MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter Ended January 31, 2017

1. DATE AND SUBJECT OF REPORT: March 24, 2017

The following Management Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared as at March 24, 2017, and is intended to assist in the understanding of the trends and significant changes in the financial condition and results of operations of JDF Explorations Inc. ("JDF" or the "Company") for the quarter ending January 31, 2017. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended January 31, 2017. The Issuer's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are posted on the SEDAR website (see www.sedar.com). The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, and is listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange trading symbol JDF.

SCOPE AND ANALYSIS

JDF was incorporated on May 9, 2014, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia as 1001875 B.C. Ltd. and later changed its name to JDF Explorations Inc. The head office is located at 600 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3P6. On August 24, 2015, the Company's common shares became listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

JDF's primary asset is a 100% owned subsidiary by the name of Juan De Fuca Resources Corp. ("JDFR"). JDFR was acquired on May 21, 2015, and is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, evaluation and exploration of gold, precious metals and base metal properties. On October 31, 2016, JDF and JDFR amalgamated and retained JDF Exploration Inc. as the name of the amalgamated company.

2. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this report may be forward-looking statements, which reflect our management's expectations regarding our future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities including statements related to the development of existing and future property interests, availability of financing and projected costs and expenses. Forward-looking statements consist of statements that are not purely historical, including any statements regarding beliefs, plans, expectations or intentions regarding the future. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results, performance or developments to differ materially from those contained in the statements. No assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefits we will obtain from them. These forward-looking statements reflect management's current views and are based on certain assumptions and speak only as of the date of this report. These assumptions, which include management's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about our current mineral property interests, the global economic environment, the market price and demand for commodities and our ability to manage our property interests and operating costs, may prove to be incorrect. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including: (1) a downturn in general economic conditions, (2) a decreased demand or price of minerals, (3) delays in the start of projects with respect to our property interests, (4) inability to locate and acquire additional property interests, (5) the uncertainty of government regulation and politics in North America regarding mining and mineral exploration, (6) potential negative financial impact from regulatory investigations, claims, lawsuits and other legal proceedings and challenges, and (7) other factors beyond our control.

There is a significant risk that such forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future results. Except as required by law, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additional information about these and other assumptions, risks and uncertainties are set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors" below.

Except as may be required by applicable law or stock exchange regulation, JDF undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. If JDF updates one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that additional updates will be made with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

Additional information relating to JDF is available by accessing the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Directors & Management

Ravi Pannu	Director, CEO and President
Derick Sinclair	Director and CFO
Gurdeep Johal	Director

3. TRENDS

Other than as disclosed in this MD&A, JDF is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events which are reasonably likely to have a material effect upon its profitability, cash flow, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial condition.

4. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AND JDF's BUSINESS

JDF's wholly-owned subsidiary, 1010309 B.C. Ltd. (the "Subsidiary"), was amalgamated with JDFR on May 21 2015, with JDFR being the surviving corporation and the Company's fiscal year end was a retroactive change to April 30, 2015. JDF's wholly-owned subsidiary, JDFR amalgamated with JDF on October 31, 2016 with JDF being the surviving corporation.

5. FINANCIAL DATA

JDF is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of gold, precious metals and base metal properties. JDF was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on May 9, 2014 under the name of 1001875 B.C. Ltd. On August 14, 2014, JDF changed its name to JDF Explorations Inc. On August 8, 2014, JDF established the Subsidiary. On May 21, 2015, the Subsidiary and JDFR amalgamated pursuant to a three-corner amalgamation between the Company, JDFR, and the Subsidiary (the "Amalgamation") for the purposes of listing with the Canadian Securities Exchange. Pursuant to the Amalgamation, JDF acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of JDFR, whereby former JDFR shareholders received one common share of the Company for each JDFR common share held. The outstanding common share purchase warrants of JDFR were all cancelled. Upon closing of the Amalgamation, the shareholders of JDFR owned approximately 98% of the issued and outstanding common shares of JDF and as a result, the Amalgamation is considered a reverse acquisition of the Company by JDFR, where JDFR is considered the acquirer and JDF is the acquiree for accounting purposes. As a result of the above events, consolidated financial statements are a continuation of the financial statements of JDFR and references to the "Company" will mean the combined entity subsequent to the date of the Amalgamation and to JDFR prior to that date. On October 31, 2016, JDF's wholly-owned subsidiary, JDFR, amalgamated with JDF with JDF being the surviving corporation.

The Company has not generated any revenues to date. The following selected financial information is derived from the consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Company's reporting for the nine months ended January 31, 2017.

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of $56,621 (January 31, 2016 – $91,249). At January 31, 2017 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $130,731 (April 30, 2016 – $204,988) and a working capital of $134,617 (April 30, 2016 - $191,238).

Results for each of the last eight quarters are set out in the table below:

		Cash	Total assets	Mineral Properties	Total Liabilities	Net Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss) per share – basic and diluted
Apr-15	Q4	243,220	549,911	253,346	(6,639)	47,534	0.001
Jul-15	Q1	288,793	542,448	253,346	(13,139)	(28,963)	(0.001)
Oct-15	Q2	250,301	514,548	257,822	(20,012)	(34,773)	(0.001)
Jan-16	Q3	219,855	483,654	257,822	(16,631)	(27,513)	(0.001)
Apr-16	Q4	204,988	208,831	-	(17,593)	(275,785)	(0.007)
Jul-16	Q1	198,897	203,954	-	(24,674)	(11,958)	(0.000)
Oct-16	Q2	156,371	160,260	-	(1,315)	(20,335)	(0.001)
Jan-17	Q3	130,731	135,142	-	(525)	(24,328)	(0.001)

Results of Operations, for the nine months ended January 31, 2017, compared with the nine months ended January 31, 2016.

For the nine month period ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of $56,561 (2016 – $91,249), which is a decrease of $34,627. Further explanations of the decrease are:

- Office, miscellaneous and other operating costs of $25,953 (2016 – $50,292), a decrease of $24,339 primarily due to reduced travel costs.
- Professional fees of $19,150 (2016 – $33,268), a decrease of $14,118 primarily due to decreased accounting, bookkeeping, legal and audit fees.

Partly offset by:

- Transfer agent and listing fees of $11,518 (2016 – $7,689), an increase of $3,829 due to costs related to the amalgamation of the Company with its wholly owned subsidiary during the quarter ended January 31, 2017 in 2015.

Results of Operations, for the three months ended January 31, 2017, compared with the three months ended January 31, 2016.

For the three month period ended January 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of $24,328 (2016 - $27,513), which is a decrease of $3,185. Further explanations of the decrease are:

- Transfer agent and listing fees of $4,324 (2016 – $7,689), an increase of $2,010 due to costs related to the amalgamation of the Company with its wholly owned subsidiary during the quarter ended January 31, 2017 in 2015
- Professional fees of $8,392 (2016 – $18,806), a decrease of $10,414 primarily due to decreased legal audit fees.
- Office, miscellaneous and other operating costs of $11,612 (2016 - $6,393), an increase of $5,219 primarily due to insurance and consulting fees related to consulting fees for geologist working on the properties.

6. LIQUIDITY

a) Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains sufficient cash balances to meet current working capital requirements for the foreseeable future. The Company is considered to be in the exploration and evaluation stage. Thus, it is dependent on obtaining regular financings in order to continue its exploration and evaluation programs.

b) Despite previous success in acquiring these financings, there is no guarantee of obtaining future financings. The Company's cash is invested in business accounts with quality financial institutions and is available on demand for the Company's programs, and is not invested in any asset backed commercial paper.

c) Other than as set forth herein, there are no expected fluctuations in the Company's liquidity taking into account demands, commitments, events or uncertainties.

d) The Company does not currently have any liquidity risks associated with financial instruments.

e) There are no balance sheet conditions or income or cash flow items that currently affect the Company's liquidity.

f) There are currently no defaults or arrears by the Company.

7. CAPITAL RESOURCES

There are no known trends of expected fluctuations in the Company's capital resources, including expected changes in the mix and relative costs of such resources.

8. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As of the date of this discussion the Company had no off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

9. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Except as otherwise discussed in this document, the Company does not have any proposed transactions to discuss at this time.

10. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During nine months ended January 31, 2017. and January 31, 2016., the Company had the following related party transactions.

The Company's related party expenses are allocated as follows:

	Three months ended January 31,		**Nine months ended January 31,**	
	2017 $	2016 $	**2017 $**	2016 $
Professional fees	**3,000**	2,000	**7,900**	4,000
Total related party expenses	**3,000**	2,000	**7,900**	4,000

The allocation of the expenses among the different related parties is as follows:

	Three months ended January 31,		Nine months ended January 31,	
	2017 **$**	2016 $	**2017** **$**	2016 $
Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and company controlled by CFO	**3,000**	2,000	**3,000**	2,000
Total related party expenses	**3,000**	2,000	**3,000**	2,000

Due to related parties

As at	**October 31, 2016** **$**	April 30, 2016 $
CFO and company controlled by CFO	**-**	2,100
Total amounts due to related parties	**-**	2,100

Key management personnel compensation

	Three months ended January 31,		Nine months ended January 31,	
	2017 **$**	2016 $	**2017** **$**	2016 $
Short-term benefits	**3,000**	2,000	**3,000**	2,000
Total key management personnel compensation	**3,000**	2,000	**3,000**	2,000

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

11. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Share Capital:

Authorized: an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and Outstanding: As at January 31, 2017. and as of date of this MD&A, the Company has 40,313,049 common shares outstanding.

Stock Options and Warrants:

The Company has not adopted any incentive stock option plans and has no outstanding warrants.

12. COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any outstanding commitments.

13. CONTINGENCIES

As at January 31, 2017, the Company had the following contingent liabilities:

a) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares of the Company issued in prior years against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.

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

c) As at January 31, 2017, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties. Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

14. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's accounting policies not otherwise presented in this document are described in the notes of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the Company as at January 31, 2017, which is published on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

15. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's objectives are to safeguard The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements and to continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties.

Because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration ventures, we face a risk of business failure.

Potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by mineral exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration program that we intend to undertake on our property and any additional properties that we may acquire. These potential problems include unanticipated problems relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. The expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of our property may not result in the discovery of mineral deposits. Any expenditure that we may make in the exploration of any other mineral property that we may acquire may not result in the discovery of any commercially exploitable mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions are involved in all mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. If the results of our exploration do not reveal viable commercial mineralization, we may decide to abandon our property interests.

Because of the speculative nature of the exploration of mineral properties, there is no assurance that our exploration activities will result in the discovery of any quantities of mineral deposits on our current properties or any other additional properties we may acquire.

We intend to continue exploration on our current properties and we may or may not acquire additional interests in other mineral properties. The search for mineral deposits as a business is extremely risky. We can provide investors with no assurance that exploration on our current properties, or any other property that we may acquire, will establish that any commercially exploitable quantities of mineral deposits exist. Additional potential problems may prevent us from discovering any mineral deposits. These potential problems include unanticipated problems relating to exploration and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. If we are unable to establish the presence of mineral deposits on our property, our ability to fund future exploration activities will be impeded, we will not be able to operate profitably and investors may lose all of their investment in our company.

The potential profitability of mineral ventures depends in part upon factors beyond our control and even if we discover and exploit mineral deposits, we may never become commercially viable and we may be forced to cease operations.

The commercial feasibility of an exploration program on a mineral property is dependent upon many factors beyond our control, including the existence and size of mineral deposits in the properties we explore, the proximity and capacity of processing equipment, market fluctuations of prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production and environmental regulation. These factors cannot be accurately predicted and any one or a combination of these factors may result in us not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. These factors may have material and negative effects on our financial performance and our ability to continue operations.

Exploration and exploitation activities are subject to comprehensive regulation which may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated causing an adverse effect on us.

Exploration and exploitation activities are subject to federal, provincial, state and local laws, regulations and policies, including laws regulating the removal of natural resources from the ground and the discharge of materials into the environment. Exploration and exploitation activities are also subject to federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations which seek to maintain health and safety standards by regulating the design and use of drilling methods and equipment.

Environmental and other legal standards imposed by federal, provincial, state or local authorities may be changed and any such changes may prevent us from conducting planned activities or may increase our costs of doing so, which would have material adverse effects on our business. Moreover, compliance with such laws may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated, thus causing an adverse effect on us. Additionally, we may be subject to liability for pollution or other environmental damages that we may not be able to or elect not to insure against due to prohibitive premium costs and other reasons. Any laws, regulations or policies of any government body or regulatory agency may be changed, applied or interpreted in a manner which will alter and negatively affect our ability to carry on our business.

Title to mineral properties is a complex process and we may suffer a material adverse effect in the event one or more of our property interests are determined to have title deficiencies.

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. We cannot give an assurance that title to our property will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that we do not have title to one or more of our properties could cause us to lose any rights to explore, develop and mine any minerals on that property, without compensation for our prior expenditures relating to such property.

Because our property interests may not contain mineral deposits and because we have never made a profit from our operations, our securities are highly speculative and investors may lose all of their investment in our company.

Our securities must be considered highly speculative, generally because of the nature of our business and our stage of operations. We currently have exploration stage property interests which may not contain mineral deposits. We may or may not acquire additional interests in other mineral properties but we do not have plans to acquire rights in any specific mineral properties as of the date of this report. Accordingly, we have not generated significant revenues nor have we realized a profit from our operations to date and there is little likelihood that we will generate any revenues or realize any profits in the short term. Any profitability in the future from our business will be dependent upon locating and exploiting mineral deposits on our current properties or mineral deposits on any additional properties that we may acquire. The likelihood that any mineral properties that we may acquire or have an interest in will contain commercially exploitable mineral deposits is extremely remote. We may never discover mineral deposits in respect to our current properties or any other area, or we may do so and still not be commercially successful if we are unable to exploit those mineral deposits profitably.

As we face intense competition in the mineral exploration and exploitation industry, we will have to compete with our competitors for financing and for qualified managerial and technical employees.

Our competition includes large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and with greater financial and technical resources than us. As a result of this competition, we may have to compete for financing and be unable to acquire financing on terms we consider acceptable. We may also have to compete with the other mining companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified managerial and technical employees. If we are unable to successfully compete for financing or for qualified employees, our exploration programs may be slowed down or suspended, which may cause us to cease operations.

Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing and if we do not obtain such financing, we may have to cease our exploration activities and investors could lose their entire investment.

There is no assurance that we will operate profitably or will generate positive cash flow in the future. We require additional financing in order to proceed with the exploration and development of our property. We will also require additional financing for the fees we must pay to maintain our status in relation to the rights to our properties and to pay the fees and expenses necessary to operate as a public company. We will also need more funds if the costs of the exploration of our mineral claims are greater than we anticipated. We will require additional financing to sustain our business operations if we are not successful in earning revenues. We will also need further financing if we decide to obtain additional mineral properties. We currently do not have any arrangements for further financing and we may not be able to obtain financing when required. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing. If we do not obtain such financing, our business could fail and investors could lose their entire investment.

Complying with environmental and other government regulations could be costly and could negatively impact our production.

Our business is governed by numerous laws and regulations at various levels of government. These laws and regulations govern the operation and maintenance of our facilities, the discharge of materials into the environment and other environmental protection issues. Such laws and regulations may, among other potential consequences, require that we acquire permits before commencing mining operations and restrict the substances that can be released into the environment.

Under these laws and regulations, we could be liable for personal injury, clean-up costs and other environmental and property damages, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Prior to commencement of mining operations, we may secure limited insurance coverage for sudden and accidental environmental damages as well as environmental damage that occurs over time. However, we do not believe that insurance coverage for the full potential liability of environmental damages is available at a reasonable cost. Accordingly, we could be liable, or could be required to cease production on properties, if environmental damage occurs.

The costs of complying with environmental laws and regulations in the future may harm our business. Furthermore, future changes in environmental laws and regulations could result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and increased capital expenditures and operating costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

Several conditions cast doubt on the validity of this assumption and ultimately the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles related to a going concern. From inception to date, the Company has incurred losses from operations, earned no revenues and has experienced negative cash flows from operating activities. As at January 31, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $130,731. Existing funds on hand January 31, 2017, may not be sufficient to support the Company's needs for cash to conduct exploration and to continue operations during the coming year. The Company will require additional funding to be able to meet ongoing requirements for general operations and to acquire mineral exploration and evaluation property interests. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising additional financing, retaining or attracting joint venture partners, acquiring exploration and evaluating properties and/or generating profits from operations or the disposition of properties in the future.

Management has been successful in obtaining sufficient funding for operating, exploration and capital requirements from the inception of the Company to date. There is, however, no assurance that additional future funding will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on terms which are acceptable to the management of the Company.

The acquisition of Juan De Fuca Resources Corp. as described under Financial Data provides the Company with the additional funding and working capital to meet the needs of operations.

16. RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON SHARES

Since the Company does not intend to pay any cash dividends on our shares of common stock in the near future, our shareholders will not receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the near future. The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of the board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors as the board of directors considers relevant. There is no assurance that future dividends will be paid, and if dividends are paid, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend. Unless we pay dividends, our shareholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

A decline in the price of our common stock could affect our ability to raise further working capital and adversely impact our ability to continue operations.

A prolonged decline in the price of our common stock could result in a reduction in the liquidity of our common stock and a reduction in our ability to raise capital. Because a significant portion of our operations have been and will be financed through the sale of equity securities, a decline in the price of our common stock could be especially detrimental to our liquidity and our operations. Such reductions may force us to reallocate funds from other planned uses and may have a significant negative effect on our business plan and operations, including our ability to develop new products and continue our current operations. If our stock price declines, we can offer no assurance that we will be able to raise additional capital or generate funds from operations sufficient to meet our obligations. If we are unable to raise sufficient capital in the future, we may not be able to have the resources to continue our normal operations.

The market price for our common stock may also be affected by our ability to meet or exceed expectations of analysts or investors. Any failure to meet these expectations, even if minor, may have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

17. GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Although the Company's activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration, development or production. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing mining and exploration activities or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

18. UNINSURED RISKS

JDF may carry insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include key person insurance as the Company heavily relies on the Company’s officers.

19. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Certain directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in other business ventures. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest.

20. NEGATIVE OPERATING CASH FLOWS

As the Company is at the early stage of exploration it may continue to have negative operating cash flows. Without the injection of further capital and the development of revenue streams from its business, the Company may continue to have negative operating cash flows until it is able to commence the extraction and sale of precious metals.

21. RELIANCE ON KEY PERSONNEL AND ADVISORS

The Company relies on its officers and directors for administration of the Company's affairs. The loss of their services may have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company. There can be no assurance that one or all of the employees of, and contractors engaged by, the Company will continue to be employed by, or engaged in a consulting capacity to, the Company or that they will not set up competing businesses or accept positions with competitors. There is no guarantee that certain employees of, and contractors to, the Company who have access to confidential information will not disclose the confidential information.

22. OPERATING HISTORY AND EXPECTED LOSSES

Over time, the Company expects to make further investments in its resource properties, through its Subsidiary JDFR, in order to explore and find commercial viable mineral deposits. As a result start-up operating losses are expected and such losses may be greater than anticipated, which could have a significant effect on the long-term viability of the Company. Such investments, other than the minimum required to maintain JDFR's interest in the mineral claims each year, will be deferred until the market price of gold and other minerals rise to a level to make the process economically worthwhile.

In the meantime, the Company is searching for other viable investments in sectors other than mining and exploration to potentially diversify its operations.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no reportable events subsequent to the nine months ended January 31, 2017.