m were drilled on an approximate 50-meter grid. A total of 418 samples, representing 731.7 meters, combining cores from both campaign was sent to ALS Chemex laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec.

In October 2016, GoldMinds Geoservices published a NI 43-101 mineral resource estimate for the Langis property. The mineral resource estimate stands at 9.95 million tonnes in-pit grading an average of 98.71% SiO_2, 0.38% Al_2O_3, 0.05% TiO_2, 0.12% Fe_2O_3. The pit generated by GoldMinds Geoservices also contains 3.76 million tonnes of waste for a stripping ratio of 0.38 to 1.

Cautionary Note: Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. Additional trenching and/or drilling will be required to convert inferred mineral resources to indicated or measured mineral resources. There is no certainty that the resources development, production, and economic forecasts on which this PEA is based will be realized.

What is Ferrosilicon?

The following best describes Ferrosilicon:

- Ferrosilicon is the major ferroalloy by tonnage;
- Ferrosilicon is used mainly as a master alloy during iron- and steelmaking. Actually, the production of one tonne of steel consumes 4-5 kg FeSi;
- Ferrosilicon is essential for the production of magnesium metal (Pidgeon's process);
- As an alloying element it improves the electrical and mechanical properties of steel along with corrosion resistance;
- One of the fastest growing categories within steelmaking is the stainless sector, stainless steel has a specific consumption of ferrosilicon 5–10 times higher than regular carbon steel. One tonne of SS needs approximately 20 kilograms of FeSi, and
- Ferrosilicon major use is as deoxidizer to remove oxygen from hot metal.

What has been done so far:

At the beginning of February 2015, ELECTROCHEM TECHNOLOGIES & MATERIALS INC. was mandated to identify, qualify and supervise several R & D facilities around the world. The targeted institutions were all world-renowned facilities with the systems required for pilot testing of ferrosilicon production. After a comparative study based on key selection criteria such as production capacities, expertise, timing, and overall costs, an agreement was finally signed with MINTEK, whose facilities are in Randburg, South Africa. At this stage of the project, it was decided that the work would be executed in two successive phases. The objectives of Phase 1 were to demonstrate the technical feasibility of producing ferrosilicon from Langis quartzite, in order to assess the quality of the ferrosilicon produced and to provide the operational and metallurgical parameters necessary to prepare valuable information that will be used in a preliminary economic evaluation. The objective of Phase 2 was to corroborate the previous results and experimental performance and to proceed in conducting continuous pilot-scale ferrosilicon production.

In early June 2015, the first pieces of ferrosilicon were successfully produced at MINTEK. This ferrosilicon was produced from Langis quartzite during a series of prototype tests carried out between the end of May 2015 and the beginning of June 2015. The purpose of this first phase was to give a very rough indication of the technical feasibility of the production of ferrosilicon from Langis quartzite. It involved the fusion of four lots of quartzite, low ash coal, wood chips, and iron ore (hematite) in a 40kW DC electric arc furnace. The load was premixed and introduced into the oven intermittently over a period of 6-8 hours. The furnace was then cooled before collecting the solidified material, weighing it, sampling it and analyzing the product. Four 8-hour trials were conducted. Important variables like the recipe and the target temperature were measured. Furthermore, during the tests, the excellent thermal shock resistance of the Langis quartzite was confirmed in view of the low emission which was observed. All samples were analyzed independently by MINTEK confirming that ferrosilicon can be produced from Langis quartzite.

BBA, an independent Canadian consulting engineering firm, was commissioned to conduct an assessment for the selection of a suitable industrial site in the province of Québec to build a ferro-silicon plant. Since the project was launched last February, Canadian Metals and its technical team have identified and examined three potential industrial sites in Québec. These sites were evaluated by BBA based on key criteria such as the capacity of the electricity grid, and the main infrastructures available, including a deep water port, a railway, roads, utilities, and skilled labor.

Additional drilling and laboratory analyzes were completed in 2015 and the results are currently being analyzed and integrated by Geo-Logic in order to provide an estimate of the high purity silica reserves available on the Langis property.

Biofilia is responsible for carrying out the application for a certificate of authorization required under section 22 of the Québec Environmental Quality Act (EQA) at the MDDELCC. Biofilia will also produce the exclusive lease application for the exploitation of surface mineral substances according to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources standards. The project is defined by the operation and expansion of an existing quarry in the municipality of Saint-Vianney, Québec. The services will enable the following deliverables:

- Application for a certificate of authorization from MDDELCC; and
- Request for an exclusive lease from MERN.

Biofilia completed the environmental characterization of the potential sites in the summer of 2015.

Viridis.iQ GmbH (Viridis.iQ), the CME Consulting Engineers, conducted a Preliminary Economic Assessment report (PEA) including conceptual engineering studies, as well as the potential implementation of site comments, the determination of the mining methods, the definition of the conversion process, the choice of equipment, the estimation of investment and operating costs, the definition of a marketing plan and the development of a model and an integrated financial risk analysis, all leading to the completion of a draft PEA report in December 2015, with the final delivery in April 2016.

Celtis Capital was mandated to coordinate the preliminary economic assessment (PEA) of the implementation of a Hybrid Flex plant at a site to be determined in the province of Québec. The proposed Hybrid Flex project is aimed at the partial downstream integration of the Langis silica deposit located in the Matapédia region of Québec. All aspects of the proposed project will be integrated into the PEA developed by various qualified professionals and retained by CME, Including geological studies, process engineering, site selection, plant facility engineering, capital and operating cost estimates, market studies, environmental studies and economic analysis.

On April 28, 2016, the Company released the results of its preliminary economic evaluation report (PEA).

On June 22, 2016, a PEA report was filed to support the April 28th 2016 PEA disclosure. At the request of the AMF the Company prepared an amended technical report including the required principal modifications: a Qualified person to sign-off mineral resources with appropriate CIM 2014 guidelines disclosure, adjust the project so the PEA reflects the mineral resources available on the Langis property without 3rd party feed purchase of feed and a revised achievable plan of the mineral resources processing for the targeted product and the associated cash flow.

On October 4, 2016, the Company announces filing of an amended Technical Report for the revised Langis Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The revision was required based on comments from the Autorité Des Marchés Financiers (AMF) regarding the resource model and metallurgical plant final products.

The revised divulgation and the revised PEA technical report supersede the disclosure of April 28, 2016 and the technical report of June 22, 2016 should not be relied upon.

The strategy for the work plan was developed around existing resource model for Hybrid Flex with Base Case 100% Ferro Silicon (FeSi). This, as well as other changes to the project assumptions during the revision stage had an impact on the values attributed to the project as announced in the press release of April 28, 2016, a reduction in the NPV, Capex and IRR with light increase in payback time, the project is still positive;

The results of April 28, 2016, versus those of the current PEA Amended dated October 3rd 2016:

Table 1. Summary of the Amended Project Economics Compared to the June 22, 2016 Report

Description	Units	US$ October 3, 2016	US$ (note i) April 28, 2016
After tax			
Payback Period	Years	4.8	4.2
NVP @ 8%	M US$	207.9 *	380.0 *
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	18.0	20.7
Total Capex	M US$	232.6	302.5

Notes:

* Discount Rate of 7.3% used.

* A US$/CAN$ exchange rate of 0.7616 w as assumed.

i The numbers in this column are for comparison purposes only and should not be relied upon.

Cautionary Note: the preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, that it includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

On October 4, 2016, the Company announced the successful completion of the Langis Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) revision, conducted by CIMA+ With Pre-Tax NPV (at 8% Discount) of CAN$437.9 Million and IRR of 21.8 % and After-Tax NPV (at 8% Discount) of CAN$273.1 Million and IRR of 18% with positive project economics and lots of opportunities to consider during the next stage of the project development.

On November 4, the Company announces filing of an amended Technical Report for the revised Langis Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The revision was required based on comments from the Autorité Des Marchés Financiers (AMF) regarding the resource model and metallurgical plant final products.

The general scope of work involved:

- Geology and Resource Model review;
- Beneficiation Plant design review and optimizations;
- Metallurgical Plant review and optimizations;
- Capital and Operating costs structure optimization and adhering to the local standards and specifics;
- Revised project economics including a new Financial Model, based on the optimized Capital and Operating costs completed in Canadian Dollars (CAN$);
- The Conclusions and Recommendations area revised;
- Complete National Instrument 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment Report;

- Introduction of new Qualified Person (QP) under the National Instrument 43-101, qualified to perform the respective mandates with deep understanding and vast experience in their respective fields.

The resources statement was reviewed and revised by the new Qualified Person (QP) Claude Duplessis to the inferred category. In order to increase the quality of the mineral resources to the respective Indicated and Measured resources categories, additional drilling and analysis are required. Canadian Metals Inc. as per latest results of the revised PEA should initiate the recommendation of the PEA to increase resource quality and extent. This is the first step the company will initiate in the forthcoming pre-feasibility study. There are no guaranty the drilling will convert the inferred into measured and indicated resources, the company expect to carry sufficient works to achieve this goal.

Mine plan and schedule were revise accordingly to reflect the new resources as well. Other major changes to the report include:

- Revise the beneficiation plant assumptions and costs to a more mobile plant, that can require less civil work and no structural and steelwork, as well as become more environmentally friendly and easy to dismantle at closure with no impact on the surrounding environment.;
- Revise the Metallurgy (Smelter) option to produce Ferrosilicon (FeSi) as final product instead of the previously assumed silicon metal (mgSi) to reflect the resources model. Capital and operating costs were revise accordingly based on the new mine production plan and to reflect the local labour environment and the new smelter production of FeSi;
- All costs were revise to Canadian Dollar (CAN$) values;
- A complete new Financial Model was developed based on the new production and costs data. In addition the Taxation system was revise to reflect the federal and provincial guidelines and specifics.

During the next stage of development the pre-feasibility study, the mgSi production option will be evaluated in detail to be able to firmly select the best production option for the project.

The following lists the highlights provided by the PEA:

Mineral Resources Statement

Cautionary Note: Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. Additional trenching and/or drilling will be required to convert inferred mineral resources to indicated or measured mineral resources. There is no certainty that the resources development, production, and economic forecasts on which this PEA is based will be realized.

All classified as Inferred mineral resources (due to the additional drilling work required) 9.95 million tonnes of in-pit resources, with average, SiO_2 98.71%, Al_2O_3 0.38%, TiO_2 0.05%, Fe_2O_3 0.12%:

- Waste in pit: 3.76 Million tonnes for a stripping ratio of 0.38 to 1;
- Mining cost Mineralized Material CAN$5/t;
- Mining Cost waste CAN$4/t;
- Processing Cost of Quarry including G & A CAN$10/t;
- Recovery 95%;
- Slope angle of 45 degrees;
- Product value fixed at CAN$44/t purchase price at the Quarry (these new current mineral resources are free of constrains and surface right limits).

With the above verification, the Author is confident that numbers used in the original mine plan for the in-pit resource for the PEA is reliable and conservative in the context.

Notes:

- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and have no demonstrated economicviability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.
- CIM definitions of May 10^{th} 2014 were followed with reasonable prospect of economic extraction.
- The resources are pit constrained by the Lerchs-Grossman pit optimizer with MineSight software.
- Density of rock used 2.5 t/m^3.
- Parameters used for the definition of mineral resources:
    a. Mining cost of CAN$5/tonne;
    b. Processing cost (crushing, screening, hauling to plant plus Quarry G&A) CAN$10/tonne;
    c. Plant purchase price to Quarry CAN$44/tonne with mine recovery of 95% with no dilution.

Mining and Pit optimization

The final conceptual pit design, summary of the results for it is presented in Table 2 with difference between the optimization (mathematical) and the pit design (operational).

Table 2. Optimization Results

	Total Silica (kt)	Total SiO2 (%)	Total Waste (kt)	Strip Ratio
Operational pit	5.038	98.47	2.094	0.42
Mathematics pit	4.834	98.51	1.848	0.38
Difference	4.04%	-0.03%	11.77%	8.05%

Processing and Smelting

The Langis silica deposit will be quarried and recovered for use as a feedstock into a downstream ferrosilicon smelter in nearby Matane, the Hybrid Flex Plant to produce metallurgical products such as FeSi75 (Ferrosilicon 75 standard).

Process steps at the quarry site will consist of blasting, crushing, sieving and washing the silica before transportation to the smelter by truck. Silica that is too fine for use in the smelter can be marketed to local industries, while large chunks will be used directly in the smelter.

The smelter in Matane will produce ferrosilicon by a pyrometallurgical process that combines silica from the Langis quarry with a carbon source, iron ore and wood chips in a SAF (submerged arc furnace or simply "furnace") in which these raw materials are smelted into ferrosilicon. Molten ferrosilicon is tapped from the furnace into ladles, refined as necessary, and then poured into molds to cool and solidify into large ingots. The ingots are removed from the mold after they have cooled sufficiently, then crushed and classified into chunks or powder for sale.

Capital and Operating Costs Summary

The capital cost of the project is the cost for the initial development of the project. Summary of the Project Capital Costs is shown below. The improvement in Capital costs is due to optimized mine development, assuming mobile vs static beneficiation plant, actual quotes for camp, offices and infrastructure buildings from local vendors, revised HF Plant cost structure and indirect costs reflecting the local specifics.

Table 3. Summary of the Project Capital Costs

CAPEX Item	Cost in CAN$ Oct.3, 2016
Direct Costs	
Mine Development/Pre-stripping	295,201
Mine Equipment	3,462,107
Mine Infrastructure	435,000
Beneficiation Plant	1,338,000
HF Plant	206,759,839
HF Plant Infrastructure	20,565,835
Total Direct Costs	**232,855,982**
Indirect Costs	
Owner's Costs	8,544,000
EPCM	24,139,998
Contingency	39,830,997
Total Indirect Costs	**72,514,995**
Total Direct & Indirect Costs	**305,370,977**

The operating costs for the project were estimated annually. A summary of these operating costs are shown in the following Table 4. The improved operating costs are mostly due to actual labor wages in the region, the preferred electricity rate for industrial projects from hydro Québec, and changes from mgSi to FeSi production at the HF Plant operations.

Table 4. Summary of the Project Operating Costs

Area	Annual Cost CAN$	Unit Cost ($/t FeSi)
Mining	1,877,238	16.70
Beneficiation	1,273,532	16.19
G&A mining site	395,000	5.02
Transportation to HF Plant	443,451	5.64
HF Plant (after Hydro Quebec Discount)	63,885,248	812.10
TOTAL	**67,874,469**	**855.64**

Project Economics Summary

Cautionary Note: The preliminary economic assessment is preliminary in nature, that it includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government factors. The project cost estimates are deemed to be correct within +/-30%.

In the analysis, FOB-HF Plant selling prices of US$1,600 per tonne for Ferrosilicon and US$250 per tonne for Silica Fume were used. A US$/CAN$ exchange rate of 0.7407 was assumed. Additional sensitivity analysis is performed to evaluate the effect of potential changes in selling price, exchange rate, capital and operating cost values.

Table 5. Summary of the Life of Project Production, Revenues and Costs

Description	Units	
Production - Mineralization	k tonnes	3,900.00
Production - Silica Product Feed to HF Plant	k tonnes	2,924.70
Revenue	M CAN$	4,668.90
Initial Capital Costs (excludes Working Capital)	M CAN$	305.40
Sustaining Capital Costs	M CAN$	5.80
Operating Costs (excludes royalty payments)	M CAN$	2,479.10
Closure Costs	M CAN$	3.00
Total Pre-Tax Cash Flow	M CAN$	1,735.60
Total After-Tax Cash Flow	M CAN$	1,187.30

The financial indicators associated with the economic analysis are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary of Financial Indicators

Description	Units	
Pre-tax		
Payback Period	Years	4.2
NPV @ 6 %	M CAN$	611.9
NPV @ 8 %	M CAN$	437.9
NPV @ 10 %	M CAN$	312.0
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	21.8
After tax		
Payback Period	Years	4.8
NPV @ 6 %	M CAN$	396.5
NPV @ 8 %	**M CAN$**	**273.1***
NPV @ 10 %	M CAN$	183.7
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	18.0

Note:

* Base Case

EXPLORATION OUTLOOK

Cautionary Note: Before the pre-feasibility study phase of the project, the Company will conduct a series of activities as recommended by the engineering firm CIMA+. These activities include drilling, 3-D modeling of the deposit, resource estimation, metallurgical analysis and testing. This will allow the Company to evaluate the Hybrid Flex option with the base case 100% silicon metal.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Claude Duplessis, Eng. Goldminds Geoservices Inc., is the independent qualified person under NI 43-101 which have reviewed and prepared the information in the technical report and have approved the technical information contained in this document.

Quality Control and Assurance

Claude Duplessis, Eng. of Goldminds Geoservices Inc. has reviewed the procedures, the results and quality control on the analytical results with had inclusions of blanks and standards. The results were in line with expected values, certificates of analysis were reviewed against the drill hole database. The site visit has allowed to verify and validate geology and review the core at the core shack where witness core is kept. The

QA/QC, the verifications and the site visit enable the disclosure of reliable mineral resources of the Langis Silica project for the PEA in conformity with CIM standards and National Instrument 43-101.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These selected annual financial information, selected quarterly financial information and other financial information are presented in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial information is derived from our audited financial statements for each of the three most recently completed financial years.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	July 31 2016	July 31 2015	July 31 2014
	$	$	$
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Operating expenses	**(1,313,423)**	(966,312)	(773,021)
Net finance expense	**(121,265)**	(2,141)	221
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	**-**	57,638	-
Net loss	**(1,434,688)**	(910,815)	(772,800)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	**(0.040)**	(0.035)	(0.040)
MINING PROPERTIES AND EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS			
Acquisition of mining properties	**-**	-	157,050
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	**422,275**	294,067	365,189
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS			
Cash flows used for operating activities	**(653,461)**	(668,322)	(672,515)
Cash flows from financing activities	**812,709**	1,180,367	510,654
Cash flows used for investing activities	**(386,732)**	(204,686)	(361,016)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**(227,484)**	307,359	(522,877)

	July 31 2016	July 31 2015	July 31 2014
	$	$	$
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION			
Cash and cash equivalents	**201,001**	428,485	121,126
Mining properties	**152,000**	171,968	173,141
Exploration and evaluation assets	**753,684**	513,815	295,291
Non-current financial liabilities	**567,452**	513,781	-
Equity	**514,788**	493,890	606,950
Total assets	**1,220,036**	1,336,252	738,169

The basic and diluted loss per share during the year ended July 31, 2016 is $0.040 ($0.035 in 2015 and $0.040 in 2014). During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company realized a net loss of $1,434,688 as compared to a net loss of $910,815 (an increase of $523,873 compared to 2015) for the year ended July 31, 2015 and to a net loss of $772,800 (an increase of $661,888 compared to 2014) for the year ended July 31, 2014.

The significant increase of $523,873 for the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to 2015 in net loss is mostly attributable to a significant increase of $119,124 in finance expense due to the interests of convertible debentures combined with an increase of $347,111 in operating expenses.

The increase of $138,015 for the year ended July 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 in net loss is mostly attributable to an increase of $193,291 in operating expenses combined with an increase of the income tax recovery of $57,638.

The total assets as at July 31, 2016 was $1,220,036 as compared to $1,336,252 and $738,169 for the years ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively. There was no major change in 2016 compared to 2015 in total assets.

An increase of $598,083 in total assets in 2015 compared to 2014, mainly due to an increase of $307,359 in cash and cash equivalents ($428,485 in 2015 as compared to $121,126 in 2014) caused by an increase of $669,713 in cash flows from financing activities ($1,180,367 in 2015 as compared to $510,654 in 2014) combined with an increase of $218,524 in exploration and evaluation assets ($513,815 in 2015 as compared to $295,291 in 2014) were the main contributing factors to explain the increase of $598,083 in total assets.

Non-current financial liabilities as at July 31, 2016 was $567,452 as compared to $513,781 and $Nil for the years ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 respectively. The increase of $53,671 in 2016 compared to 2015 is mainly due to the effective interest costs on convertible debentures of $48,183 combined with an adjustment of $5,488 in convertible debentures issuance costs for the year 2016 as compared to effective interest costs on convertible debentures of $Nil for 2015. There were no non-current financial liabilities as at July 31, 2014.

Since its incorporation, the Company has not paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on the Company's financial needs to fund its exploration programs and its future growth, and any other factor that the Board may deem necessary to consider. It is highly unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2016

Net (loss) income

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company realized a net loss of $1,434,688 as compared to a net loss of $910,815 for the year ended July 31, 2015.

The significant increase of $523,873 for the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to 2015 in net loss is mostly attributable to a significant increase of $119,124 in finance expense due to the interests of convertible debentures combined with an increase of $196,122 in share-based compensation, an increase of $141,394 in management and consulting fees and an increase of $40,420 in travel and promotion.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, the Company realized a net loss of $910,815 as compared to a net loss of $772,800 for the year ended July 31, 2014. The increase of $138,015 for the year ended July 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 in net loss is mostly attributable to an increase of $167,568 in general exploration expenditures combined with an increase of the deferred income tax recovery of $57,638.

Operating expenses

During the year ended July 31, 2016, operating expenses were $1,313,423 as compared to $966,312 for the year ended July 31, 2015.

The significant increase of $347,111 for the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to 2015 in net loss is mostly attributable to a significant increase of $196,122 in share-based compensation combined with an increase of $141,394 in management and consulting fees and an increase of $40,420 in travel and promotion.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, operating expenses were $966,312 as compared to $773,021 for the year ended July 31, 2014.

The increase of $193,291 for the year ended July 31, 2015 as compared to 2014 in net loss is mostly attributable to an increase of $167,568 in general exploration expenditures.

Net finance expense

During the year ended July 31, 2016, net finance expense was $121,265 as compared to net finance expense of $2,141 for the year ended July 31, 2015 and a net finance income of $221 for the year ended July 31, 2014.

The significant increase of $119,124 in 2016 as compared to 2015 in net finance expense is attributable to the interest expenses of the convertible debentures ($700,000 nominal value issued in July 2015) during the year ended July 31, 2016.

There were no major changes in 2015 compared to 2014 in net finance expense.

Income tax

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company recorded any deferred tax expense or tax recovery as compared to a deferred tax recovery of $57,638 during the year ended July 31, 2015. The Company did not file flow-through shares renunciations during the year ended July 31, 2016.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, the Company recorded a deferred tax recovery of $57,638 as compared to a deferred tax expense (recovery) of $Nil during the year ended July 31, 2014. The Company filed flow-through shares renunciations during the years ended July 31, 2015 and 2014.

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company fulfilled its obligation by incurring $151,500 and $160,000 respectively in exploration expenditures. The Company had the obligation to incur these exploration expenditures no later than December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Canadian Metals anticipates that the quarterly and annual results of operations will primarily be impacted for the near future by several factors, including the timing and efforts of the exploration's expenditures and efforts related to the development of the Company. Due to these fluctuations, the Company believes that the quarter to quarter and the year-to-year comparisons of the operating results may not be a good indication of its future performance.

The following selected quarterly financial information is derived from our unaudited condensed interim financial statements for each of the two most recently completed financial years.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

				2016				2015
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS								
Operating expenses	(741,825)	(164,726)	(256,925)	(149,947)	(221,606)	(324,872)	(292,115)	(127,719)
Net finance expense	(32,136)	(38,906)	(25,386)	(24,837)	(1,376)	(442)	(128)	(195)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-	-	57,638	-	-	-
Net loss	(773,961)	(203,632)	(282,311)	(174,784)	(165,344)	(325,314)	(292,243)	(127,914)
Loss per share								
Basic and diluted	(0.019)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.006)
MINING PROPERTIES AND EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS								
Acquisition of mining properties	-	-	-	-	(6,007)	-	6,007	-
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	19,083	149,048	100,499	153,645	183,604	97,104	11,969	1,390
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS								
Cash flows used for operating activities	(195,175)	(191,556)	(30,177)	(236,553)	(251,052)	(330,017)	(750)	(86,503)
Cash flows from financing activities	24,384	589,505	193,820	5,000	709,326	471,041	-	-
Cash flows used for investing activities	(9,397)	(95,149)	(247,848)	(34,338)	(149,555)	(35,765)	(17,976)	(1,390)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(180,188)	302,800	(84,205)	(265,891)	308,719	105,259	(18,726)	(87,893)

				2016				2015
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION								
Cash and cash equivalents	201,001	381,189	78,389	162,594	428,485	119,766	14,507	33,233
Mining properties	152,000	171,968	171,968	171,968	171,968	179,148	179,148	173,141
Exploration and evaluation assets	753,684	806,195	756,533	660,480	513,815	405,754	308,650	296,681
Non-current financial liabilities	567,452	572,953	528,251	538,270	513,781	-	-	-
Equity	514,788	931,217	496,615	319,106	493,890	551,645	186,793	479,036
Total assets	1,220,036	1,588,169	1,259,976	1,222,200	1,336,252	906,242	614,147	612,709

The net loss of $773,961 for Q4-2016 is mostly attributable to a write-down of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets of $188,085 combined with a loss on settlement of accounts payable of $73,691 and a share-based compensation expense of $208,929.

The net loss of $282,311 for Q2-2016 is mostly attributable to an overvaluation of the management and consulting fees expenses adjusted in Q3-2016.

The net loss of $325,314 for Q3-2015 is mostly attributable to a share-based compensation expense of $94,125 due to the grant of 1,125,000 share options to officers, directors and consultants in February and March 2015.

The net loss of $292,243 for Q2-2015 is mostly attributable to a general exploration expenditures of $250,000 due to penalties of termination of the Company's right of first refusal on property agreement.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JULY 31, 2016

Net (loss) income

The basic and diluted loss per share for the three-month period ended July 31, 2016 is $0.019 as compared to $0.005 for the three-month period ended July 31, 2015.

During the three-month period ended July 31, 2016, the Company realized a net loss of $773,961 as compared to a net loss of $165,344 for the three-month period ended July 31, 2015. The increase of $608,617 in net loss is mostly attributable to a write-down of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets of $188,085 ($1,173 in 2015) combined with a loss on settlement of accounts payable of $73,691 ($Nil in 2015), a share-based compensation expense of $208,929 ($22,400 in 2015) and a deferred income tax recovery of $Nil ($57,638 in 2015) for the three-month period ended July 31, 2016.

Operating expenses

During the three-month period ended July 31, 2016, operating expenses were $741,825 as compared to $221,606 for the three-month period ended July 31, 2014. The increase of $520,219 in operating expenses is mostly attributable to a write-down of mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets of $188,085 ($1,173 in 2015) combined with a loss on settlement of accounts payable of $73,691 ($Nil in 2015) and a share-based compensation expense of $208,929 ($22,400 in 2015) for the three-month period ended July 31, 2016.

Net finance expense

During the three-month period ended July 31, 2015, net finance expense was $32,136 as compared to $1,376 for the three-month period ended July 31, 2015.

The increase of $30,760 in net finance expense is mainly due to the interest expenses of $29,499 from the convertible debentures issued on July 27, 2015 and maturing on June 27, 2018 ($Nil in 2015) during the three-month period ended July 31, 2016.

CASH FLOWS

Cash flows used for operating activities

Cash flows used for operating activities were $653,461 during the year ended July 31, 2016, a slight decrease of $14,861 as compared to cash flows of $668,322 used for operating activities during the year ended July 31, 2015. As a result, there were no major changes in 2016 compared to 2015 in cash flows used for operating activities.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities were $812,709 during the year ended July 31, 2016, a decrease of $812,709 as compared to cash flows of $1,180,367 generated from financing activities during year ended July 31, 2015. The decrease of $367,058 is explained by funds of $800,100 raised from private placements (common shares) during the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to funds of $1,281,785 raised from private placements (common shares and convertible debentures) during the year ended July 31, 2015.

Cash flows used for investing activities

Cash flows used for investing activities were $386,732 during the year ended July 31, 2016, an increase of $182,046 as compared to cash flows of $204,686 used for investing activities during the year ended July 31, 2015.

The increase of $182,046 is explained by the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets of $440,634 during the year ended July 31, 2016 as compared to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets of $266,025 during the year ended July 31, 2015.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company incurred management and consulting fees of $364,276 ($309,387 in 2015) and share-based compensation of $301,077 ($84,300 in 2015) with key management personnel.

During the year ended July 31, 2016, companies controlled by directors and officers have billed a total $23,500 for the rental of office space ($14,000 for the year ended July 31, 2015).

On September 20, 2013, CME acquired a right of first refusal ("ROFR") on the Colline Tortue Property, a silica property, belonging to a private company controlled by an officer and director, located in the area near the Langis property. The terms of the ROFR include a payment of $25,000 at the signing of the agreement, $3,000 per month for the first 12 months following the signing of the agreement and $7,500 per month for the subsequent 24 months. For failure to exercise its right before maturity in 26 months or in the case of cancellation of the ROFR by CME, a payment of $50,000 becomes payable to the private company. During the period of right of refusal, if the private company receives a purchase offer for the property by a third party, it is then obligated to provide CME 30 days to decide whether it wants to match the offer received. If CME refuses to exercise its ROFR and therefore, does not acquire the property, it will be refunded all amounts already paid marked up by 20%, up to the amounts received by the private company from the third party as payments on the property.

In December 2014, CME terminated its right of first refusal on the property. As a result, the Company paid the penalty in the amount of $50,000 to and will no longer have to pay the monthly fees associated with this right.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, an amount of $63,500 was paid by CME to the private company controlled by an officer and director in connection with this right of refusal and was recorded in general exploration expenditures.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

These transactions were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount established and accepted by the parties and were conducted in the normal course of business.

RECLASSIFICATION

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year, mainly a reclassification within operating expenses items (Professional fees to management and consulting fees, see Note 21 in the audited financial statements). The reclassification has no material impact on the clarity and usefulness of information presented in this MD&A.

BOOK VALUE OF MINING PROPERTIES

At the end of each quarter, management reviews the carrying values of its resource properties to determine whether any write-downs are necessary. Following this analysis, the Company recorded write-down of $188,085 on the Massicotte property, as it no longer fit the Company's development strategy ($1,173 in 2015).

CONTINGENCIES

Governmental laws and regulations regarding environmental protection regulate the Company's operations. The environmental consequences are not easily identifiable, either in terms of results, the impacts or the expiration date. Currently, and to the best knowledge of its management, the Company is in conformity with current laws and regulations.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On November 8, 2016 the Company has selected the Municipality of Baie-Comeau in the Northern region of Québec to conduct its pre-feasibility study for its Hybrid Flex plant. The Company entered into an agreement with Innovation and Development Manicouagan (IDM) for a financial contribution in the amount of $340,000 via its business and development fund. The non-reimbursable financial contribution from IDM is conditional upon the Company making a minimum financial commitment of $390,000 towards the advancement of the project. The total investment of $730,000 will thus allow the Company to complete the pre-feasibility study on the development of its Hybrid Flex project in the industrial port zone of Baie-Comeau.

OFF-FINANCIAL POSITION ARRANGEMENTS

As at July 31, 2016, the Company has non off-financial position arrangements.

GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the a going concern assumption meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, expenses and financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

For the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of $1,434,688 ($910,815 in 2015) and has an accumulated deficit of $3,667,756 as at July 31, 2016 ($2,234,046 as at July 31, 2015). Besides the usual needs for working capital, the Company must obtain funds to enable it to meet the timelines of its exploration programs and to pay its overhead and administrative costs. As at July 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital of $176,556 ($321,394 as at July 31, 2015) consisting of cash and cash equivalents of $201,001 ($428,485 as at July 31, 2015). Management believes that these funds will not be sufficient to meet the obligations and liabilities of the Company. These uncertainties cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Any funding shortfall may be met in the future in a number of ways, including but not limited to, the issuance of new equity instruments. Given that the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not yet generated income nor cash flows from its operations. The recovery of the cost of exploration and evaluation assets as well as other tangible and intangible assets, is subject to certain conditions: the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to continue the exploration, evaluation, development, construction and ultimately disposal of these assets. During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company has raised $800,100 from private placements to fund exploration works and working capital. While management has been successful in raising financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will succeed in obtaining additional financing in the future.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- to increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders of the Company.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity. Capital for the reporting periods are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements except when the Company issues flow-through shares for which the amount should be used for exploration work. Currently, the Company has no such requirements.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its exploration and evaluation activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the reporting periods.

CAPITAL

	July 31 2016	July 31 2015	July 31 2014
	$	$	$
Equity	514,788	493,890	606,950

IFRS ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's significant accounting policies and estimates under IFRS are disclosed in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following selected financial information is derived from our unaudited financial statements.

CANADIAN METALS INC.

Disclosure of outstanding share data (as at November 27, 2016)

Outstanding common shares:	40,780,082
Outstanding share options:	3,880,000
Average exercise price of:	$0.156
Average remaining life of:	3.44 years

Expiry date	Number	Exercise price	Remaining life
		$	(years)
February 20, 2018	200,000	0.10	1.23
July 22, 2018	200,000	0.19	1.65
October 2, 2018	450,000	0.12	1.84
April 8, 2019	80,000	0.14	2.36
February 25, 2020	450,000	0.10	3.24
March 6, 2020	300,000	0.135	3.27
June 12, 2020	200,000	0.17	3.54
February 26, 2021	1,400,000	0.10	4.25
May 7, 2021	600,000	0.37	4.44
	3,880,000		

Outstanding warrants:	8,149,000
Average exercise price of:	$0.218
Average remaining life of:	1.08 years

Expiry date	Number	Exercise price	Remaining life
		$	(years)
June 15, 2017	1,440,666	0.25	0.54
July 27, 2017	175,000	0.20	0.66
October 6, 2017	3,433,335	0.25	0.85
October 15, 2017	599,999	0.25	0.88
September 15, 2018	2,500,000	0.15	1.80
	8,149,000		

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

An investment in the common shares of the CME should be considered highly speculative. Canadian Metals is subject to a variety of risks, some of which are described below. If any of the following risks occur, the business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected in a material manner.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument fails to honour one of its obligations and, therefore, causes the Company to incur a financial loss.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reporting date.

The Company's management considers that all of the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates are of good credit quality.

Credit risk of cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparty is a reputable bank with excellent external credit rating.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount.

During the year, the Company has financed its acquisitions of mining rights, exploration costs and working capital needs through private financings (issuance of shares and convertible debentures in 2015).

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities less than twelve months. The convertible debentures have a maturity of 36 months. An amount of $70,000 will be payable in 2017 and an amount of $770,000 will be payable in 2018.

Exploration and mining risks

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in the hope of locating economic deposits of minerals. The Company's property interests are in the exploration and evaluation stage only. The business of mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into production. Currently, there are no known bodies of commercial ore on the mineral properties of which the Company owns an interest. Accordingly, there is little likelihood that the Company will realize any profits in the short to medium term. Any profitability in the future from the Company's business will be dependent upon locating an economic deposit of minerals. However, there can be no assurance, even if an economic deposit of minerals is located, that it can be commercially mined.

Unusual or unexpected formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs.

The economics of developing mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced. There are no underground or surface plants or equipment on the Company's mineral properties, nor any known body of commercial ore. Programs conducted on the Company's mineral property would be an exploratory search for ore.

Titles to property

While the Company has diligently investigated title to the various properties in which it has interest, and to the best of its knowledge, title to those properties are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

According to the mining law and regulations of the Province of Québec, to renew its claims, the Company must incur a minimum of exploration expenditures and must pay the Québec government, a rent per claim, for every 2 years renewal period. Between the date of this MD&A and July 31, 2017, 4 claims will need to be renewed for a negligible amount and will not require additional exploration expenditures because the Company has met the requirements.

Permits and licenses

The Company's operations 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.

Metal prices

Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect marketability of any minerals discovered. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Environmental regulations

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

Conflicts of interest

Certain directors or proposed directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Stage of development

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and to date none of them have a proven ore body. The Company does not have a history of earnings or providing a return on investment, and in future, there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment.

Industry conditions

Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as government regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

Uninsured risks

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards, including environmental conditions adverse, environmental regulations, political uncertainties, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, 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 Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Capital needs

The exploration and evaluation, development, mining and processing of the Company's properties may require substantial additional financing. The only current source of future funds available to the Company is the sale of additional equity capital and the borrowings of funds. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company or that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Company or will provide the Company with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position.

In addition, any future equity financings by the Company may result in a substantial dilution of the existing shareholders. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of further exploration and evaluation, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties or even a loss of property interest.

Key employees

Management of the Company rests on a few key officers and members of the Board of Directors, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations. The development of the Company's business is and will continue to be dependent on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management and mining personnel. The Company faces competition for personnel from other employers.

Canada Customs and Revenue Agency

No assurance can be made that Canada Customs and Revenue Agency will agree with the Company's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expenses or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expenses under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

CERTIFICATION OF ANNUAL FILINGS

The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have signed the Basic Certifications of Annual Filings as required by National Instrument 52-109 for venture issuer, thus confirming, the review, the absence of misrepresentations and the fair presentation of the annual filings.

- The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm to have reviewed the annual financial statements and the annual MD&A (together, the "annual filings") of the Company for the year ended July 31, 2016.

- Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, for the period covered by the annual filings.

- Based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer confirm that the annual financial statements together with the other financial information included in the annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the period presented in the annual filings.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The additional information on the Company is available through regular filings of quarterly financial statements and press releases on Sedar (www.sedar.com) and on the Company's web site www.canadianmetalsinc.com.

Officers

(s) Stéphane Leblanc	(s) Robert Boisjoli
Stéphane Leblanc	Robert Boisjoli
President and CEO	CFO

Directors

Stéphane Leblanc
Victor Cantore
Michel Gagnon
Roland Courtemanche
Claude Rousseau
Pierre Renaud
Dany Paradis
Patrick Moryoussef

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