

THELON DIAMONDS LTD.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the year ended August 31, 2016

INTRODUCTION

Information presented in the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Thelon Diamonds Ltd. (the "Company" or "Thelon") is for the year ended August 31, 2016. The information contained in this MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's latest audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2016, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

This MD&A is prepared as of December 20, 2016. All dollar figures stated herein are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated. Additional information is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain statements that constitute forward-looking statements. When used in this document the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "plan", "future", "intend", "may", "will", "should", "predicts", "potential", "continue", and similar expressions, as they relate to Thelon Diamonds Ltd. or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. These statements should not be relied upon. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance, or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying the forward looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, estimated, or expected. Thelon Diamonds Ltd. does not intend, and does not assume, any obligation to update these forward looking statements, except as required by securities regulation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Thelon Diamonds Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia on November 6, 2014. The Company's principal business is the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

The Company's principal business activity has been the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company holds interests in certain mineral properties and on the basis of information available to date may not have economically viable reserves. The underlying value of the mineral interests and related deferred exploration expenditures is dependent upon the existence and economic recovery of such reserves in the future, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, and the ability to raise long-term financing.

On December 31, 2014, the statutory plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") entered into on December 18, 2014, among THC BioMed Int'l Ltd. (formerly Thelon Capital Ltd.) ("THC"), the then parent company of the Company; Thelon Diamond Company Limited ("THD"), a company with common Directors; and the Company, received approval from the Supreme Court of British Columbia in accordance with Part 9 of the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia), and the

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arrangement was subsequently completed on January 14, 2015. As a result of completing the arrangement, the Company became a reporting issuer in Alberta and British Columbia, and THD became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Pursuant to the Arrangement, the following principal steps were completed:

On December 18, 2014 the Company's then parent company THC, a public company, entered into a Plan of Arrangement with THD. Pursuant to the transaction THD acquired all of the outstanding shares of the Company for \$1,000. The Company then acquired all outstanding shares of THD from the shareholders through a 1 for 1 share exchange, 8,121,667 common shares were issued with a value of \$195,751. The Company then issued 2,260,000 common shares to THC for THC's interest in a joint venture with Peregrine Diamonds valued at \$60,000.

Upon the arrangement becoming effective on January 14, 2015, the Company became a reporting issuer in the jurisdictions of Alberta and British Columbia.

The Company was incorporated on November 6, 2014 and its fiscal year-end is August 31. As a result of completing the Arrangement, the Company has one wholly owned subsidiary, THD, which was incorporated on February 8, 2012.

The Company's corporate office is located at Suite 908 – 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver B.C. V6C 3A8.

The Company is an exploration stage resource company in the province of British Columbia. The diverse backgrounds and experience of the Company's management will facilitate the ongoing corporate and exploration growth. The Management team will continue to evolve as the Company grows as a mineral exploration company.

Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories

The Lac de Gras properties are located approximately 300 km north-northeast of the city of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, Canada to the southeast of the Diavik diamond mine.

The Project consists of three mineral leases with an aggregate area of 1,632.91 ha held by a joint venture (JV) between Thelon Diamonds Ltd. (29.46%) and Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (Peregrine; 70.54%) Subject to a royalty of 4% gross overriding royalty (GOR) on all diamonds and 4% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on all metals, of which 50% of either of these royalties can be purchased for \$4,000,000.

THC transferred the rights to the three leases and participation in the Peregrine JV to Thelon Diamonds Ltd. under a statutory plan of arrangement. That transfer was announced in a press release on December 30, 2014 and completed on January 14, 2015. A report has been prepared by Amec Foster Wheeler in support of a stock exchange listing in Canada for Thelon Diamonds Ltd.

Peregrine is the operator of all work programs pertaining to the Project. Joint venture partners are required to contribute to future programs or their respective interests will be subject to dilution according to the joint venture agreement, thus the discrepancy between the registered ownership of the leases and the actual ownership.

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In addition to the royalty noted above, royalty payments would also be required to be made to the Government of the Northwest Territories in the event of future production.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

| Year/Period Ended August 31 | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Revenues | \$ - | \$ - |
| Net Income / (Loss) for the Year | \$ 94,131 | \$ (274,696) |
| Income /(Loss) per share (basic and diluted) | \$ 0.01 | \$ (0.03) |
| Total assets | \$ 390,502 | \$ 225,468 |
| Total long term liabilities | \$ 35,368 | \$ 19,500 |
| Dividends declared | \$ - | \$ - |

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the year ended August 31, 2016, the Company incurred net income of \$94,131. As compared to a net loss of \$274,696 for the year ended August 31, 2015

The resulting gain for the year ended August 31, 2016 is due to the unrealized gain on investment in Zadar Ventures Ltd. ("Zadar") of \$220,000.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

| Quarter ended | Revenue | Net gain (loss) | Net gain (loss) per share |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 31-Aug-16 | - | (180,708) | (\$0.01) |
| 31-May-16 | - | 254,021 | \$0.02 |
| 29-Feb-16 | - | 58,600 | \$0.00 |
| 30-Nov-15 | - | (37,782) | (\$0.00) |
| 31-Aug-15 | - | (58,470) | (\$0.01) |
| 31-May-15 | - | (69,265) | (\$0.01) |
| 28-Feb-15 | - | (146,961) | (\$0.02) |
| 30-Nov-15 | - | - | - |

LIQUIDITY

As at August 31, 2016, the Company has working capital of \$183,215, including an unrealized gain on marketable securities.

While the Company will seek to maximize the proceeds it receives from the sale of its Zadar shares on the TSX Venture Exchange, there is no assurance as to the timing of disposition or the amount that will be realized. Funds realized from the sale of the Zadar Shares will be used by the Company for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Since the Company does not expect to generate any revenues in the near future, it will continue to rely primarily upon the sale of common shares to raise capital. There can be no assurance that financing will be available to the Company on acceptable terms when required, or at all.

At present, there are no known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that would adversely affect the trends and expected fluctuations in the Company's liquidity. The Company does not believe that its current financial resources will be adequate to meet its business objectives and projected working capital and other cash requirements for at least 12 months. The Company may have to evaluate additional means of financing, including additional debt or equity financings. See "Risk Factors".

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed assets or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course of business, before the board of directors for consideration.

COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING

As of August 31, 2016, a total of 12,743,666 common shares were issued and outstanding.

Subsequent to August 31, 2016, the Company issued an additional 3,600,000 common shares from the exercise of warrants, resulting in an aggregate of 16,343,666 common shares as of the date of this report.

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING

On December 18, 2014, pursuant to the transaction in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, Company issued 5,000,000 warrants in a 1 for 1 securities exchange with the shareholders of Thelon Diamond Company Limited. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire 1 common share at an exercise price of \$0.10 until September 4, 2017. As of August 31, 2016, 5,000,000 warrants were outstanding.

Subsequent to August 31, 2016, 3,600,000 warrants were exercised, resulting in an aggregate of 1,400,000 warrants as of the date of this report.

OPTIONS OUTSTANDING

As of August 31, 2016, and the date of this report, the Company had no options outstanding.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company:

- incurred administration fees of \$42,500 (2015 - \$27,000) and consulting fees of \$30,700 (2015 - \$25,000) to a company controlled by a director and President of the Company;
- incurred accounting fees of \$18,000 (2015 - \$12,000) to a company controlled by a director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- incurred interest expense of \$3,500 (2015 - \$Nil) on a promissory note entered into with a company controlled by a director and President of the Company.

As at August 31, 2016, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$61,078 (2015 - \$15,263) owed to companies controlled by directors of the Company.

As at August 31, 2016, loans to related parties totalled \$37,305 (2015 - \$111,209). The loans to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

As at August 31, 2016, loans from related parties totalled \$15,868 (2015: \$Nil). The loan bears interest at 25% per year and is repayable on or before October 31, 2017.

These transactions were agreed upon by the board of directors and were measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of cash, loans to related parties, other loans, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans from related parties, approximate their carrying values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these instruments, unless otherwise noted.

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Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has classified its investment at Level 1.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with a high credit quality financial institution in Canada. The Company's financial assets are subject to material financial risk in that the loans to related parties and other loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets. The Company has working capital of \$183,215. Management is assessing various options to raise funds including the issuance of shares.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. The Company is exposed to price risk in relation to its investment held at August 31, 2016.

Price risk is the risk that changes in market prices including commodity or equity prices will have an effect on the fair value or future cash flows associated with financial instruments. The equity price risk associated with the Company's current investment primarily relates to the change in the market prices of the investments in Zadar common shares and warrants. As at August 31, 2016, the Company owns 1,000,000 common shares and warrants each common share is valued at \$0.14 and each warrant is valued at \$0.09. Management believes there is price risk related to this investment.

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components: to the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, and to the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities.

Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term nature and maturity.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currency.

The Company is currently not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through a suitable debt and equity balance appropriate for an entity of the Company's size and status. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital and deficit. The availability of new capital will depend on many factors including a positive mineral exploration environment, positive stock market conditions, the Company's track record, and the experience of management. The Company is not subject to any external covenants on its capital.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following new accounting standards have not yet been adopted by the Company:

IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments'

This standard and its consequential amendments are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortised cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these investments being recognised in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for

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financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with IAS 39, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch. The impact of the adoption of this standard is yet to be assessed.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles of reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The Standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue, and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The Standard is not expected to have an impact on the Company in its present form.

OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is an exploration stage company with respect to its mineral interests. Based on the information available to date, the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral interests contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral interests is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their development, and upon future profitable production. In conducting its business, the Company is subject to a number of other risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition that could result in a delay or indefinite postponement in the development of the Company's mineral interests.

Risks associated with exploration stage companies

Exploring for mineral resources involves a variety of operational, financial, and regulatory risks that are typical in the natural resource industry. The Company has not commenced commercial operations and has no proven history of performance, earnings, or success. There is no guarantee that the Company will ever be able to achieve profitable results or successfully execute its business plan. The Company's Common Shares must be considered speculative primarily due to the nature of the Company's business and early stage of development.

The Company has no revenue or income from operations. The Company has limited capital resources and has to rely upon the sale of equity and/or debt securities for cash required for exploration and development purposes, for acquisitions, and to fund the administration of the Company. Since the Company does not expect to generate any revenues from operations in the near future, it must continue to rely upon the sales of its equity or debt securities or joint venture agreements to raise capital. There can be no assurance that financing, whether equity or debt, will be available to the Company in the amount required by the Company at any particular time or for any period, and that such financing can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

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Property title

Although the Company believes it has exercised commercially reasonable due diligence with respect to determining title to properties it owns, controls, or has the right to acquire by option, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company's mineral interests may be subject to prior unrecorded agreements or transfers or native land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of the Company's mineral interests which, if successful, could impair development and operations. This situation may be exacerbated due to the large number of title transfers historically involved with some properties.

Licenses and permits

The Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities regarding the Company's mineral interests. 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 for its mineral interests. Failure to obtain and maintain such licenses and permits may adversely affect the Company's business as the Company would be unable to legally conduct its intended exploration and development work which may result in its losing its interest in the subject property.

Operating hazards and risks

Fires, power outages, labour disputes, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labour are some of the risks involved in exploration programs. Unknowns with respect to geological structures and other conditions are involved. Existing and future environmental laws may cause additional expense and delays in the activities of the Company, and may render the Company's properties uneconomic. The Company has no liability insurance and the Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins, or hazards against which it cannot insure, or against which it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect of the Company's financial position.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive and the Company must compete in all aspects of its operations with a substantial number of other corporations which have greater technical and financial resources. The Company may be unable to acquire additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable.

Profitability of operations

The Company does not have profitable operations at this time and it should be anticipated that it will operate at a loss until such time as production is achieved from its properties, if production is in fact ever achieved. Investors also cannot expect to receive any dividends on their investment in the foreseeable future.

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Market risks

Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any mineral products discovered. Mineral prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. The marketability and price of minerals which may be produced or acquired by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, allowable production land tenure, the import and export of minerals, and many other aspects of the mining business. Declines in mineral prices may have a negative effect of the Company.

Future financings

If the Company's exploration programs are successful, additional funds will be required for further exploration and development to place a property into commercial production. The Company's available sources of funds are: existing cash; the further sale of equity capital; and the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party or parties carrying out further exploration or development thereof. There is no assurance such sources will continue to be available on favourable terms or at all. If available, future equity financings may result in dilution to current shareholders.

Going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its on-going commitments and further its mineral exploration programs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.