

A close-up photograph of a gold nugget resting on a dark, crystalline mineral surface. The gold is bright yellow and has a rough, irregular texture. The mineral surface is dark, almost black, with visible crystalline structures and some lighter-colored veins. The background is blurred, showing more of the mineral surface.

2017 Second Quarter
Report

SANDSTORM
GOLD

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For The Period Ended June 30, 2017

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for Sandstorm Gold Ltd. and its subsidiary entities ("Sandstorm", "Sandstorm Gold" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Sandstorm for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), applicable to preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard 34—Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Readers are encouraged to consult the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the corresponding notes to the financial statements which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The information contained within this MD&A is current to August 3, 2017 and all figures are stated in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

Company Highlights

OPERATING RESULTS

- **Attributable Gold**
Equivalent ounces sold (as defined hereinafter), for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were 12,750 ounces and 28,308 ounces, respectively, compared with 12,517 and 23,898 ounces for the comparable periods in 2016.
- **Revenue** for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$16.1 million and \$34.9 million, respectively, compared with \$15.7 million and \$29.1 million for the comparable periods in 2016.
- **Cash flows from operating activities** for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$11.1 million and \$23.1 million, respectively, compared with \$8.9 million and \$18.6 million for the comparable periods in 2016.
- **Cost of sales, excluding depletion** for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$3.7 million and \$7.7 million, respectively, compared with \$3.3 million and \$6.3 million for the comparable periods in 2016.
- **Average cash costs** for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 of \$290¹ and \$273¹ per Attributable Gold Equivalent ounce, respectively, compared with \$261¹ and \$264¹ per Attributable Gold Equivalent ounce for the comparable periods in 2016.

¹ Refer to section on non-IFRS and other measures of this MD&A

NEW ANCHOR ASSET

- On July 3, 2017, Sandstorm completed its previously announced arrangement to acquire all the issued and ordinary share capital of Mariana Resources (that Sandstorm did not already own). Under the terms of the arrangement

and as consideration for the acquisition, the Company issued 32,685,228 common shares and paid an additional \$47.3 million in cash. The transaction and the addition of the 30% Hot Maden interest to the Company's portfolio of royalties provides for:

- ↳ Approximately 100% increase in future production for only 19% dilution;
- ↳ an anchor asset that is high-grade and low-cost with significant exploration upside;
- ↳ a strong local partner with experience in exploring, developing, permitting and operating projects in Turkey; and
- ↳ exploration properties in Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, and Argentina. Sandstorm has begun the process to sell the exploration properties and expects to retain net smelter return royalties as well as equity in the spin-out.

Overview

Sandstorm is a growth-focused company that seeks to acquire gold and other metals purchase agreements ("Gold Streams" or "Streams") and royalties from companies that have advanced stage development projects or operating mines. In return for making upfront payments to acquire a Gold Stream, Sandstorm receives the right to purchase, at a fixed price per ounce or at a variable price based on spot, a percentage of a mine's gold, silver, or other commodity ("Gold Equivalent")¹ production for the life of the mine. Sandstorm helps other companies in the resource industry grow their businesses, while acquiring attractive assets in the process. The Company is focused on acquiring Gold Streams and royalties from mines with low production costs, significant exploration potential and strong management teams. The Company currently has 160 Streams and net smelter returns royalties ("NSR"s), of which 20 of the underlying mines are producing.

¹ Refer to section on non-IFRS and other measures of this MD&A

Outlook

Based on the Company's existing Gold Streams and NSRs, attributable Gold Equivalent production (individually and collectively referred to as "Attributable Gold Equivalent") for 2017 is forecasted to be between 50,000 – 55,000 Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces. The Company is forecasting Attributable Gold Equivalent production of approximately 130,000 ounces per annum in 2022.

— KEY PRODUCING ASSETS

Yamana Silver Stream

◀ YAMANA GOLD INC.

The Company has a silver stream on Yamana Gold Inc.'s ("Yamana") gold-silver Cerro Moro project, located in Santa Cruz, Argentina (the "Cerro Moro Project" or "Cerro Moro") and an agreement to receive interim silver deliveries through 2018 from a number of Yamana's currently operating mines.

SILVER DELIVERIES

Under the terms of the Yamana silver stream, Sandstorm has agreed to purchase, beginning January 1, 2019, for on-going per ounce cash payments equal to 30% of the spot price of silver, an amount of silver from Cerro Moro equal to 20% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 1.2 million ounces of silver), until Yamana has delivered to Sandstorm 7.0 million ounces of silver; then 9% of the silver produced thereafter.

As part of the Yamana silver stream, through 2018, Sandstorm has also agreed to purchase, for on-going per ounce cash payments equal to 30% of the spot price of silver, an amount of silver from:

- i. the Minera Florida mine in Chile equal to 38% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 200,000 ounces of silver); and
- ii. the Chapada mine in Brazil equal to 52% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 100,000 ounces of silver).

DOWNSIDE PROTECTION

If by January 1, 2019, the Cerro Moro processing facility has not averaged 80% of its daily nameplate production capacity over a 30-day period (the "Commencement of Production"), then Yamana's producing El Peñon mine in Chile will provide a 24 month backstop until the Commencement of Production has begun. During the 24 month backstop, if applicable, Sandstorm will purchase, for on-going per ounce cash payments equal to 30% of the spot price of silver, an amount of silver equal to 16% of El Peñon's silver production up to a maximum of 1.2 million ounces per annum.

ABOUT CERRO MORO

The Cerro Moro project is located approximately 70 kilometers southwest of the coastal port city of Puerto Deseado in the Santa Cruz province of Argentina. Cerro Moro contains a number of high grade epithermal gold and silver deposits, some of which will be mined via open pit and some via underground mining methods. The current plan indicates average annual production in the first three years of 150,000 ounces of gold and 7.2 million ounces of silver, with the life of mine annual production averaging approximately 130,000 ounces of gold and 6.4 million ounces of silver at a throughput of 1,000 tonnes per day.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Yamana recently reported that it is progressing well with respect to site construction activities and it anticipates the mechanical installation of the processing plant will be completed by the end of 2017.

Yamana's 2017 exploration plan, which is anticipated to be part of a four year \$30 million program, is aimed at expanding the Cerro Moro mineral resource.

Chapada Copper Stream

◀ YAMANA GOLD INC.

The Company has a copper stream on Yamana's open pit gold-copper Chapada mine located 270 kilometers northwest of Brasília in Goiás State, Brazil ("Chapada" or the "Chapada Mine"). Under the terms of the Yamana copper stream, Sandstorm has agreed to purchase, for on-going per pound cash payments equal to 30% of the spot price of copper, an amount of copper from the Chapada Mine equal to:

- i. 4.2% of the copper produced (up to an annual maximum of 3.9 million pounds of copper) until Yamana has delivered 39 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm (the "First Chapada Delivery Threshold"); then
- ii. 3.0% of the copper produced until, on a cumulative basis, Yamana has delivered 50 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm (the "Second Chapada Delivery Threshold"); then
- iii. 1.5% of the copper produced thereafter, for the life of the mine.

DOWNSIDE PROTECTION

If Cerro Moro has not achieved the Commencement of Production and Sandstorm has not received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million from the Yamana silver stream, then the First Chapada Delivery Threshold and the Second Chapada Delivery Threshold will cease to be in effect and Sandstorm will continue to purchase 4.2% of Chapada's payable copper production (up to an annual maximum of 3.9 million pounds of copper), until such time as Sandstorm has received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million, or Cerro Moro has achieved the Commencement of Production.

ABOUT CHAPADA

Chapada has been in production since 2007 and is a relatively low-cost South American operation. The ore is treated through a flotation plant with capacity of 22 million tonnes per annum. Yamana has benefitted from significant discoveries

at Chapada in the past and in 2016 it announced an updated reserve statement which increased proven and probable copper mineral reserves to 3.033 billion pounds of copper contained in 520.7 million tonnes at 0.26% copper (see www.yamana.com for more information on this and recent drill results). Yamana recently announced positive drill results from its exploration program which is primarily focused on defining and expanding the Sucupira mineral resource immediately adjacent to the main Chapada pit. In addition, Yamana announced that it has discovered a new continuous, low to moderate grade copper and gold mineral body above and immediately north of the Sucupira mineral body. The newly discovered Baru target is under review by mine geologists and engineers for further work, particularly given its proximity to the plant infrastructure.

Diavik Diamond Royalty

◀ RIO TINTO PLC

The Company has a 1% gross proceeds royalty based on the production from the Diavik mine located in Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories, Canada (“Diavik” or the “Diavik Mine”) which is operated by Rio Tinto PLC (“Rio Tinto”).

The Diavik Mine is Canada’s largest diamond mine. The mine began producing diamonds in January 2003, and has since produced more than 100 million carats from three kimberlite pipes (A154 South, A154 North, and A418). Rio Tinto has approved the development of an open pit mine on a fourth pipe (A21) which is targeted for production in 2018. Recent public announcements have indicated that the development of A21 pipe continues to progress according to plan.

A year end reserve was filed for the Diavik Mine which when compared to the 2015 technical report, adds approximately 6.7 million carats to the mineral reserves. For more information refer to www.ddcorp.ca.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

In accordance with the project plan, the completion of the A21 dike and the start of dewatering are expected during calendar 2017.

Santa Elena Gold Stream

◀ FIRST MAJESTIC SILVER CORP.

The Company has a Gold Stream to purchase 20% of the life of mine gold produced from First Majestic Silver Corp.’s (“First Majestic”) open-pit and underground Santa Elena mine, located in Mexico (the “Santa Elena Mine”), for a per ounce cash payment equal to the lesser of \$364 and the then prevailing market price of gold until 50,000 ounces of gold have been delivered to Sandstorm, at which time the on-going per ounce payments will increase to the lesser of \$450 and the then prevailing market price of gold.

The Santa Elena Mine was successfully transitioned from an open pit heap leach operation to an underground mining and milling operation and commercial production for the 3,000 tonne per day processing plant was declared in 2014.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

First Majestic recently announced that it had successfully completed the connection of the San Salvador ramp to the Main Vein which has resulted in a reduction in haulage bottlenecks and has improved mine planning logistics. In addition, the new ramp is expected to support future exploration activities around the Tortuga vein.

Black Fox Gold Stream

◀ PRIMERO MINING CORP.

The Company has a Gold Stream to purchase 8% of the life of mine gold produced from Primero Mining Corp.'s ("Primero") open pit and underground Black Fox mine, located in Ontario, Canada (the "Black Fox Mine"), and 6.3% of the life of mine gold produced from Primero's Black Fox Extension, which includes a portion of Primero's Pike River concessions, for a per ounce cash payment equal to the lesser of \$531 and the then prevailing market price of gold.

The Black Fox Mine began operating as an open pit mine in 2009 (depleted in 2015) and transitioned to underground operations in 2011.

Bachelor Lake Gold Stream

◀ METANOR RESOURCES INC.

The Company has a Gold Stream to purchase 20% of the life of mine gold produced from Metanor Resources Inc.'s ("Metanor") Bachelor Lake gold mine located in Quebec, Canada (the "Bachelor Lake Mine"), for a per ounce cash payment equal to the lesser of \$500 and the then prevailing market price of gold. In addition to the Gold Stream, Sandstorm has a 1% NSR on the Bachelor Lake gold mine.

The Bachelor Lake Mine is an underground mining operation with an operating mill and surface infrastructure, which began production in early 2013.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

In 2017, Metanor announced that it had closed two private placements totaling C\$26 million which included an investment by Kirkland Lake Gold.

Karma Gold Stream

◀ ENDEAVOUR MINING CORP.

The Company has a Gold Stream which entitles it to purchase 25,000 ounces of gold over a five year period and thereafter 1.625% of the gold produced from Endeavour Mining Corporation's ("Endeavour") open-pit heap leach Karma gold mine located in Burkina Faso, West Africa ("Karma" or the "Karma Mine") for on-going per ounce cash payment equal to 20% of the spot price of the gold.

The Gold Stream, which on a gross basis requires Endeavour to deliver 100,000 ounces of gold over a five year period starting March 31, 2016 and thereafter 6.5% of the equivalent gold production at the Karma Mine, is syndicated 75% and 25% between Franco-Nevada Corp. and Sandstorm, respectively (together the "Stream Syndicate").

The Karma Mine has five defined mineral deposits that make up the Karma Mine. Based on recent drilling, Endeavour has extended the mine-life beyond 10 years.

A 60,000 meter exploration drilling program, at Kao North, was completed in 2016, which confirmed the continuity of the previous inferred resource, identified resources amenable to heap leach processing and converted mineral resources into mineral reserves. For more information refer to www.endeavourmining.com.

Endeavour recently announced a \$4 million exploration program to drill near-mill targets such as Rambo West and Yabonsgo.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Bracemac-McLeod Royalty

◀ GLENCORE PLC

Sandstorm has a 3% NSR based on 100% of the production from the Bracemac-McLeod property located in Matagami, Quebec, Canada ("Bracemac-McLeod" or the "Bracemac-McLeod Mine") which is owned and operated by a subsidiary of Glencore plc ("Glencore").

The Bracemac-McLeod Mine is a high grade volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located in the historical and prolific mining district of Matagami, Quebec. Continuous mining and milling operations have been active in the Matagami district for over fifty years with ten previously operating mines and one other currently producing mine. The Bracemac-McLeod Mine began initial production in the second half of 2013.

Ming Gold Stream

◀ RAMBLER METALS & MINING PLC

The Company has a Gold Stream to purchase approximately 25% of the first 175,000 ounces of gold produced and 12% of the life of mine gold produced thereafter, from Rambler Metals & Mining PLC's ("Rambler") Ming Copper-Gold mine, located in Newfoundland, Canada (the "Ming Mine"). There are no ongoing per ounce payments required by Sandstorm in respect of the Ming Mine Gold Stream. In the event that the metallurgical recoveries of gold at the Ming Mine are below 85%, the percentage of gold that Sandstorm shall be entitled to purchase shall be increased proportionally. Based on 2016 metallurgical recoveries, Sandstorm's 2017 gold purchase entitlement was adjusted to 32%.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Rambler recently announced the start of a surface diamond drilling program targeting the depth extension of both the Lower Footwall Zone and the high grade Ming Massive Sulphides.

— OTHER PRODUCING ASSETS**Emigrant Springs**

◀ NEWMONT MINING CORP.

The Company has a 1.5% NSR on the Emigrant Springs mine (the "Emigrant Springs Mine") which is located in the Carlin Trend in Nevada, U.S.A. and is owned and operated by Newmont Mining Corp. ("Newmont"). The Emigrant Springs Mine is an open pit, heap leach operation that has been in production since the third quarter of 2012.

Gualcamayo Royalty

◀ YAMANA GOLD INC.

The Company has a 1% NSR on the Gualcamayo gold mine (the "Gualcamayo Mine") which is located in San Juan province, Argentina and owned and operated by Yamana. The Gualcamayo Mine is an open pit, heap leach operation encompassing three substantial zones of gold mineralization. Yamana recently announced exploration success in near pit targets of Cerro Condor and Potenciales which, Yamana believes, provides support for extending the life of the open pit.

Mine Waste Solutions Royalty

◀ ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD.

The Company has a 1% NSR on the gold produced from Mine Waste Solutions tailings recovery operation ("MWS") which is located near Stilfontein, South Africa, and is owned and operated by AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. ("AngloGold"). MWS is a gold and uranium tailings recovery operation. The operation re-processes multiple tailings dumps in the area through three production modules, the last of which was commissioned in 2011.

San Andres Royalty

◀ AURA MINERALS INC.

The Company has a 1.5% NSR on the San Andres mine (the “San Andres Mine”) which is located in La Unión, Honduras and is owned and operated by Aura Minerals Inc. (“Aura Minerals”). The San Andres Mine is an open pit, heap leach operation. The mine has been in production since 1983 and has well-developed infrastructure, which includes power and water supply, warehouses, maintenance facilities, assay laboratory and on-site camp facilities.

— DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

Hot Maden

◀ LYDIA MADENCILIK A.S.

The Company has a 30% interest and a 2% NSR on the Hot Maden gold-copper project which is located in the Artvin Province, northeastern Turkey (the “Hot Maden Project” or “Hot Maden”). The project is operated and co-owned by a Turkish partner, Lidya Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (“Lydia”), which owns the remaining 70% interest in the project. Lydia is an experienced Turkish company who is also a joint-venture partner with Alacer Gold Corp. on the producing Çöpler mine in Turkey. The Hot Maden Project is envisaged as a conventional underground mine and processing facility producing concentrates without the use of cyanide.

On July 3, 2017, Sandstorm completed its previously announced arrangement to acquire all the issued and ordinary share capital of Mariana Resources Ltd. (“Mariana”) (that Sandstorm did not already own) (the “Arrangement”). Under the terms of the Arrangement and as consideration for the acquisition, the Company issued 32,685,228 common shares and paid an additional \$47.3 million in cash. The highlights of the transaction and the addition of the 30% Hot Maden interest to the Company’s portfolio include:

➤ 100% increase in production for 19% dilution;

- » Hot Maden is an anchor asset that is expected to increase the Company’s attributable gold equivalent ounces to approximately 130,000 in 2022.

➤ Hot Maden is a high-grade, low-cost asset with significant exploration upside;

- » The Preliminary Economic Assessment (effective date of March 1, 2017) demonstrated robust estimated economics with estimated all-in-sustaining costs of less than \$400 per gold equivalent ounce. The high-grade nature of the orebody and the wide intercepts of mineralization provide the potential for low-cost mining methods.
- » Total land package is 74 square kilometers in size with the current focus being a 7.0 kilometer long north-south alteration zone. The majority of the exploration drilling has been within a 1.0 kilometer strike length of this alteration zone with several exploration targets identified along strike and parallel to the identified orebody.

➤ **Majority operator Lydia is a strong local partner with experience exploring, developing, permitting and operating projects in Turkey.**

- » Lydia is part of a large Turkish conglomerate called Çalik Holding and is currently partnered with Alacer Gold Corp. on several projects in Turkey including the producing Çöpler mine and the development-stage Gediktepe and Kartaltepe projects.

➤ **Acquisition of Mariana includes exploration properties in Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey, and Argentina. Sandstorm has begun the process to sell the exploration properties and expects to retain NSR royalties as well as equity in the spin-out.**

Aurizona Gold Royalty

◀ TREK MINING INC.

The Company has a 3%–5% sliding scale NSR on the production from Trek Mining Inc.'s ("Trek") open-pit Aurizona mine, located in Brazil ("Aurizona" or the "Aurizona Mine"). At gold prices less than or equal to \$1,500 per ounce, the royalty is a 3% NSR. In addition, Sandstorm holds a 2% NSR on Trek's 190,073 hectares of greenfields exploration ground. At any time prior to the commencement of commercial production, Trek has the ability to purchase one-half of the greenfields NSR for a cash payment of \$10 million.

On July 31, 2017, Trek released results of a feasibility study including proven and probable mineral reserves of 971,000 ounces of gold (contained 19.8 million tonnes at 1.52 grams per tonne gold) with expected annual production of 136,000 ounces. For more information refer to www.trekmining.com. Trek also has an exploration agreement with AngloGold covering the greenfields exploration property. Sandstorm holds a right of first refusal on any future streams or royalties on the Aurizona project and greenfields property.

On March 31, 2017, Luna Gold Inc. ("Luna") completed its previously announced merger with JDL Gold Corp creating Trek, a new multi-asset company with over C\$110 million in cash. Concurrent with the closing of the transaction, the term debt facility that was owed to Sandstorm, in the amount of \$20 million plus accrued interest, was settled in the equity of Trek. The Company recognized a gain of \$1.8 million on the settlement of the debt.

Hugo North Extension & Heruga Gold Stream

◀ ENTRÉE RESOURCES LTD.

The Company has a Gold Stream with Entrée Resources Ltd. ("Entrée") to purchase an amount equal to 5.62% and 4.26% of the gold and silver by-products produced from the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits located in Mongolia, (the "Hugo North Extension" and "Heruga", respectively) for per ounce cash payments equal to the lesser of \$220 per ounce of gold and \$5 per ounce of silver and the then prevailing market price of gold and silver, respectively. Additionally, Sandstorm has a copper stream to purchase an amount equal to

0.42% of the copper produced from Hugo North Extension and Heruga for per pound cash payments equal to the lesser of \$0.50 per pound of copper and the then prevailing market price of copper.

The Company is not required to contribute any further capital, exploration, or operating expenditures to Entrée.

The Hugo North Extension is a rich copper-gold porphyry deposit and Heruga is a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit. Both projects are located in the South Gobi desert of Mongolia, approximately 570 kilometers south of the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and 80 kilometers north of the border with China. The Hugo North Extension and Heruga are part of the Oyu Tolgoi mining complex and are managed by Oyu Tolgoi LLC, a subsidiary of Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd. ("Turquoise Hill") and the Government of Mongolia, and its project manager Rio Tinto PLC. Entrée retains a 20% interest in the resource deposits of the Hugo North Extension and Heruga. Turquoise Hill released a technical report on the Oyu Tolgoi deposits including Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits. This represents the first time since 2010 that investors have had access to an early stage economic analysis of these deposits.

Hackett River Royalty

◀ GLENORE PLC

The Company has a 2% NSR on the Hackett River property located in Nunavut, Canada (the "Hackett River Project" or "Hackett River") which is owned by a subsidiary of Glencore.

Hackett River is a silver-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit and is one of the largest undeveloped projects of its kind. The property is made up of four massive sulphide bodies that occur over a 6.6 kilometer strike length. A preliminary economic assessment updated in 2010 evaluated a possible large-scale open pit and underground operation, processing up to 17,000 tonnes per day. The most recent technical report, completed in 2013, reported 25.0 million tonnes of indicated resources containing 4.2% zinc and 130.0 grams per tonne silver plus 57.0 million tonnes of inferred resources with 3.0% zinc and 100.0 grams per tonne silver. For more information refer to the technical reports dated July 26, 2010 and July 31, 2013 under Sabina Gold & Silver Corp's profile on www.sedar.com.

Lobo-Marte Royalty

◀ KINROSS GOLD CORP.

The Company has a 1.05% NSR on production from the Lobo-Marte project located in the Maricunga gold district of Chile (the "Lobo-Marte Project" or "Lobo-Marte") which is owned by Kinross Gold Corp. ("Kinross").

Kinross completed a pre-feasibility study at Lobo-Marte that contemplated an open-pit/ heap-leach operation. As a result of changes in the plan of operations and other factors, Kinross withdrew its previously submitted permit application. Future development and operations at Lobo-Marte will require the re-initiation of the permitting process. For more information refer to www.kinross.com.

Agi Dagı & Kirazlı Royalty

◀ ALAMOS GOLD INC.

The Company has a \$10 per ounce royalty based on the production from the Agı Dagı and the Kirazlı gold development projects located in the Çanakkale Province of northwestern Turkey ("Agi Dagı" and "Kirazlı", respectively) which are both owned by Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos Gold"). The royalty is payable by Newmont and is subject to a maximum of 600,000 ounces from Agı Dagı and a maximum of 250,000 ounces from Kirazlı.

A 2017 feasibility study on Agı Dagı and a 2017 feasibility study on Kirazlı contemplated both projects as stand-alone open-pit, heap-leach operations. Under the respective studies, Agı Dagı is expected to produce an average of 177,600 ounces of gold per year over a 6 year mine life while Kirazlı is expected to produce an average of 104,000 ounces of gold per year over a 5 year mine life. For more information refer to www.alamosgold.com.

Prairie Creek Royalty

◀ CANADIAN ZINC CORPORATION

The Company has a 1.2% NSR on the Prairie Creek project (the "Prairie Creek Project") located in the Northwest Territories, Canada and owned by Canadian Zinc Corporation ("Canadian Zinc"). The Prairie Creek Project is a zinc, silver and lead project that is 100%-owned by Canadian Zinc and currently reports a proven and probable mineral reserve of 7.6 million tonnes grading 8.9% zinc, 127.6 grams per tonne silver and 8.3% lead. Canadian Zinc recently announced that its definitive feasibility study is expected to be completed in 2017. For more information, refer to www.canadianzinc.com.

Mt. Hamilton Royalty

◀ WATERTON PRECIOUS METALS FUND II CAYMAN, LP

The Company has a 2.4% NSR on the Mt. Hamilton gold project (the "Mt. Hamilton Project"). The Mt. Hamilton Project is located in White Pine County, Nevada, U.S.A. and is owned by Waterton Precious Metals Fund II Cayman, LP ("Waterton").

Sandstorm holds a right of first refusal on any future royalty or gold stream financing for the Mt. Hamilton Project.

— IMPAIRMENT

While assessing whether any indications of impairment exist for mineral interests and royalties, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. A reduction in the mineral resource estimate for the Corınga gold project prompted the Company to evaluate the carrying value of its royalty investment. As a result of this review, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$4.5 million. The recoverable amount of \$3.4 million was determined using a discounted cash flow model in estimating the fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions used in the cash flow forecast were: a 5 year mine life, a long term gold price of \$1,300 and a 6% discount rate.

— OTHER

Under the Company's normal course issuer bid ("NCIB"), the Company is able until April 4, 2018, to purchase up to 7,597,730 common shares. The NCIB provides the Company with the option to purchase its common shares from time to time.

On January 26, 2017, Orezone Gold Corporation ("Orezone") exercised its option to repurchase the royalty on the Bomboré gold project for \$3.6 million, representing a 20% premium to the original upfront payment. Sandstorm retains a right of first refusal on any future stream or royalty financings related to the Bomboré gold project.

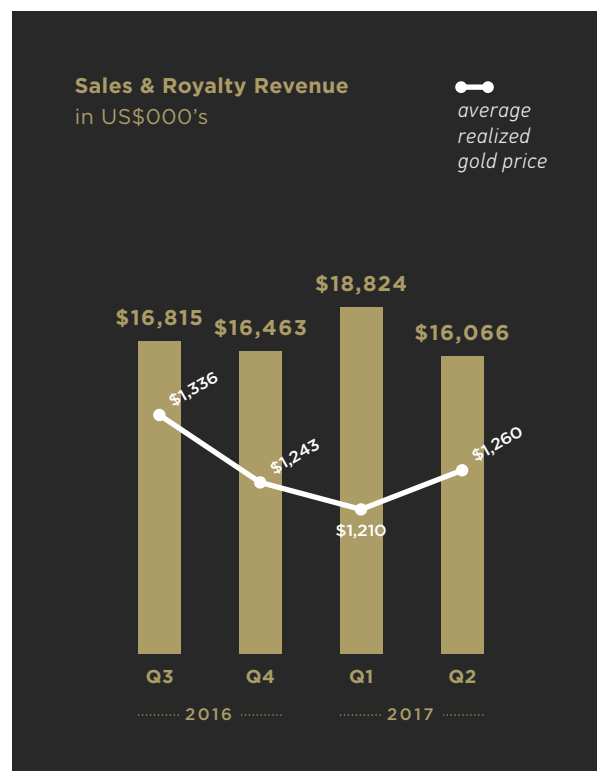
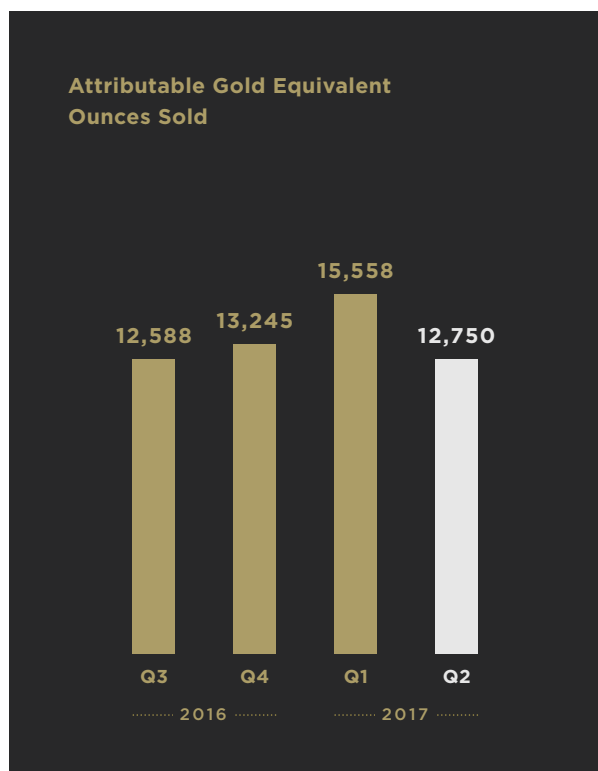
Summary of Quarterly Results

QUARTERS ENDED

In \$000s	Jun. 30, 2017	Mar. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Sep. 30, 2016
Total revenue	\$ 16,066	\$ 18,824	\$ 16,463	\$ 16,815
Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold ¹	12,750	15,558	13,245	12,588
Sales	\$ 11,835	\$ 12,861	\$ 10,970	\$ 11,302
Royalty revenue	4,231	5,963	5,493	5,513
Average realized gold price per attributable ounce ¹	1,260	1,210	1,243	1,336
Average cash cost per attributable ounce ¹	290	258	250	255
Cash flows from operating activities	11,112	11,938	10,058	10,313
Net (loss) income	(1,909)	6,964	(19)	6,915
Basic (loss) income per share	(0.01)	0.05	(0.00)	0.05
Diluted (loss) income per share	(0.01)	0.04	(0.00)	0.04
Total assets	545,557	550,342	534,882	540,419
Total long-term liabilities	2,969	3,197	3,288	3,320

In \$000s	Jun. 30, 2016	Mar. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015	Sep. 30, 2015
Total revenue	\$ 15,709	\$ 13,384	\$ 9,863	\$ 12,086
Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold ¹	12,517	11,381	8,951	10,834
Sales	\$ 10,858	\$ 8,504	\$ 6,604	\$ 9,055
Royalty revenue	4,851	4,880	3,259	3,031
Average realized gold price per attributable ounce ¹	1,255	1,176	1,102	1,116
Average cash cost per attributable ounce ¹	261	267	258	307
Cash flows from operating activities	8,935	9,685	4,987	8,234
Net (loss) income	5,199	13,159	(24,960)	(5,470)
Basic (loss) income per share	0.04	0.10	(0.20)	(0.05)
Diluted (loss) income per share	0.04	0.10	(0.20)	(0.05)
Total assets	525,353	531,160	496,873	408,170
Total long-term liabilities	62,854	80,130	86,779	4,768

¹ Refer to section on non-IFRS and other measures of this MD&A



- Changes in sales, net income and cash flow from operations from quarter to quarter are affected primarily by fluctuations in production at the mines, the timing of shipments, changes in the price of commodities, as well as acquisitions of Streams and royalty agreements and the commencement of operations of mines under construction. For more information refer to the quarterly commentary discussed below.

The Company's operating segments for the three months ended June 30, 2017 are summarized in the table below:

In \$000s	Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold	Sales & royalty revenues	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion expense	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	(Loss) income before taxes	Cash flow from operating activities
Bachelor Lake	1,947	\$ 2,452	\$ 926	\$ 1,326	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 1,674
Black Fox	1,052	1,328	559	497	-	272	546
Chapada	2,004	2,525	770	921	-	834	1,755
Diavik	791	997	-	1,459	-	(462)	1,497
Karma	1,250	1,578	315	786	-	477	1,263
Ming	115	144	-	60	-	84	144
Santa Elena	2,013	2,536	730	231	-	1,575	1,850
Yamana silver stream	1,020	1,285	389	641	-	255	896
Other Royalties	2,472	3,113	-	1,724	4,534	(3,145)	3,580
Other	86	108	9	35	-	64	95
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	(2,001)	(2,188)
Consolidated	12,750	\$ 16,066	\$ 3,698	\$ 7,680	\$ 4,534	\$ (1,847)	\$ 11,112

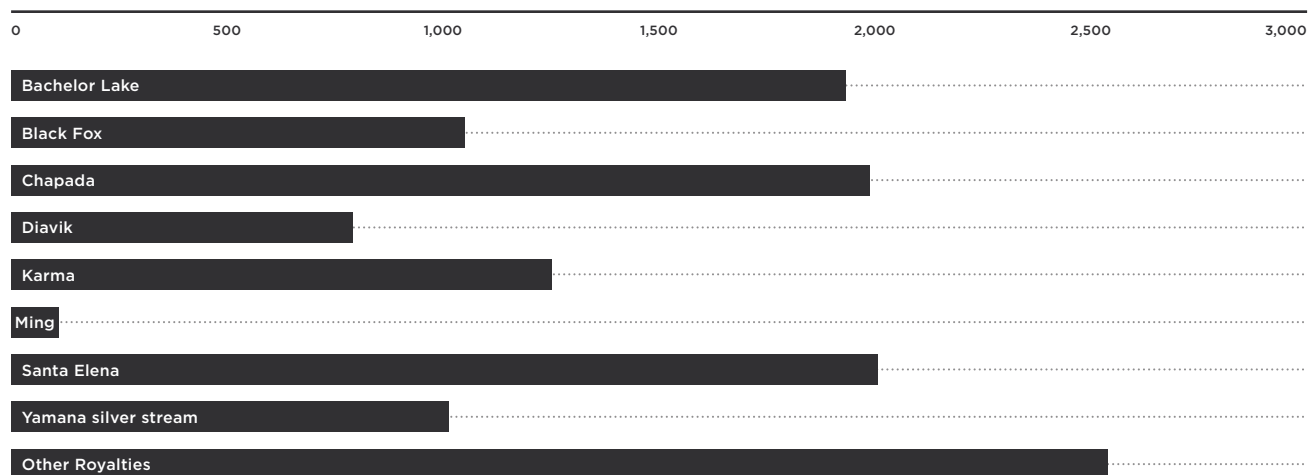
The Company's operating segments for the three months ended June 30, 2016 are summarized in the table below:

In \$000s	Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold	Sales & royalty revenues	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion expense	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	Income (loss) before taxes	Cash flow from operating activities
Bachelor Lake	1,672	\$ 2,083	\$ 782	\$ 826	\$ -	\$ 475	\$ 975
Black Fox	911	1,121	477	407	-	237	525
Chapada	911	1,144	349	561	-	234	795
Diavik	1,454	1,825	-	2,008	-	(183)	1,725
Karma	1,250	1,550	311	786	-	453	1,239
Ming	304	368	-	105	-	263	368
Santa Elena	2,942	3,762	1,059	676	-	2,027	2,703
Yamana silver stream	771	968	290	491	-	187	678
Other Royalties	2,302	2,888	-	1,336	-	1,552	1,941
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	2,238	(2,014)
Consolidated	12,517	\$ 15,709	\$ 3,268	\$ 7,196	\$ -	\$ 7,483	\$ 8,935

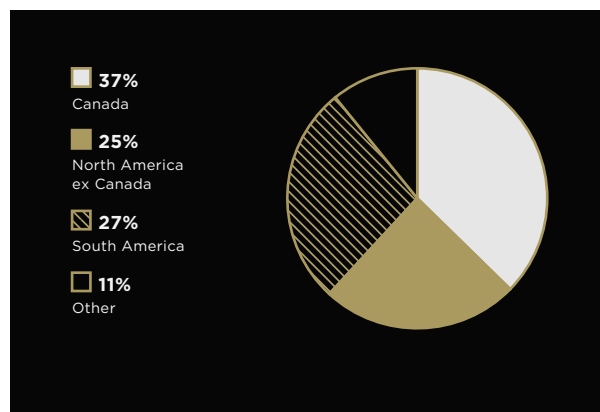
Attributable Gold Equivalent Ounces Sold

For the three months ended June 30, 2017

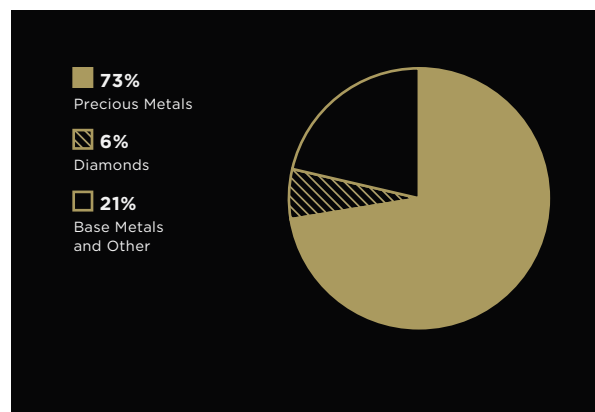
in 000s

**Sales & Royalty Revenues**

For the three months ended June 30, 2017

BY REGION**Sales & Royalty Revenues**

For the three months ended June 30, 2017

BY METAL

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, net loss and cash flow from operations were \$1.9 million and \$11.1 million, respectively, compared with net income and cash flow from operations of \$5.2 million and \$8.9 million for the comparable period in 2016. The change is attributable to a combination of factors including:

- ↳ A \$4.5 million non-cash impairment charge relating to the Company's royalty on the Coringa gold project;
- ↳ A \$0.9 million non-cash loss relating to the revaluation of the Company's investments; and
- ↳ A \$0.5 million non-cash increase in depletion expense largely driven by an increase in the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold;

Partially offset by:

- ↳ A \$1.9 million foreign exchange gain primarily driven from currency trades and the resulting cash held in escrow which were required to meet the cash commitments under Sandstorm's bid to acquire Mariana; and
- ↳ A \$1.2 million decrease in finance expense as a result of the Company paying down amounts drawn under the revolving credit facility.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, revenue was \$16.1 million compared with \$15.7 million for the comparable period in 2016. The increase is largely attributed to a 2% increase in the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold consisting of:

- i. An additional 1,342 Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold from the Company's Yamana silver stream and Chapada copper stream. The increase was largely related to the timing of shipments; whereby, under the terms of the agreements, the time period over which the calculation of the maximum thresholds for deliveries was revised. These revisions resulted in the production thresholds being calculated on a quarterly basis as opposed to a monthly basis; thereby, reducing the variability of deliveries and annual true ups;
- ii. An increase in gold ounce deliveries from the Bachelor Lake Mine (of which 428 ounces were received by June 30, 2017, but were sold subsequent to quarter end);
- iii. An increase in gold ounce deliveries from the Black Fox Mine (of which 666 ounces were received by June 30, 2017, but were sold subsequent to quarter end);

Partially offset by:

- iv. A 32% decrease in gold ounces sold from the Santa Elena Mine primarily related to the timing of shipments whereby 1,288 ounces were received by June 30, 2017, but were sold subsequent to quarter end.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, net income and cash flow from operations were \$5.1 million and \$23.1 million, respectively, compared with net income and cash flow from operations of \$18.4 million and \$18.6 million for the comparable period in 2016. The change is attributable to a combination of factors including:

- ↳ A \$2.2 million decrease in finance expense as a result of the Company paying down amounts drawn under the revolving credit facility; and
- ↳ A \$2.2 million gain primarily resulting from (i) the settlement of the Luna debt and (ii) the 20% premium associated with Orezone exercising its option to repurchase the royalty on the Bomboré gold project;

Offset by:

- ↳ A \$4.5 million non-cash impairment charge relating to the Company's royalty on the Coringa gold project;
- ↳ A \$3.5 million increase in depletion expense largely driven by an increase in the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold; and
- ↳ A decrease in the gains recognized on the revaluation of the Company's investments; whereby, a gain of \$1.9 million was recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2017 which was \$17.6 million less when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, revenue was \$34.9 million compared with \$29.1 million for the comparable period in 2016. The increase is largely attributed to a number of factors including:

- ↳ 1% increase in the average realized selling price of gold; and
- ↳ 18% increase in the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold, due to:
 - i. An additional 2,982 Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold from the Company's Yamana silver stream and Chapada copper stream. The increase was largely related to the timing of shipments; whereby, under the terms of the agreements, the time period over which the calculation of the maximum thresholds for deliveries was revised. These revisions resulted in the production thresholds being calculated on a quarterly basis as opposed to a monthly basis; thereby, reducing the variability of deliveries and annual true ups;

- ii. An additional 1,667 gold ounces sold from the Karma Mine, which announced its first gold production in April 2016;
- iii. An increase in gold ounce deliveries from the Bachelor Lake Mine (of which 428 ounces were received by June 30, 2017, but were sold subsequent to quarter end);

Partially offset by:

- iv. A 24% decrease in gold ounces sold from the Santa Elena Mine primarily related to the timing of shipments whereby 1,288 ounces were received by June 30, 2017, but were sold subsequent to quarter end.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to the Other Quarters Presented

When comparing net loss of \$1.9 million and cash flow from operations of \$11.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 with net income/loss and operating cash flow for the remaining quarters, the following items impact comparability of analysis:

- ↳ A \$4.5 million non-cash impairment charge relating to the Company's royalty on the Coringa gold project was recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2017;
- ↳ The Company recognized gains and losses with respect to the revaluation of its investments, which were primarily driven by changes in the fair value of the Trek's (previously Luna Gold Corp.) convertible debenture. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, these losses amounted to \$2.0 million while for the three months ended March 31, 2017 these gains amounted to \$2.7 million. In the first three quarters of 2016 these gains amounted to \$13.4 million, \$6.0 million and \$5.8 million, respectively and in the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company recognized a loss of \$3.1 million on revaluation;
- ↳ During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recognized a \$2.2 million gain primarily resulting from (i) the settlement of the Luna debt and (ii) the 20% premium associated with Orezone exercising its option to repurchase the royalty on the Bomboré gold project;
- ↳ Non-cash impairment charges of \$1.4 million and \$1.1 million were recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the three months ended September 30, 2016, respectively;
- ↳ A general decrease in finance expenses when compared to previous quarters primarily driven by the repayment of revolving credit facility; and
- ↳ Overall, Gold Attributable Equivalent ounces sold have increased over the course of the last three years as a result of the acquisition of various assets including the Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") royalty package which consists of 52 royalties and was purchased during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

— CHANGE IN TOTAL ASSETS

Total assets decreased by \$4.8 million from March 31, 2017 to June 30, 2017 primarily resulting from a decrease in the value of the Company's investments and a non-cash impairment charge relating to the Company's royalty on the Coringa gold project; partially offset by operating cash flow. Total assets increased by \$15.5 million from December 31, 2016 to March 31, 2017 primarily resulting from an increase in the value of the Company's investments and operating cash flow; partially offset by depletion expense. Total assets decreased by \$5.5 million from September 30, 2016 to December 31, 2016 primarily resulting from depletion expense and a decrease in the value of the Company's investments; partially offset by operating cash flow. Total assets increased by \$15.1 million from June 30, 2016 to September 30, 2016 primarily resulting from operating cash flow and an increase in the value of the Company's investments; partially offset by depletion expense. Total assets decreased by \$5.8 million from March 31, 2016 to June 30, 2016 primarily resulting from depletion expense; partially offset by an increase in the value of the Company's investments. Total assets increased by \$34.3 million from December 31, 2015 to March 31, 2016 primarily resulting from the acquisition of the Teck royalty package and an increase in the fair value of the Company's investments, partially offset by depletion expense and a non-cash impairment charge on certain mineral interests. Total assets increased by \$88.7 million from September 30, 2015 to December 31, 2015 primarily resulting from the acquisition of the Yamana silver stream and copper stream which were largely funded by utilizing the Company's revolving credit facility; the increase was partially offset by depletion expense and a non-cash impairment charge on certain mineral interests.

— NON-IFRS AND OTHER MEASURES

The Company has included, throughout this document, certain performance measures, including (i) average cash cost per attributable ounce and (ii) average realized gold price per attributable ounce. The presentation of these non-IFRS measures is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS, and other companies may calculate these measures differently.

- i. Average cash cost per attributable ounce is calculated by dividing the Company's cost of sales, excluding depletion by the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold. The Company presents average cash cost per ounce as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry who present results on a similar basis. **Figure 1.1** provides a reconciliation of average cash cost of gold on a per ounce basis.

Figure 1.1

	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Cost of Sales, excluding depletion ¹	\$ 3,698	\$ 3,268	\$ 7,718	\$ 6,307
Cash cost of sales is comprised of:				
Total cash cost of gold sold	\$ 3,698	\$ 3,268	\$ 7,718	\$ 6,307
Divided by:				
Total Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold ²	12,750	12,517	28,308	23,898
Equals:				
Average cash cost of gold (per attributable ounce)	\$ 290	\$ 261	\$ 273	\$ 264

¹ Cost of Sales, excluding depletion, includes cash payments made for Gold Equivalent ounces associated with commodity streams.

² The Company's royalty and other commodity stream income is converted to an Attributable Gold Equivalent ounce basis by dividing the royalty and other commodity income for that period by the average realized gold price per ounce from the Company's Gold Streams for the same respective period. These Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces when combined with the gold ounces sold from the Company's Gold Streams equal total Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold.

- ii. Average realized gold price per attributable ounce is calculated by dividing the Company's sales by the number of Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold. The Company presents average realized gold price per attributable ounce as it believes that certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance in comparison to other streaming companies in the precious metals mining industry that present results on a similar basis. **Figure 1.2** provides a reconciliation of average realized gold price per ounce.

Figure 1.2

	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Total Revenue	\$ 16,066	\$ 15,709	\$ 34,890	\$ 29,093
Divided by:				
Total Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold	12,750	12,517	28,308	23,898
Equals:				
Average realized gold price (per attributable ounce)	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,217

— LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.6 million (December 31, 2016 – \$21.4 million) and working capital of \$57.0 million (December 31, 2016 – \$23.8 million). In addition, the Company has an undrawn \$110 million revolving credit facility available for future acquisitions.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company generated cash flows from operating activities of \$23.1 million compared with \$18.6 million during the comparable period in 2016, with the increase being primarily attributable to an increase in Attributable Gold Equivalent ounces sold.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company had net cash outflows from investing activities of \$42.1 million which were primarily the result of: (i) \$51.9 million of cash that was held in escrow for purposes of the Mariana transaction; (ii) the acquisition of investments and other assets; and (iii) \$2.0 million in payments related to the acquisition of royalty interests; partially offset by: (i) \$11.6 million of cash inflows largely resulting from the sale of investments as the Company continues to monetize its non-core investments and (ii) \$3.6 million relating to Orezone exercising its option to repurchase its royalty on the Bomboré gold project. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company had net cash inflows from investing activities of \$3.1 million which were primarily the result of: (i) \$18.4 million cash inflow largely consisting of the disposition of the Company's investments and the receipt of \$5.5 million related to the Company's amendment of the Entrée commodity streams; which were partially offset by (ii) the acquisition of investments and other assets; (iii) the payment of \$4.0 million and \$5.2 million in connection with the Yamana commodity streams and the Karma Gold Stream, respectively; and (iv) a \$1.4 million payment related to the Teck royalty transaction.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company drew down \$16 million on its revolving credit facility to fund a portion of the cash consideration required for the Mariana acquisition. The \$16 million drawn down was subsequently repaid within the same period utilizing cash flow from operating activities and the proceeds from the sale of non-core investments. As at June 30, 2017, the entire \$110 million revolving credit facility was undrawn and available for acquisition purposes. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company had net cash outflows from financing activities of \$24.1 million largely related to the repayment of debt under the Company's revolving credit facility.

— CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In connection with its commodity streams, the Company has committed to purchase the following:

Stream	% of Life of Mine Gold or Relevant Commodity ^{5, 6, 7, 8, 9}	Per Ounce Cash Payment: lesser of amount below and the then prevailing market price of the commodity (unless otherwise noted) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}
Bachelor Lake	20%	\$500
Black Fox	8%	\$531
Chapada	4.2%	30% of copper spot price
Entrée Gold	5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga	\$220
Karma	26,875 ounces over 5 years and 1.625% thereafter	20% of gold spot price
Ming	25% of the first 175,000 ounces of gold produced, and 12% thereafter	\$nil
Santa Elena	20%	\$364
Yamana silver stream	Varies	30% of silver spot price

- ¹ Subject to an annual inflationary adjustment except for Ming.
- ² For the Entrée Gold Stream, after approximately 8.6 million ounces of gold have been produced from the joint venture property, the price increases to \$500 per gold ounce.
- ³ For the Entrée silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga which the Company can purchase for the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$5 per ounce of silver until 40.3 million ounces of silver have been produced from the entire joint venture property. Thereafter, the purchase price will increase to the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$10 per ounce of silver.
- ⁴ For the Santa Elena Gold Stream, the Company can purchase for a per ounce cash payment equal to (i) the lesser of \$364 and the then prevailing market price of gold for the open-pit mine and (ii) the lesser of \$364 and the then prevailing market price of gold until 50,000 ounces of gold have been delivered to Sandstorm (inclusive of ounces already received from open-pit production), at which time the on-going per ounce payments will increase to the lesser of \$450 and the then prevailing market price of gold for the underground mine.
- ⁵ For the Entrée Gold and silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga if the minerals produced are contained below 560 meters in depth.
- ⁶ For the Entrée Gold and silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 8.43% on Hugo North Extension and 6.39% on Heruga if the minerals produced are contained above 560 meters in depth.
- ⁷ For the Entrée copper stream, the Company has committed to purchase an amount equal to 0.42% of the copper produced from the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits. If the minerals produced are contained above 560 meters in depth, then the commitment increases to 0.62% for both the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits. Sandstorm will make ongoing per pound cash payments equal to the lesser of \$0.50 and the then prevailing market price of copper, until 9.1 billion pounds of copper have been produced from the entire joint venture property. Thereafter, the on-going per pound payments will increase to the lesser of \$1.10 and the then prevailing market price of copper.
- ⁸ For the Chapada copper stream, the Company has committed to purchase an amount equal to 4.2% of the copper produced (up to an annual maximum of 3.9 million pounds of copper) until Yamana has delivered 39 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm; then 3.0% of the copper produced until, on a cumulative basis, Yamana has delivered 50 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm; then 1.5% of the copper produced thereafter, for the life of the mine. If Cerro Moro has not achieved the Commencement of Production and Sandstorm has not received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million from the Yamana silver stream, then the First Chapada Delivery Threshold and the Second Chapada Delivery Threshold will cease to be in effect and Sandstorm will continue to purchase 4.2% of Chapada's payable copper production (up to an annual maximum

of 3.9 million pounds of copper), until such time as Sandstorm has received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million, or Cerro Moro has achieved the Commencement of Production.

- 9 Under the terms of the Yamana silver stream, Sandstorm has agreed to purchase an amount of silver from Cerro Moro equal to 20% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 1.2 million ounces of silver), until Yamana has delivered to Sandstorm 7.0 million ounces of silver; then 9.0% of the silver produced thereafter. As part of the Yamana silver stream, through 2018, Sandstorm has also agreed to purchase an amount of silver from: (i) the Minera Florida mine in Chile equal to 38% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 200,000 ounces of silver); and (ii) the Chapada mine in Brazil equal to 52% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 100,000 ounces of silver).

— SHARE CAPITAL

As of August 3, 2017, the Company had 184,514,422 common shares outstanding. As disclosed previously, the funds from the issuance of share capital have been used to finance the acquisition of Gold Streams and royalties (recent acquisitions are described earlier in greater detail), with the net proceeds of the 2016 equity financings used to reduce the balance of the Company's revolving credit facility.

A summary of the Company's share purchase options as of August 3, 2017 are as follows:

Year of expiry	Number outstanding	Vested	Exercise price per share (range)	Weighted average exercise price per share ¹
2017	584,983	584,983	C\$ 11.78 – 18.33	C\$ 15.29
2018	199,481	199,481	2.90 – 11.31	5.03
2019	3,934,918	2,689,104	1.45 – 6.03	2.67
2020	1,284,000	428,005	3.60 – 3.64	3.61
2021	1,405,740	69,740	2.64 – 4.96	2.64
2022	839,130	839,130	4.84 – 15.00	4.87
	8,248,252	4,810,443		C\$ 4.77

¹ weighted average exercise price of options that are exercisable

A summary of the Company's warrants as of August 3, 2017 are as follows:

Number outstanding	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date
5,002,500	\$ 14.00	September 7, 2017
1,834,926	£ 0.717	May 6, 2018
3,000,000	\$ 4.50	March 23, 2020
15,000,000	\$ 3.50	October 27, 2020
5,043,900	\$ 4.00	November 3, 2020
29,881,326		

The Company has 1,905,164 Restricted Share Rights ("RSRs") outstanding as at August 3, 2017.

— KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The remuneration of directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company are as follows:

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Employee salaries and benefits	\$ 280	\$ 287	\$ 564	\$ 557
Share-based payments	646	512	1,288	1,029
Total key management compensation expense	\$ 926	\$ 799	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,586

— FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments which include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, receivables and other, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values at June 30, 2017. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value.

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is limited to cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, and receivables and other in the ordinary course of business. The Company's trade receivables and other is subject to the credit risk of the counterparties who own and operate the mines underlying Sandstorm's royalty portfolio. The Company's convertible debenture due from Trek is subject to Trek's credit risk and the Company's ability to realize on its security.

Currency Risk

Financial instruments that impact the Company's net income or other comprehensive income due to currency fluctuations include: cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, investments and trade and other payables denominated in Canadian dollars and Great British pounds. Based on the Company's Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) of the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar would increase (decrease) net income by \$0.8 million and other comprehensive income by \$4.0 million, respectively. Based on the Company's Great British pound denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) of the value of the Great British pound relative to the United States dollar would increase (decrease) net income by \$5.3 million.

Other Risks

Sandstorm holds common shares, convertible debentures, and warrants of other companies with a combined fair market value as at June 30, 2017 of \$81.8 million (December 31, 2016 – \$61.3 million). The daily exchange traded volume of these shares, including the shares underlying the warrants, may not be sufficient for the Company to liquidate its position in a short period of time without potentially affecting the market value of the shares. The Company is subject to default risk with respect to any debt instruments. The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding these investments in other mining companies. The Company does not actively trade these investments. Based on the Company's long-term investments held as at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) in the equity prices of these investments would increase (decrease) net income by \$2.2 million and other comprehensive income by \$4.9 million.

— RISKS TO SANDSTORM

The primary risk factors affecting the Company are set forth below. For additional discussion of risk factors, please refer to the Company's annual information form dated March 29, 2017, which is available on www.sedar.com.

Risks Relating to Mineral Projects

To the extent that they relate to the production of gold or applicable commodity from, or the operation of, the Chapada Mine, the Cerro Moro Project, the Diavik Mine, the Aurizona Mine, the Santa Elena Mine, the Karma Mine, the Ming Mine, the Black Fox Mine, the Bachelor Lake Mine, the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits, the Mt. Hamilton Project, the Gualcamayo Mine, the Emigrant Springs Mine, MWS, the San Andres Mine, the Prairie Creek Project, the Bracemac-McLeod Mine, the Hot Maden Project, the Hackett River Project, the Lobo-Marte Project, Agi Dagi and Kirazli or other royalties, interests or commodity streams in Sandstorm's portfolio (the "Mines"), the Company will be subject to the risk factors applicable to the operators of such Mines. Whether the Mines will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including cash costs associated with extraction and processing, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The Mines are also subject to other risks that could lead to their shutdown and closure including flooding and weather related events, the failure to receive permits or having existing permits revoked, collapse of mining infrastructure including tailings pond, as well as community or social related issues. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Mines becoming

uneconomic resulting in their shutdown and closure. The Company is not entitled to purchase gold, other commodities, receive royalties or receive economic benefit from its interest in the Hot Maden Project, if no gold or applicable commodity is produced from the Mines.

No Control Over Mining Operations

The Company has no contractual rights relating to the operation or development of the Mines. Except for any payments which may be payable in accordance with applicable completion guarantees or cash flow guarantees, the Company will not be entitled to any material compensation if these mining operations do not meet their forecasted gold or other production targets in any specified period or if the Mines shut down or discontinue their operations on a temporary or permanent basis. The Mines may not commence commercial production within the time frames anticipated, if at all, and there can be no assurance that the gold or other production from such properties will ultimately meet forecasts or targets. At any time, any of the operators of the Mines or their successors may decide to suspend or discontinue operations. The Company is subject to the risk that the Mines shut down on a temporary or permanent basis due to issues including, but not limited to economics, lack of financial capital, floods, fire, mechanical malfunctions, social unrest, expropriation and other risks. There are no guarantees the Mines will achieve commercial production, ramp-up targets or complete expansion plans. These issues are common in the mining industry and can occur frequently.

Government Regulations

The Mines are subject to various foreign laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, reclamation, historic and cultural resources preservation, mine safety and occupation health, handling, storage and transportation of hazardous substances and other matters. It is possible that the risks of expropriation, cancellation or dispute of licenses could result in substantial costs, losses and liabilities in the future. The costs of discovering, evaluating, planning, designing, developing, constructing, operating and closing the Mines in compliance with such laws and regulations are significant. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with compliance of such laws and regulations could become such that the owners or operators of the Mines would not proceed with the development of or continue to operate the Mines. Moreover, it is possible that future regulatory developments, such as increasingly strict environmental protection laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property and persons resulting from the Mines could result in substantial costs and liabilities in the future.

International Operations

The Chapada Mine and the Aurizona Mine are located in Brazil, the Santa Elena Mine is located in Mexico, the Emigrant Springs Mine and the Mt. Hamilton Project are located in the United States of America, the Gualcamayo Mine and the Cerro Moro Project are located in Argentina, MWS is located in South Africa, the Hugo North Extension and Heruga projects are located in Mongolia, the Karma Mine is located in Burkina Faso, the San Andres Mine is located in Honduras, the Hot Maden Project, Agi Dagi and Kirazli are located in Turkey, the Lobo-Marte Project is located in Chile, and each of the Diavik Mine, the Ming Mine, the Black Fox Mine, Bachelor Lake Mine, Prairie Creek Project, the Hackett River Project and the Bracemac-McLeod Mine are located in Canada and as such, the Mines are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, terrorism, international sanctions, hostage taking, military repression, crime, political instability, currency controls, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, labour unrest, the risks of war or civil unrest, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits, approvals and contracts, illegal mining, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and changing political conditions, and governmental regulations. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Mexico, Brazil, Mongolia, the United States of America, Burkina Faso, Argentina, Honduras, French Guiana, Chile, Turkey or Canada may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Mines in these countries. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use, mine safety and the rewarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. Any adverse developments with respect to Lidya, its cooperation or in its exploration, development, permitting and operation of the Hot Maden Project in Turkey may adversely affect the Company's 30% interest in the project. There are no assurances that the Company will be able to successfully convert its 30% interest in the Hot Maden Project into a commodity stream or royalty. Any changes or unfavorable assessments with respect to (i) the validity, ownership or existence of the Entrée concessions; as well as (ii) the validity or enforceability of Entrée's joint venture agreement with Oyu Tolgoi LLC may adversely affect the Company's profitability or profits realized under the Entrée Gold Stream. A failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the Mines.

Income Taxes

The Company has a subsidiary in Barbados, Sandstorm Gold (Barbados) Limited, which entered into Gold Streams in connection with the Aurizona, Karma, and Santa Elena transactions. No assurance can be given that new taxation rules will not be enacted or that existing rules will not be applied in a manner which could result in the Company's past and future profits being subject to increased levels of income tax. The Company's international transactions have not yet been audited by the Canada Revenue Agency, and should such transactions be audited, no assurances can be given that the tax matters will be resolved favorably. The Company's commodity streams and royalties in connection with Chapada, Cerro Moro, Diavik, Black Fox, Ming, Hugo North Extension and Heruga, MWS, Bachelor Lake, Mt. Hamilton, Prairie Creek, San Andres, Hot Maden Project, Hackett River Project, Lobo-Marte Project, Agi Dagi, Kirazli and Bracemac-McLeod transactions have been entered into directly by Canadian based subsidiaries and will therefore, be subject to Canadian, and/or U.S./international taxation, as the case may be. The Gualcamayo NSR was entered into through an Argentinian subsidiary and therefore, may be subject to Canadian, and/or Argentinian taxation, as the case may be. The Emigrant Springs NSR was entered into through a US subsidiary and therefore, may be subject to Canadian, and/or US taxation, as the case may be.

Gold and Silver Prices

The price of the common shares, warrants, and the Company's financial results may be significantly adversely affected by a decline in the price of gold and silver. The price of gold and silver fluctuates widely, especially in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including but not limited to, the sale or purchase of gold and silver by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold and silver producing countries throughout the world. In the event that the prevailing market price of gold is less than \$531 per ounce in the case of the Black Fox Gold Stream, \$500 per ounce in the case of the Bachelor Lake Gold Stream, \$364 or \$450 per ounce in the case of the Santa Elena Gold Stream, and \$220 per ounce in the case of the Hugo North Extension and Heruga Gold Stream, the purchase price will be the then prevailing market price per ounce of gold and the Company will not generate positive cash flow or earnings on those Gold Streams. Furthermore, if the gold or silver price drops below the cost of producing gold or silver at the Mines, then the Mines may not produce any gold or silver. As a result, the Company will not be entitled to purchase any gold or silver or receive an economic benefit.

Diamond Prices and Demand for Diamonds

The price of the common shares, warrants, and the Company's financial results may be significantly adversely affected by a decline in the price and demand for diamonds. Diamond prices fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors beyond

the control of the Company, including worldwide economic trends, worldwide levels of diamond discovery and production, and the level of demand for, and discretionary spending on, luxury goods such as diamonds. Low or negative growth in the worldwide economy, renewed or additional credit market disruptions, natural disasters or the occurrence of terrorist attacks or similar activities creating disruptions in economic growth could result in decreased demand for luxury goods such as diamonds, thereby negatively affecting the price of diamonds. Similarly, a substantial increase in the worldwide level of diamond production or the release of stocks held back during recent periods of lower demand could also negatively affect the price of diamonds. In each case, such developments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Copper Prices

The price of the common shares, warrants, and the Company's financial results may be significantly adversely affected by a decline in the price of copper. Copper prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including global supply and demand, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar to other currencies, interest rates, forward selling by producers, central bank sales and purchases, production and cost levels in major producing regions, global or regional political, economic or financial situations and a number of other factors. Furthermore, if the copper price drops below the cost of producing copper at the Mines, then the Mines may not produce any copper. As a result, the Company will not be entitled to purchase any copper or receive an economic benefit.

Solvency Risk of Counterparties

The price of the common shares and the Company's financial results may be significantly affected by the Mines operators' ability to continue as a going concern and have access to capital. The lack of access to capital could result in these companies entering bankruptcy proceedings and as a result, Sandstorm may not be able to realize any value from its respective streams or royalties.

— OTHER

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the periods presented. Notes 2 and 4 of the Company's 2016 annual consolidated financial statements describes all of the significant accounting policies as well as the significant judgments and estimates.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. The Company's system of disclosure controls and procedures includes, but is not limited to, the Disclosure Policy, the Code of Conduct, the Stock Trading Policy, Corporate Governance, the effective functioning of the Audit Committee and procedures in place to systematically identify matters warranting consideration of disclosure by the Audit Committee.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in the rules of the National Instrument 52-109 in Canada ("NI 52-109") and under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in the United States. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes:

- ↳ maintaining records, that in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- ↳ providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB;
- ↳ providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and
- ↳ providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements because of inherent limitations. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the Company's policies and procedures. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2017 based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2017, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective and no material weaknesses were identified.

Changes in Internal Controls

There were no changes in internal controls of the Company during the three months ended June 30, 2017 that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

- This MD&A and any exhibits attached hereto and incorporated herein, if any, contain “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the U.S. Securities exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and applicable Canadian and other securities legislation, concerning the business, operations and financial performance and condition of Sandstorm. Forward-looking information is provided as of the date of this MD&A and Sandstorm does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information, except as required by law.

Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. Forward-looking information is based on reasonable assumptions that have been made by Sandstorm as at the date of such information and is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Sandstorm to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: the impact of general business and economic conditions; the Chapada Mine, the Cerro Moro Project, the Ming Mine, the Gualcamayo Mine, the Karma Mine, the Emigrant Springs Mine, MWS, the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits, the mines underlying the Sandstorm portfolio of royalties, the Bachelor Lake Mine, the Diavik Mine, the Mt. Hamilton mine, the Prairie Creek Project, the San Andres Mine, the Hot Maden Project, the Hackett River Project, the Lobo-Marte Project, Agi Dagi and Kirazli or the Bracemac-McLeod Mine; the absence of control over mining operations from which Sandstorm will purchase gold and risks related to those mining operations, including risks related to international operations, government and environmental regulation, actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; problems inherent to the marketability of minerals; industry conditions, including fluctuations in the price of metals, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and fluctuations in interest rates; government entities interpreting existing tax legislation or enacting new tax legislation in a way which adversely affects Sandstorm; stock market volatility; competition; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risks to Sandstorm” herein and those risks described in the section entitled “Risk Factors” contained in Sandstorm’s most recent Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2016 available at www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov and incorporated by reference herein.

Forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, among other things, disclosure regarding: Sandstorm’s existing Gold Streams and royalties as well as its future outlook, the mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates for each of the Chapada Mine, the Cerro Moro Project, the Diavik Mine, the Aurizona Mine, the Gualcamayo Mine, the Emigrant Springs Mine, MWS, the Santa Elena Mine, the Ming Mine, the Black Fox Mine, the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits, the Karma Mine, the mines underlying the Sandstorm portfolio of royalties, the Bachelor Lake Mine, the Mt. Hamilton Mine, the Prairie Creek Project, the San Andres Mine, the Hot Maden Project, the Hackett River Project, the Lobo-Marte Project, Agi Dagi and Kirazli and the Bracemac-McLeod Mine. Forward-looking information is based on assumptions management believes to be reasonable, including but not limited to the continued operation of the mining operations from which Sandstorm will purchase gold, other commodity or receive royalties from, no material adverse change in the market price of commodities, that the mining operations will operate in accordance with their public statements and achieve their stated production outcomes, and such other assumptions and factors as set out therein.

Although Sandstorm has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For The Period Ended June 30, 2017

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(unaudited)
Expressed in U.S. Dollars (\$'000s)

Assets	Note	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 4,570	\$ 21,434
Restricted cash	13	51,928	-
Trade receivables and other		6,938	6,663
		\$ 63,436	\$ 28,097
Non-current			
Mineral, royalty and other interests	4	\$ 381,355	\$ 402,785
Investments	5	81,824	61,293
Deferred financing costs		1,671	1,935
Loans receivable	5	-	23,357
Deferred income tax assets		15,462	16,934
Receivables and other		1,809	481
Total assets		\$ 545,557	\$ 534,882
Liabilities			
Current			
Trade and other payables		\$ 6,477	\$ 4,289
Non-current			
Deferred income tax liabilities		2,969	3,288
		\$ 2,969	\$ 3,288
		\$ 9,446	\$ 7,577
Equity			
Share capital		\$ 573,290	\$ 573,085
Reserves		25,660	23,915
Deficit		(30,617)	(35,672)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(32,222)	(34,023)
		\$ 536,111	\$ 527,305
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 545,557	\$ 534,882

Contractual obligations (Note 11), Subsequent event (Note 13)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

“Nolan Watson”, Director “David De Witt”, Director

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Income

(unaudited)
Expressed in U.S. Dollars (\$'000s)

	Note	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Sales	12	\$ 11,835	\$ 10,858	\$ 24,696	\$ 19,362
Royalty revenue	12	4,231	4,851	10,194	9,731
		\$ 16,066	\$ 15,709	\$ 34,890	\$ 29,093
Cost of sales, excluding depletion		\$ 3,698	\$ 3,268	\$ 7,718	\$ 6,307
Depletion		7,680	7,196	15,946	12,426
Total cost of sales		\$ 11,378	\$ 10,464	\$ 23,664	\$ 18,733
Gross Profit		\$ 4,688	\$ 5,245	\$ 11,226	\$ 10,360
Expenses and other (income)					
▶ Administration expenses ¹	8	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,260	\$ 2,883	\$ 2,485
▶ Project evaluation ¹		1,145	1,394	2,313	2,542
▶ Foreign exchange (gain)		(1,929)	(52)	(1,984)	(15)
▶ Loss (gain) on revaluation of investments	5	862	(6,019)	(1,867)	(19,468)
▶ Finance income		(71)	(440)	(354)	(1,242)
▶ Finance expenses and other		447	1,619	779	3,011
▶ Mineral, royalty and other interests impairments	4 (c)	4,534	-	4,534	1,368
▶ Gain on settlement of loan receivable and mineral interest disposal		-	-	(2,210)	-
(Loss) income before taxes		\$ (1,847)	\$ 7,483	\$ 7,132	\$ 21,679
Current income tax expense	7	\$ 427	\$ 39	\$ 599	\$ 318
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	7	(365)	2,245	1,478	3,003
		62	2,284	2,077	3,321
Net (loss) income for the period		\$ (1,909)	\$ 5,199	\$ 5,055	\$ 18,358
Basic (loss) earnings per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13
Diluted (loss) earnings per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding					
▶ Basic	6 (e)	151,994,269	137,811,137	151,968,781	136,920,678
▶ Diluted	6 (e)	151,994,269	140,438,166	157,398,690	138,968,035
¹ Equity settled stock based compensation (a non-cash item) is included in administration expenses and project evaluation		\$ 943	\$ 772	\$ 1,891	\$ 1,556

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)
Expressed in U.S. Dollars (\$'000s)

	Note	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Net (loss) income for the period		\$ (1,909)	\$ 5,199	\$ 5,055	\$ 18,358
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the period					
Items that may subsequently be re-classified to net income:					
Currency translation differences		\$ 7	\$ 45	\$ 147	\$ 140
Items that will not subsequently be re-classified to net income:					
(Loss) gain on FVTOCI investments	5	(5,877)	6,990	1,331	15,584
Tax recovery on FVTOCI investments		30	682	323	856
Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the period		\$ (5,840)	\$ 7,717	\$ 1,801	\$ 16,580
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period		\$ (7,749)	\$ 12,916	\$ 6,856	\$ 34,938

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(unaudited)
Expressed in U.S. Dollars (\$'000s)

Cash flow from (used in):	Note	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Operating activities					
▶ Net (loss) income for the period		\$ (1,909)	\$ 5,199	\$ 5,055	\$ 18,358
Items not affecting cash:					
▶ Depletion and depreciation and financing amortization		8,037	7,384	16,490	12,835
▶ Mineral, royalty and other interests impairments		4,534	-	4,534	1,368
▶ Deferred income tax (recovery) expense		(365)	2,190	1,478	2,950
▶ Share-based payments		943	772	1,891	1,556
▶ Loss (gain) on revaluation of investments		862	(6,019)	(1,867)	(19,468)
▶ Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(2,006)	-	(2,006)	-
▶ Interest on loan receivable		-	(350)	(409)	(732)
▶ Loss (gain) on restructuring of mineral interest and loan receivable and other	5	32	827	(1,880)	827
▶ Changes in non-cash working capital	9	984	(1,068)	(236)	926
		\$ 11,112	\$ 8,935	\$ 23,050	\$ 18,620
Investing activities					
▶ Investment in restricted cash	13	\$ (51,928)	\$ -	\$ (51,928)	\$ -
▶ Proceeds from disposal of investments and other		11,591	12,772	11,591	12,754
▶ Proceeds from disposal of mineral, royalty and other interests		-	-	3,600	5,617
▶ Acquisition of mineral, royalty and other interests	4 (b)	(18)	(4,505)	(1,971)	(10,704)
▶ Acquisition of investments and other assets	5	(237)	(2,018)	(3,406)	(4,599)
		\$ (40,592)	\$ 6,249	\$ (42,114)	\$ 3,068
Financing activities					
▶ Bank debt drawn		\$ 16,000	\$ -	\$ 16,000	\$ -
▶ Bank debt repaid		(16,000)	(17,500)	(16,000)	(24,000)
▶ Proceeds on exercise of warrants, options and other		(30)	(13)	19	(63)
		\$ (30)	\$ (17,513)	\$ 19	\$ (24,063)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		\$ 2,042	\$ 127	\$ 2,181	\$ 143
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		\$ (27,468)	(2,202)	(16,864)	(2,232)
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning of the period		32,038	5,316	21,434	5,346
Cash and cash equivalents — end of the period		\$ 4,570	\$ 3,114	\$ 4,570	\$ 3,114

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 9)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

(unaudited)
Expressed in U.S. Dollars (\$'000s)

Note	Share Capital		Reserves		Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Number	Amount	Share Options and Restricted Stock Rights	Share Purchase Warrants			
At January 1, 2016	128,880,314	\$ 491,769	\$ 10,351	\$ 13,017	\$ (60,926)	\$ (51,560)	\$ 402,651
Options exercised 6 (b)	346,668	1,059	(273)	-	-	-	786
Vesting of restricted stock rights	1,159	13	(13)	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for acquisition of royalties and other	8,098,145	17,393	-	-	-	-	17,393
Share issuance costs	-	(59)	-	-	-	-	(59)
Share based payments	-	-	1,556	-	-	-	1,556
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	18,358	16,580	34,938
At June 30, 2016	137,326,286	\$ 510,175	\$ 11,621	\$ 13,017	\$ (42,568)	\$ (34,980)	\$ 457,265
Shares issued	12,921,400	57,500	-	-	-	-	57,500
Options exercised 6 (b)	1,169,734	6,550	(1,926)	-	-	-	4,624
Vesting of restricted stock rights	78,699	347	(347)	-	-	-	-
Acquisition and cancellation of common shares (normal course issuer bid)	(619,999)	(2,280)	-	-	-	-	(2,280)
Share issuance costs (net of deferred tax of \$1.0 million)	-	(2,748)	-	-	-	-	(2,748)
Shares issued for acquisition of royalties and other	1,055,162	3,541	-	-	-	-	3,541
Share based payments	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	1,550
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	6,896	957	7,853
At December 31, 2016	151,931,282	\$ 573,085	\$ 10,898	\$ 13,017	\$ (35,672)	\$ (34,023)	\$ 527,305
Vesting of restricted stock rights	39,654	128	(128)	-	-	-	-
Options exercised 6 (b)	23,333	69	(18)	-	-	-	51
Financing costs and other	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Share based payments	-	-	1,891	-	-	-	1,891
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	5,055	1,801	6,856
At June 30, 2017	151,994,269	\$ 573,290	\$ 12,643	\$ 13,017	\$ (30,617)	\$ (32,222)	\$ 536,111

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

June 30, 2017 | Expressed in U.S. Dollars

1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Sandstorm Gold Ltd. was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on March 23, 2007. Sandstorm Gold Ltd. and its subsidiary entities (collectively "Sandstorm", "Sandstorm Gold" or the "Company") is a resource-based company that seeks to acquire gold and other metals purchase agreements ("Gold Streams" or "Streams") and royalties from companies that have advanced stage development projects or operating mines. In return for making an upfront payment to acquire a Gold Stream or royalty, Sandstorm receives the right to purchase, at a fixed price per unit or at a variable price based on spot, a percentage of a mine's production for the life of the mine (in the case of a stream) or a portion of the revenue generated from the mine (in the case of a royalty).

The head office, principal address and registered office of the Company are located at Suite 1400, 400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3A6.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 3, 2017.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been

prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), applicable to preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard 34—Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Accordingly, certain disclosures included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB have been condensed or omitted. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company's interim results are not necessarily indicative of its results for a full year.

B Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in United States dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except as otherwise indicated.

3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A Fair Value Estimation

The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs of valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 | Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Investments in common shares and warrants held that have direct listings on an exchange are classified as Level 1.

Level 2 | Quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities. Investments in warrants and convertible debt instruments held that are not listed on an exchange are classified as Level 2.

Level 3 | Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. As required by IFRS 13, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

As at June 30, 2017:

In \$000s	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Un-observable inputs (Level 3)
Long-term investments				
► common shares held	\$ 48,536	\$ 48,536	\$ -	\$ -
► warrants	7,242	-	7,242	-
► convertible debt	26,046	-	26,046	-
	\$ 81,824	\$ 48,536	\$ 33,288	\$ -

As at December 31, 2016:

In \$000s	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Un-observable inputs (Level 3)
Long-term investments				
► common shares held	\$ 28,850	\$ 28,850	\$ -	\$ -
► warrants	3,404	-	3,404	-
► convertible debt	29,039	-	29,039	-
	\$ 61,293	\$ 28,850	\$ 32,443	\$ -

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments which include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, receivables and other, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values at June 30, 2017.

B Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is limited to cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, and receivables and other in the ordinary course of business. The Company's trade receivables and other is subject to the credit risk of the counterparties who own and operate the mines underlying Sandstorm's royalty portfolio. In order to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, the Company closely monitors its financial assets and maintains its cash deposits in several high-quality financial institutions. The Company's convertible debenture due from Trek Mining Inc. ("Trek") is subject to Trek's credit risk and the Company's ability to realize on its security.

C Currency Risk

Financial instruments that impact the Company's net income or other comprehensive income due to currency fluctuations include: cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables and other, investments and trade and other payables denominated in Canadian dollars and Great British pounds. Based on the Company's Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) of the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar would increase (decrease) net income by \$0.8 million and other comprehensive income by \$4.0 million, respectively. Based on the Company's Great British pound denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities, which were primarily comprised of restricted cash, at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) of the value of the Great British pound relative to the United States dollar would increase (decrease) net income by \$5.3 million (refer to note 13).

D Liquidity Risk

The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. In managing liquidity risk, the Company takes into account the entire \$110 million of available undrawn balance on its revolving credit facility, anticipated cash flows from operations and its holding of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.6 million (December 31, 2016 – \$21.4 million). Sandstorm holds common shares, convertible debentures, and warrants of other companies with a combined fair market value as at June 30, 2017, of \$81.8 million (December 31, 2016 – \$61.3 million). The daily exchange traded volume of these shares, including the shares underlying the warrants, may not be sufficient for the Company to liquidate its position in a short period of time without potentially affecting the market value of the shares.

E Other Price Risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk as a result of holding short and long-term investments in other mining companies. The Company does not actively trade these investments. The equity prices of these investments are impacted by various underlying factors including commodity prices. Based on the Company's short and long-term investments held as at June 30, 2017 a 10% increase (decrease) in the equity prices of these investments would increase (decrease) net income by \$2.2 million (December 31, 2016 – \$1.2 million) and other comprehensive income by \$4.9 million (December 31, 2016 – \$2.9 million).

4 MINERAL, ROYALTY AND OTHER INTERESTS**A Carrying Amount**

As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017:

In \$000s		Cost			Accumulated Depletion					Carrying Amount
		Opening	Net Additions (disposals)	Ending	Opening	Depletion ¹	Inventory depletion adjustment	Impairment	Ending	
Aurizona	BRA	\$ 11,033	\$ -	\$ 11,033	\$ 310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ 10,723
Bachelor Lake	CAN	23,972	-	23,972	19,339	2,455	209	-	22,003	1,969
Black Fox	CAN	37,761	-	37,761	24,395	948	314	-	25,657	12,104
Chapada	BRA	69,528	-	69,528	2,737	1,899	-	-	4,636	64,892
Diavik	CAN	53,111	-	53,111	11,792	2,849	-	-	14,641	38,470
Hugo North Extension and Heruga	MNG	35,351	-	35,351	-	-	-	-	-	35,351
Karma	BFA	26,289	-	26,289	2,619	1,309	409	-	4,337	21,952
Ming	CAN	20,068	2	20,070	8,585	60	-	-	8,645	11,425
Santa Elena	MEX	23,342	-	23,342	19,308	444	148	-	19,900	3,442
Yamana silver stream	ARG	74,234	-	74,234	1,427	1,074	-	-	2,501	71,733
Royalties ²		227,915	(1,173)	226,742	115,492	3,557	-	4,534	123,583	103,159
Other ³		10,725	-	10,725	4,540	34	16	-	4,590	6,135
Total⁴		\$ 613,329	\$ (1,171)	\$ 612,158	\$ 210,544	\$ 14,629	\$ 1,096	\$ 4,534	\$ 230,803	\$ 381,355

¹ Depletion during the period in the Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of \$15.9 million is comprised of depletion expense for the period of \$14.6 million, and \$1.3 million from the Inventory depletion adjustment as at December 31, 2016.

² Includes Bracemac-McLeod, Coringa, Mt. Hamilton, Paul Isnard, Prairie Creek, Ann Mason, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Sao Francisco, Thunder Creek, the Early Gold Deposit, Hot Maden, Hackett River, Lobo-Marté, Agi Dagi & Kirazli, Forrestania and other.

³ Includes Trek Mining (previously JDL) Stream and other.

⁴ Total mineral interest and royalties includes \$92.8 million of assets located in Canada, \$93.3 million in Argentina, \$79.0 million in Brazil, \$36.6 million in Mongolia, \$22.0 million in Burkina Faso, \$20.5 million in the United States, \$10.3 million in Turkey, \$3.9 million in South Africa, \$3.4 million in Mexico, \$5.2 million in French Guiana, \$5.7 million in Peru, \$3.1 million in Australia and \$5.6 million in other countries.

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2016:

In \$000s		Cost			Accumulated Depletion					Carrying Amount
		Opening	Net Additions (disposals)	Ending	Opening	Depletion	Inventory depletion adjustment	Impairment	Ending	
Aurizona	BRA	\$ 11,000	\$ 33	\$ 11,033	\$ 310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310	\$ 10,723
Bachelor Lake	CAN	22,671	1,301	23,972	14,678	4,411	250	-	19,339	4,633
Black Fox	CAN	37,758	3	37,761	22,117	2,011	267	-	24,395	13,366
Chapada	BRA	69,520	8	69,528	-	2,737	-	-	2,737	66,791
Diavik	CAN	53,111	-	53,111	6,273	5,519	-	-	11,792	41,319
Hugo North Extension and Heruga	MNG	42,493	(7,142)	35,351	-	-	-	-	-	35,351
Karma	BFA	21,174	5,115	26,289	-	2,095	524	-	2,619	23,670
Ming	CAN	20,068	-	20,068	7,622	792	171	-	8,585	11,483
Santa Elena	MEX	23,342	-	23,342	17,202	2,001	105	-	19,308	4,034
Yamana silver stream	ARG	74,229	5	74,234	-	1,427	-	-	1,427	72,807
Royalties ¹		206,724	21,191	227,915	106,393	6,592	-	2,507	115,492	112,423
Other ²		11,339	(614)	10,725	4,471	69	-	-	4,540	6,185
Total ³		\$ 593,429	\$ 19,900	\$ 613,329	\$ 179,066	\$ 27,654	\$ 1,317	\$ 2,507	\$ 210,544	\$ 402,785

¹ Includes Bracemac-McLeod, Coringa, Mt. Hamilton, Paul Isnard, Prairie Creek, Ann Mason, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Sao Francisco, Thunder Creek, Bomboré, the Early Gold Deposit, Hot Maden, Hackett River, Lobo-Marté, Agi Dagi & Kirazli, Forrestania and others.

² Includes Trek Mining (previously JDL) Stream and other.

³ Total Mineral, royalty and other interests includes \$99.7 million of assets located in Canada, \$95.2 million in Argentina, \$85.4 million in Brazil, \$36.6 million in Mongolia, \$26.8 million in Burkina Faso, \$21.4 million in the United States, \$10.3 million in Turkey, \$4.1 million in South Africa, \$4.0 million in Mexico, \$5.2 million in French Guiana, \$4.9 million in Peru, \$3.3 million in Australia and \$5.9 million in other countries.

B Other

Orezone [◀ UPDATE](#)

On January 26, 2017, Orezone Gold Corporation exercised its option to repurchase the royalty on the Bomboré gold project for \$3.6 million, representing a 20% premium to the original upfront payment.

C Impairments

A reduction in the mineral resource estimate for the Coringa gold project announced during the period prompted the Company to evaluate the carrying value of its royalty investment. As a result of this review, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$4.5 million. The recoverable amount of \$3.4 million was determined using a discounted cash flow model in estimating the fair value less costs of disposal. Key assumptions used in the cash flow forecast were: a 5 year mine life, a long term gold price of \$1,300 and a 6% discount rate.

5 INVESTMENTS

As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2017:

In \$000s	Fair Value January 1, 2017	Net Additions (Disposals)	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value June 30, 2017
Short-term investments				
► Convertible debt instruments ²	\$ 3,294	\$ (3,342)	\$ 48	\$ -
Total short-term investments	\$ 3,294	\$ (3,342)	\$ 48	\$ -
Non-current investments				
► Common shares ¹	\$ 28,850	\$ 18,355	\$ 1,331	\$ 48,536
► Warrants ²	3,404	2,320	1,518	7,242
► Convertible debt instruments ²	25,745	-	301	26,046
Total non-current investments	\$ 57,999	\$ 20,675	\$ 3,150	\$ 81,824
Total Investments	\$ 61,293	\$ 17,333	\$ 3,198	\$ 81,824

¹ Fair value adjustment recorded within Other Comprehensive Income for the period² Fair value adjustment recorded within Net Income for the period

On March 31, 2017, Luna Gold Corp (“Luna”) completed its previously announced merger with JDL Gold Corp creating Trek, a new multi-asset mining company. Concurrent with the closing of the transaction, the Loan Receivable that was owed by Luna to Sandstorm, in the amount of \$20 million plus accrued interest, was settled in common shares and warrants in Trek. The Company recognized a gain of \$1.8 million on the settlement of the debt.

As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2016:

In \$000s	Fair Value January 1, 2016	Net Additions (Disposals)	Fair Value Adjustment	Fair Value June 30, 2016
Common shares ¹	\$ 14,990	\$ (5,719)	\$ 15,584	\$ 24,855
Warrants ²	35	321	2,648	3,004
Convertible debt instruments ²	11,555	-	16,820	28,375
Total	\$ 26,580	\$ (5,398)	\$ 35,052	\$ 56,234

¹ Fair value adjustment recorded within Other Comprehensive Income for the period² Fair value adjustment recorded within Net Income for the period

6 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

A Shares Issued

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Under the Company's normal course issuer bid ("NCIB"), the Company is able until April 4, 2018, to purchase up to 7,597,730 common shares. The NCIB provides the Company with the option to purchase its common shares from time to time.

B Stock Options of the Company

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") whereby the Company may grant share options to eligible employees, officers, directors and consultants at an exercise price, expiry date, and vesting conditions to be determined by the Board of Directors. The maximum expiry date is five years from the grant date. All options are equity settled. The Option Plan permits the issuance of options which, together with the Company's other share compensation arrangements, may not exceed 8.5% of the Company's issued common shares as at the date of the grant.

A summary of the Company's options and the changes for the period are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2015	6,855,582	5.45
Granted	1,336,000	4.96
Exercised	(1,516,402)	(4.63)
Expired unexercised	(440,000)	(6.35)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016	6,235,180	4.71
Exercised	(23,333)	(2.93)
Options outstanding at June 30, 2017	6,211,847	4.72

The weighted-average share price, at the time of exercise, for those shares that were exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was C\$5.57 per share (C\$7.16 – year ended December 31, 2016). The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options as at June 30, 2017 was 2.85 years (3.35 years – as at December 31, 2016).

A summary of the Company's share purchase options
as of June 30, 2017 is as follows:

Number Outstanding	Exercisable	Exercise Price per Share		Expiry Date
27,000	27,000	C\$	18.33	August 22, 2017
5,850	5,850		18.33	October 4, 2017
402,133	402,133		16.35	December 11, 2017
150,000	150,000		11.78	December 21, 2017
10,875	10,875		11.31	February 19, 2018
3,625	3,625		10.62	March 1, 2018
12,375	12,375		8.89	December 13, 2018
25,000	25,000		6.03	May 16, 2019
2,952,739	1,706,925		2.93	November 13, 2019
1,084,000	361,338		3.60	December 9, 2020
200,000	66,667		3.64	December 22, 2020
1,336,000	-		4.96	December 12, 2021
2,250	2,250		15.00	March 30, 2022
6,211,847	2,774,038	C\$	5.75¹	

¹ Weighted average exercise price of options that are exercisable

C Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrants and the
changes for the period are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of the Warrants
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2015	29,307,173	29,307,173
Expired unexercised	(1,256,662)	(1,256,662)
Exercised	(4,111)	(4,111)
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017	28,046,400	28,046,400

A summary of the Company's warrants as of June 30, 2017 are as follows:

Number Outstanding	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date
5,002,500	\$14.00	September 7, 2017
3,000,000	\$4.50	March 23, 2020
15,000,000	\$3.50	October 27, 2020
5,043,900	\$4.00	November 3, 2020
28,046,400		

D Restricted Share Rights

The Company has a restricted share plan (the "Restricted Share Plan") whereby the Company may grant restricted share rights to eligible employees, officers, directors and consultants at an expiry date to be determined by the Board of Directors. Each restricted share right entitles the holder to receive a common share of the Company without any further consideration. The Restricted Share Plan permits the issuance of up to a maximum of 3,800,000 restricted share rights ("RSR").

As at June 30, 2017, the Company had 1,905,164 RSRs outstanding.

E Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the following:

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Net (loss) income for the period	\$ (1,909)	\$ 5,199	\$ 5,055	\$ 18,358
Basic weighted average number of shares	151,994,269	137,811,137	151,968,781	136,920,678
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13
Effect of dilutive securities				
▶ Stock options	-	1,614,115	1,718,747	1,133,255
▶ Warrants	-	22,788	2,300,140	-
▶ Restricted share rights	-	990,126	1,411,022	914,102
Diluted weighted average number of common shares	151,994,269	140,438,166	157,398,690	138,968,035
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13

The following table lists the number of stock options, warrants and RSRs excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices exceeded the average market value of the common shares of C\$5.46 during the period ended June 30, 2017 (June 30, 2016 – C\$4.49) or because a performance obligation had not been met as at June 30, 2017:

	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Stock Options	1,975,108	1,834,108	1,975,108	1,834,108
Warrants	13,046,400	24,169,054	8,002,500	29,246,918
RSRs	-	18,462	-	9,231

The Company has a net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2017; however, if the Company had net earnings, 1,537,005 stock options, 1,170,924 warrants and 1,352,608 RSRs would have been included in the computation of diluted weighted average number of common shares as they would have been dilutive.

7 INCOME TAXES

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the federal and provincial income tax rate to the net income before income taxes.

These differences result from the following items:

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
(Loss) Income before income taxes	\$ (1,847)	\$ 7,483	\$ 7,132	\$ 21,679
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.0%
Income tax (recovery) expense based on the above rates	\$ (480)	\$ 1,946	\$ 1,854	\$ 5,637
Increase (decrease) due to:				
▶ Non-deductible expenses and permanent differences	\$ 247	\$ 202	\$ 494	\$ 410
▶ Change in deductible temporary differences	-	329	-	849
▶ Change in unrecognized temporary differences	-	-	(34)	(1,642)
▶ Non-taxable portion of capital gain or loss	107	(799)	(470)	(2,531)
▶ Difference between statutory and foreign tax rates	76	(473)	268	(528)
▶ Other	112	1,079	(35)	1,126
Income tax expense	\$ 62	\$ 2,284	\$ 2,077	\$ 3,321

8 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The administration expenses for the Company are as follows:

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Corporate administration	\$ 342	\$ 407	\$ 744	\$ 776
Employee benefits and salaries	455	424	715	713
Professional fees	170	104	260	337
Depreciation	42	51	83	103
Administration expenses before share based compensation	\$ 1,009	\$ 986	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,929
Equity settled share based compensation (a non-cash expense)	538	274	1,081	556
Total administration expenses	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,260	\$ 2,883	\$ 2,485

9 SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Change in non-cash working capital:				
▶ Trade receivables and other	\$ 529	\$ (483)	\$ (600)	\$ (537)
▶ Trade and other payables	455	(585)	364	1,463
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 984	\$ (1,068)	\$ (236)	\$ 926
Significant non-cash transactions:				
▶ Shares issued for acquisition of mineral, royalty and other interests	\$ -	\$ 1,233	\$ -	\$ 16,159

10 KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

The remuneration of directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company are as follows:

In \$000s	3 Months Ended June 30, 2017	3 Months Ended June 30, 2016	6 Months Ended June 30, 2017	6 Months Ended June 30, 2016
Employee salaries and benefits	\$ 280	\$ 287	\$ 564	\$ 557
Share-based payments	646	512	1,288	1,029
Total key management compensation expense	\$ 926	\$ 799	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,586

11 CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In connection with its commodity streams, the Company has committed to purchase the following:

Stream	% of Life of Mine Gold or Relevant Commodity ^{5, 6, 7, 8, 9}	Per Ounce Cash Payment: lesser of amount below and the then prevailing market price of commodity (unless otherwise noted) ^{1, 2, 3, 4}
Bachelor Lake	20%	\$500
Black Fox	8%	\$531
Chapada	4.2%	30% of copper spot price
Entrée Gold	5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga	\$220
Karma	26,875 ounces over 5 years and 1.625% thereafter	20% of gold spot price
Ming	25% of the first 175,000 ounces of gold produced, and 12% thereafter	\$nil
Santa Elena	20%	\$364
Yamana silver stream	Varies	30% of silver spot price

¹ Subject to an annual inflationary adjustment except for Ming.

² For the Entrée Gold Stream, after approximately 8.6 million ounces of gold have been produced from the joint venture property, the price increases to \$500 per gold ounce.

³ For the Entrée silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga which the Company can purchase for the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$5 per ounce of silver until 40.3 million ounces of silver have been produced from the entire joint venture property. Thereafter, the purchase price will increase to the lesser of the prevailing market price and \$10 per ounce of silver.

⁴ For the Santa Elena Gold Stream, the Company can purchase for a per ounce cash payment equal to (i) the lesser of \$364 and the then prevailing market price of gold for the open-pit mine and (ii) the lesser of \$364 and the then prevailing market price of gold until 50,000 ounces of gold have been delivered to Sandstorm (inclusive of ounces already received from open-pit production), at which time the on-going per ounce payments will increase to the lesser of \$450 and the then prevailing market price of gold for the underground mine.

⁵ For the Entrée Gold and silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 5.62% on Hugo North Extension and 4.26% on Heruga if the minerals produced are contained below 560 meters in depth.

⁶ For the Entrée Gold and silver stream, percentage of life of mine is 8.43% on Hugo North Extension and 6.39% on Heruga if the minerals produced are contained above 560 meters in depth.

⁷ For the Entrée copper stream, the Company has committed to purchase an amount equal to 0.42% of the copper produced from the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits. If the minerals produced are contained above 560 meters in depth, then the commitment increases to 0.62% for

both the Hugo North Extension and Heruga deposits. Sandstorm will make ongoing per pound cash payments equal to the lesser of \$0.50 and the then prevailing market price of copper, until 9.1 billion pounds of copper have been produced from the entire joint venture property. Thereafter, the on-going per pound payments will increase to the lesser of \$1.10 and the then prevailing market price of copper.

- 8 For the Chapada copper stream, the Company has committed to purchase an amount equal to 4.2% of the copper produced (up to an annual maximum of 3.9 million pounds of copper) until Yamana has delivered 39 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm; then 3.0% of the copper produced until, on a cumulative basis, Yamana has delivered 50 million pounds of copper to Sandstorm; then 1.5% of the copper produced thereafter, for the life of the mine. If Cerro Moro has not achieved the Commencement of Production and Sandstorm has not received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million from the Yamana silver stream, then the First Chapada Delivery Threshold and the Second Chapada Delivery Threshold will cease to be in effect and Sandstorm will continue to purchase 4.2% of Chapada's payable copper production (up to an annual maximum of 3.9 million pounds of copper), until such time as Sandstorm has received cumulative pre-tax cash flow equal to \$70 million, or Cerro Moro has achieved the Commencement of Production.
- 9 Under the terms of the Yamana silver stream, Sandstorm has agreed to purchase an amount of silver from Cerro Moro equal to 20% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 1.2 million ounces of silver), until Yamana has delivered to Sandstorm 7.0 million ounces of silver; then 9.0% of the silver produced thereafter. As part of the Yamana silver stream, through 2018, Sandstorm has also agreed to purchase an amount of silver from: (i) the Minera Florida mine in Chile equal to 38% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 200,000 ounces of silver); and (ii) the Chapada mine in Brazil equal to 52% of the silver produced (up to an annual maximum of 100,000 ounces of silver).

12 SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's reportable operating segments, which are components of the Company's business where separate financial information is available and which are evaluated on a regular basis by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who is the Company's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of assessing performance, are summarized in the tables below:

For the three months ended June 30, 2017

In \$000s	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	(Loss) income before taxes	Cash from operations
Bachelor Lake, Canada	\$ 2,331	\$ 121	\$ 926	\$ 1,326	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 1,674
Black Fox, Canada	1,328	-	559	497	-	272	546
Chapada, Brazil	2,525	-	770	921	-	834	1,755
Diavik, Canada	-	997	-	1,459	-	(462)	1,497
Karma, Burkina Faso	1,578	-	315	786	-	477	1,263
Ming, Canada	144	-	-	60	-	84	144
Santa Elena, Mexico	2,536	-	730	231	-	1,575	1,850
Yamana silver stream, Argentina	1,285	-	389	641	-	255	896
Other Royalties ¹	-	3,113	-	1,724	4,534	(3,145)	3,580
Other	108	-	9	35	-	64	95
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	(2,001)	(2,188)
Consolidated	\$ 11,835	\$ 4,231	\$ 3,698	\$ 7,680	\$ 4,534	\$ (1,847)	\$ 11,112

¹ Where a mineral interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and represents a royalty on gold, silver or other metal, the Royalty interest has been summarized under Other Royalties. Other Royalties includes royalty revenue from Bracemac-McLeod, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Thunder Creek, Forrestania and Sheerness. Includes royalty revenue from royalty interests located in Canada of \$1.1 million, in the United States of \$1.1 million, in South and Central America of \$0.7 million and other of \$0.2 million.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016

In \$000s	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	Income (loss) before taxes	Cash from operations
Bachelor Lake, Canada	\$ 1,945	\$ 138	\$ 782	\$ 826	\$ -	\$ 475	\$ 975
Black Fox, Canada	1,121	-	477	407	-	237	525
Chapada, Brazil	1,144	-	349	561	-	234	795
Diavik, Canada	-	1,825	-	2,008	-	(183)	1,725
Karma, Burkina Faso	1,550	-	311	786	-	453	1,239
Ming, Canada	368	-	-	105	-	263	368
Santa Elena, Mexico	3,762	-	1,059	676	-	2,027	2,703
Yamana silver stream, Argentina	968	-	290	491	-	187	678
Other Royalties ¹	-	2,888	-	1,336	-	1,552	1,941
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	2,238	(2,014)
Consolidated	\$ 10,858	\$ 4,851	\$ 3,268	\$ 7,196	\$ -	\$ 7,483	\$ 8,935

¹ Where a mineral interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and represents a royalty on gold, silver or other metal, the Royalty interest has been summarized under Other Royalties. Other royalties includes royalty revenue from Bracemac-McLeod, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Thunder Creek, Copper Mountain and Sheerness. Includes royalty revenue from royalty interests located in Canada of \$0.9 million, in the United States of \$0.5 million, and other of \$1.5 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017

In \$000s	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	Income (loss) before taxes	Cash from operations
Bachelor Lake, Canada	\$ 4,458	\$ 230	\$ 1,806	\$ 2,705	\$ -	\$ 177	\$ 2,876
Black Fox, Canada	3,211	-	1,377	1,214	-	620	1,793
Chapada, Brazil	5,246	-	1,577	1,899	-	1,770	3,669
Diavik, Canada	-	3,163	-	2,849	-	314	3,194
Karma, Burkina Faso	3,589	-	715	1,833	-	1,041	2,972
Ming, Canada	505	-	-	231	-	274	505
Santa Elena, Mexico	5,486	-	1,606	549	-	3,331	3,649
Yamana silver stream, Argentina	2,093	-	628	1,074	-	391	1,465
Other Royalties ¹	-	6,801	-	3,557	4,534	(1,290)	6,924
Other	108	-	9	35	-	64	95
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	440	(4,092)
Consolidated	\$ 24,696	\$ 10,194	\$ 7,718	\$ 15,946	\$ 4,534	\$ 7,132	\$ 23,050

¹ Where a mineral interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and represents a royalty on gold, silver or other metal, the Royalty interest has been summarized under Other Royalties. Other royalties includes royalty revenue from Bracemac-McLeod, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Thunder Creek, Copper Mountain, Forrestania and Sheerness. Includes royalty revenue from royalty interests located in Canada of \$2.6 million, in the United States of \$1.9 million, in South and Central America of \$1.9 million and other of \$0.4 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2016

In \$000s	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Impairment of Mineral, royalty and other interests	Income (loss) before taxes	Cash from operations
Bachelor Lake, Canada	\$ 3,925	\$ 238	\$ 1,629	\$ 1,520	\$ -	\$ 1,014	\$ 2,208
Black Fox, Canada	2,708	-	1,173	1,004	-	531	1,416
Chapada, Brazil	2,288	-	703	1,113	-	472	1,585
Diavik, Canada	-	3,125	-	2,876	-	249	2,901
Karma, Burkina Faso	1,550	-	311	786	-	453	1,239
Ming, Canada	368	-	-	105	-	263	368
Santa Elena, Mexico	7,153	-	2,090	1,340	-	3,723	5,063
Yamana silver stream, Argentina	1,325	-	397	685	-	243	928
Other Royalties ¹	-	6,368	-	2,982	1,368	2,018	6,558
Other	45	-	4	15	-	26	40
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	12,687	(3,686)
Consolidated	\$ 19,362	\$ 9,731	\$ 6,307	\$ 12,426	\$ 1,368	\$ 21,679	\$ 18,620

¹ Where a mineral interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and represents a royalty on gold, silver or other metal, the Royalty interest has been summarized under Other Royalties. Other royalties includes royalty revenue from Bracemac-McLeod, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Thunder Creek, Copper Mountain and Sheerness. Includes royalty revenue from royalty interests located in Canada of \$2.0 million, in the United States of \$0.8 million, and other of \$3.6 million.

Total assets as of:

In \$000s	June 30, 2017 ¹	December 31, 2016 ¹
Aurizona	\$ 10,723	\$ 10,723
Bachelor Lake	2,489	5,268
Black Fox	12,773	13,946
Chapada	64,892	66,791
Diavik	39,569	42,450
Entrée	35,351	35,351
Karma	22,523	24,389
Ming	11,424	11,653
Santa Elena	4,059	4,345
Yamana silver stream	71,734	72,807
Other Royalties ²	105,272	114,662
Other ³	6,160	6,190
Corporate	158,588	126,307
Consolidated	\$ 545,557	\$ 534,882

¹ Includes related accounts receivables and payables in relation to the respective properties.

² Where a mineral interest represents less than 10% of the Company's sales, gross margin or aggregate asset book value and represents a royalty on gold, silver or other metal, the Royalty interest has been summarized under Other Royalties. Includes Bracemac-McLeod, Coringa, Mt. Hamilton, Paul Isnard, Prairie Creek, Ann Mason, Gualcamayo, Emigrant Springs, Mine Waste Solutions, San Andres, Thunder Creek, Hot Maden, Hackett River, Lobo-Marté, Agi Dagi & Kirazli and other.

³ Includes Trek Mining (previously JDL) Stream and other.

13 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 3, 2017, Sandstorm completed its previously announced arrangement to acquire all the issued and ordinary share capital of Mariana Resources Ltd. (“Mariana”) (that Sandstorm did not already own) (the “Arrangement”). Under the terms of the Arrangement and as consideration for the acquisition, the Company issued 32,685,228 common shares and paid an additional \$47.3 million in cash. The transaction is anticipated to be accounted for as an asset acquisition.

The difference between the \$51.9 million of restricted cash as at June 30, 2017 and the \$47.3 million that was ultimately paid out in consideration under the Arrangement, was returned to the Company and became available for general purposes.