

Sunset Cove Mining Inc.

Management's, Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2015 and 2014

GENERAL INFORMATION

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial position and of the results of operations is the responsibility of management and has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of Sunset Cove Mining Inc. ("Sunset" or the "Company") on February 29, 2016.

Sunset was incorporated as a private company by Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the British Columbia Business Corporation Act on December 4, 2007. On December 3, 2010 the Company changed its name from Numine to Sunset Cove Mining Inc. The principal activities of Sunset and its subsidiary are the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Peru and Canada.

The Company's shares are listed under the symbol SSM on the TSX Venture Exchange. Sunset announced on October 9, 2014 that it has decided to end its listing on the Bolsa de Valores de Lima ("BVL") in Peru. The registered office of the Company is located at 36 Toronto Street, Suite 1000, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the condensed unaudited interm consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 and the audited consolidated financial statements of Sunset for the twelve month period ended March 31, 2015 and with the related notes attached thereto. These consolidated financial statements, including comparative figures have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS statement of financial position at April 1, 2010 and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

The MD&A is provided to enable the reader to assess material changes in financial position and results of operations for the period ended December 31, 2015, in comparison to the corresponding period last year. This MD&A is also intended to supplement and complement the audited consolidated financial statements of Sunset and accompanying notes for the period ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The MD&A is prepared in conformity with NI 51-102F1 and unless expressly stated otherwise, all references to dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A for the quarter ended December 31, 2015 may contain or refer to certain forward-looking statements relating, but not limited to, the Company's expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "intend", "estimate", "may", and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance.

Forward-looking information is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Current shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested forward-looking statements.

Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Sunset undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

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GOING CONCERN DISCLOSURE

The business of mining exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values. Although Sunset has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, aboriginal claims and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Several adverse conditions and events cast substantial doubt upon the validity of this assumption. Sunset is not currently generating any revenue from its operations and for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a net comprehensive loss of \$55,179 (December 31, 2014 - \$132,831) and an accumulated deficit of \$9,182,508 (March 31, 2015 - \$9,024,702). Its ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon its ability to fund its working capital, complete the development of its explorations, and eventually to generate positive cash flows from operations. Management plans to explore all alternatives possible, including joint ventures, debt and equity financings, and merger opportunities.

The interim consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

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CORPORATE OVERVIEW

On December 3, 2010, Numine Resources Ltd. ("Numine") announced that its Qualifying Transaction involving the acquisition of all issued and outstanding securities of Sunset Cove Mining Inc. ("Sunset Cove") was closed under an amalgamation with a wholly owned subsidiary of Numine.

The following individuals were appointed to the Company's board of directors: Lorne Woods, Marc Blais, Jason Mychasiw, Arnaldo T. Leon and Stephen Roebuck.

The board has appointed Lorne Woods as President and Chief Executive Officer, Marc Blais as Chief Operating Officer, Jacques Arsenault as Chief Financial Officer, and Greta Castillo as General Manager in Peru.

Sunset is headquartered in Toronto, Ontario, with an office in Montreal, Québec. The company also has a wholly owned Peruvian subsidiary, Minera Sunset Del Peru S.A.C based in Lima.

Sunset is a junior mineral exploration and development company dedicated to maximizing shareholder value through the acquisition and exploration of precious metal properties. The Company strategy is to build value through the acquisition, exploration and development of polymetallic precious metal and graphite properties with excellent value potential to the point where they become attractive acquisitions or joint venture targets.

Sunset's project generation strategy is based on acquiring properties in proven mining districts, by going to geological formations where proven mineral exploration and extraction success continues. This means that all of the Company's projects are located near the necessary infrastructure of roads, water and electricity.

The Company was founded in 2008 by Lorne Woods and Marc Blais to take advantage of the mining and exploration opportunities available in Peru and Quebec, Canada. These are opportunities which Marc Blais came to know about as a result of the contacts he made during his 18 years and counting of doing business in Peru. Together Lorne Woods and Marc Blais have 35 years of experience managing mining companies and in the financing of private and public companies. They also have access to a handpicked international network of private investors, brokers, portfolio managers and institutional funds.

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Carolay Silver Property

The Carolay Polymetallic Silver Property located in the region of La Libertad in the north of Peru. The Company currently owns 1,214 hectares. The objectives of this project are surface exploration work, drilling and underground exploration work. On January 10, 2010, Sunset Cove signed through its subsidiary Minera Sunset Del Peru S.A.C., a Mining Concessions Option Agreement for 90% of the shares and right of seven (7) mining concessions totaling 2,747 Ha called the Carolay Property. The option term was for five (5) years and expired on January 22, 2014. Minera Sunset Del Peru S.A.C. agreed to pay to the titleholders a total amount of US\$800,000 in five yearly installments, of which the first installment of US\$100,000, the second of US\$100,000 and the third installment of US\$200,000 have been paid. The fourth installment of US\$200,000 (due in April, 2013) and the fifth installment were never paid and the contract was cancelled in 2014 after a few months of discussion.

The company decided to concentrate its efforts on the extension of the most promising structures namely the Maria and Lindsay veins/structures, reducing the size of the property to 1,214 Ha which it owns. It consequently accepted to no longer pursue or maintain the balance of the property which it had earlier optioned.

Lac Guéret West Graphite Property

On May 24, 2013 Sunset signed a mineral option agreement for 100% of the 10,800 hectare Lac Guéret West Graphite Property in north-eastern Quebec. The terms of the option require a payment of \$15,000 (accrued) and the issuance of 1,700,000 Units of Sunset (completed August 7, 2013) at \$0.05 for a total acquisition price of \$100,000. Each Unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share for twenty four months following the approval by the regulatory authorities at a price of \$0.10 per share).

Sunset must make \$200,000 in exploration and/or development work on the Property within 12 months after regulatory approval. Sunset Cove shall pay a net smelter royalty ("NSR") of 2% on all metals produced from the property and at any time have the right to buy back 1% of the NSR by paying \$1,000,000 to the vendors.

In August 2014 the agreement with the property owner has been renegotiated to defer the \$15,000 payment by 6 months and postpone, by one year, the requisite exploration and/or development work.

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Lac Guéret North Graphite Property

On October 9, 2014 Sunset announced that it has signed a Mineral Option Agreement with a group of Quebec prospectors to purchase, by way of an option agreement, 100% of the Lac Guéret North Graphite Property in northeastern Quebec. This transaction means that Sunset Cove now owns 10,900 hectares in the Lac Guéret mining camp that is home to the Mason Graphite discovery. The terms of the option require a payment of \$ 90,000 that is payable in shares and in three installments over the next twelve months. The details of the \$90,000 purchase are a first payment of \$30,000 that will be paid by issuing 600,000 shares at \$0.05 on TSX approval of the transaction; \$30,000 will be paid in shares, at the market price, six months after the approval of the TSX and \$30,000 will be paid in shares, at the market price, twelve months after the approval of the TSX. If the company keeps the property, it will have to pay an additional \$60,000 in two installments \$30,000 that will be paid in shares, at the market price, eighteen months after the approval of the TSX and \$30,000 that will be paid in shares, at the market price, twenty four months after the first approval by the TSX.

B&W Milling Inc.

Sunset has founded B&W in January 2014 to leverage its intellectual capital and experience by seizing a strategic opportunity in the Peruvian mining industry where milling facilities are geographically distant from small mining activity.

Sunset owns 24% of B&W at December 31, 2015 (24% - March 31, 2015) with 5,000,000 shares evaluated at \$0.02. The investment has been accounted as an investment in an equity accounted investee.

The only large scale milling operations in Peru are located in the southern part of the country. B&W intends to build and operate a gold ore milling operation in northern Peru, close to established working small mines. Simple logistics, the elimination of onerous transportation costs, dictate the operation's success and potential profitability.

B&W intends to set up shop in, La Libertad, which is roughly 560 kms north of Lima. B&W's major competition is Dynacor's milling operation located in Nasca, roughly 457 kms to the south of Lima and two Peruvian milling companies located in Chala, south of Nasca. Mining operations using B&W's proposed milling operations in the north would benefit by eliminating more than a thousand kilometers of expensive transportation costs.

B&W is now seeking the capital required to build a gold milling operation in La Libertad, Peru.

La Pause Gold Property

On December 24, 2014 Sunset announced that it has finalized agreements to acquire 100% of the La Pause Property owned by Cartier Resources. The La Pause Gold property is made up of 36 claims, covering 1, 598 ha. is located only 2 km from the Mouska Mine, currently owned by Iamgold, and very close to two mining centers where mining activity has been going on for 100+ years; the Doyon-Bousquet-La Ronde gold mining complex and the prolific Larder Lake-Cadillac Break area.

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Lac des Vents

Sunset announced on January 27, 2015 that it has finalized an agreement to option 100% of the Lac des Vents property owned by Laurier Gold Corporation, a privately held company. The Lac des Vents acquisition is for 1.1 million shares and a cash payment of \$ 40,000 to be paid nine months from the closing of the transaction. Only when Sunset Cove Mining issues Laurier Gold Shareholders both the shares and cash aspects will Laurier Gold transfer 100% ownership of the claims making up the Lac des Vents property. Laurier Gold will retain a 2% NSR that can be reduced to 1% for a payment of \$500,000 on a portion of the property. One of these two agreements has them retaining a 2% NSR that can be reduced to 1% for a payment of \$500,000.

The Lac des Vents property, is made up of 44 claims and covering 2,516 ha. it is located approximately 60 Kms southwest of the city of Chibougamau and accessible regional highways and thereafter from the town of Chapais, for about 30 Kms to the south on gravel roads. The property is accessible year round by pick-up truck via gravel forestry roads. The property is situated roughly 40 km from the eastern end of the two hundred kilometre-long, east-west trending, Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt. This belt forms part of the Northern Volcanic Zone, which contains the Mattagami VMS camp, the Langlois VMS zinc-silver deposit (110 km SW of the Lac des Vents property), Metanor's Bachelor Lake gold mine (89 km west of the Lac des Vents property) and the past producing Joe Mann gold mine (34km east of the Lac des Vents property). This transaction and the related share issuances are subject to approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Steve Park, P. Geo. and Alain Beauregard P. Geo. (before September 1, 2012) and Mike Dufresne, P. Geo. from Apex Geoscience (from September 1, 2012), are the Qualified Persons for the geological information contained in Sunset's public disclosures including press releases and are the Qualified Persons within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

Michelle Deakin, M.Sc., P. Geo., of APEX Geoscience, is the Qualified Person for the geological information contained in Sunset's public disclosures including press releases for the Lac des Vents acquisition.

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FINANCIAL POSITION AND LIQUIDITY

The financial position of Sunset at December 31, 2015 is:

	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$	\$
Current assets	346,988	8,193	347,334
Non-current assets	37,326	37,389	67,843
Total assets	384,314	45,582	115,177
Current liabilities	1,712,406	1,616,843	552,100
Non-current liabilities	-	-	837-204
Shareholder's Equity	(1,326,132)	(1,571,261)	(1,274,127)
Total liabilities and Equity	386,274	45,582	115,177
Working capital	(1,365,418)	(1,608,650)	(504,766)

Cash at December 31, 2015 was at \$346,988 compared to \$Nil at March 31, 2015. The Company raised \$426,564.98 in flow-through financing. Cash includes in-trust net \$333,908 (less finance charges and advances) to cover Flow-through expenses (see Note13-vii in the accompanied interim consolidated financial statements). As of December 31, 2015, Sunset had a working capital deficit of \$1,365,418 compared to \$1,608,650 at March 31, 2015.

The working capital deficit is on account of a challenging environment in the capital markets and ability to raise new funds. The company has undertaken a number of initiatives during these challenging times to continue to operate as a going concern:

- Significant cost cutting initiative by reducing personnel
- Spending freeze on most exploration activities
- Debt converted to shares
- Partial conversion of board dues owing to shares in the Company
- Loan to the Company by one of the Officers
- Loan to the Company by two of the Directors

Cash remains low and total liabilities still remain high and the Company's ability to continue to operate is dependent on its ability to raise funds in the capital markets. We also note that while the working capital deficit is \$1,365,418 as at December 31, 2015, current liabilities included in this figure that are considered related total \$57,883 due to the associate (B&W Milling) .

The loan payable is in the amount of \$100,937 as at December 31, 2015 (March 31, 2015 - \$98,725), is unsecured, payable on demand. A total of \$34,327 of the loans bear interest of 6.5% per annum.

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Cash flows used in operating activities for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015, were \$37,158 compared to \$86,319 used in the same period ended December 31, 2014. The net loss for the period was \$138,750 in 2015 compared to \$418,575 in 2014 for the same nine months.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015, were \$1Nil compared to \$Nil for the same periods ended December 31, 2014.

Cash flows from financing activities for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015, was \$383,908 compared to \$94,269 for the same period ended December 31, 2014. The variance between the two periods comes from net proceeds from share issuance \$383,908 in 2015, less a payment advances from associate of \$6,731.

Other current assets (excluding cash) at December 31, 2015 were \$1,0960 compared to \$8,193 at March 31, 2015. Other current assets are Canadian sales tax receivable.

Net equipment at December 31, 2015 was \$Nil compared to \$Nil at March 31, 2015. There was no acquisition of capital assets during the nine-month period ending December 31, 2015. The Company has decided to write-off all equipment that are located in Peru in the year ended March 31, 2015.

The investment in associate at December 31, 2015 was \$37,326 compared to \$37,389 at March 31, 2015. The Company owns 5,000,000 shares (evaluated at \$0.02) in B&W Milling Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015.

The Company's share of loss in its equity accounted investee for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015 was \$48 (March 31, 2015 - \$28,295). Summary financial information for the equity accounted investee, not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by the Company is as follows:

	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Ownership	24%	24%	24%
Total Assets	57,941	58,002	58,457
Total Liabilities	5,566	5,364	5,323
Net Loss	(201)	(117,897)	(117,313)

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The reconciliation of the investment is as follows:

	\$
Balance, beginning of the period	
Acquisition cost	100,000
Share of loss of the investee	(34,316)
Balance March 31, 2014	65,684
Share of loss of the investee	(28,295)
Balance March 31, 2014	37,389
Share of loss of the investee	(7)
Balance for the period ending June 30, 2015	37,382
Share of loss of the investee	(7)
Balance for the period ending September 30, 2015	37,375
Share of loss of the investee	48
Balance for the period ending December 31, 2015	37,326

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$1,553,586 at December 31, 2015 compared to \$1,441,434 at March 31, 2015. Included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities is an amount of \$908,504 (March 31, 2015 - \$816,996) due to related parties of the Company.

Shareholders' Equity was negative \$1,326,132 at December 31, 2015 compared to negative \$1,571,261 at March 31, 2015. The detail of the Shareholders' Equity is:

	December 31, 2015 \$	March 31, 2015 \$	December 31, 2014 \$
Share capital	7,114,123	6,730,214	6,637,714
Contributed surplus	664,709	664,709	664,709
	7,778,832	7,394,923	7,302,423
Accumulated comprehensive gain	77,544	58,518	75,554
Deficit	(9,182,508)	(9,024,702)	(8,651,104)
	(9,104,964)	(8,966,184)	(8,576,550)
	(1,326,132)	(1,571,261)	(1,274,127)

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The Company is pursuing its strategy to reduce its liabilities and expects that this process will be terminated shortly and prior to March 31, 2016. In particular:

(i) The Company has entered into agreements with almost all of its trade creditors that were authorized to complete the settlement of debts pursuant to the partial revocation order. Upon completion and acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange, a total of up to \$116,228, will be removed from the liabilities of the company in exchange for 2,324,555 shares issued at \$0.05 per share.

(ii) Upon authorization by the governing securities authorities, the Company expects to further reduce its liabilities by an additional \$60,000 dollars in exchange for 1,200,000 shares at \$0.05 per share.

(iii) In addition, members of management, board members and certain professional services providers have previously agreed to reduce or eliminate the amounts owed to them by the Company reducing the debt of \$914,966 by \$823,469, to \$91,497.

Along with the adjustments for certain claims which have been prescribed by law, or certain proposed transactions and upon completion of the foregoing it is anticipated that accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2015 of \$1,553,586, will be reduced by \$1,489,665 to \$63,921.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Common shares

On August 12, 2014, the shareholders of the Company approved a one-for-ten consolidation of the common shares of the Company. All references to share and per share amounts in these consolidated financial statements are references to post-consolidation shares. As a result, comparative figures have been adjusted as if the consolidation had occurred since inception. As at December 31, 2014, the issued and outstanding common shares were reduced in the ratio of ten voting shares for one new share, and total number of shares was consolidated from 104,399,614 to 10,439,960 resulting in a 1 share adjustment to account for partial shares. As a result of the consolidation, basic and fully diluted net (loss) per common shares have been retrospectively adjusted.

The weighted average number of shares outstanding as at December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2015 is 12,314,651 (December 31, 2014 – 10,439,960) and there are 16,109,960 common shares outstanding at the date of this report. Sunset has the following authorized capital as at December 31, 2015: *Authorized:* An unlimited of common shares without par value:

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Common Shares Issued:

- On September 6, 2012 Sunset completed a private placement of 2,951,809 Units issued in two tranches. Each Unit is comprised of one (1) common share of the Company at \$0.105 (Canadian dollar) per share and one half (1/2) share purchase warrant, with each share purchase warrant being exchangeable for one common share each at a price of \$0.18. The Warrant is subject to an "Acceleration Right". The warrants expire 18 months from closing of the financing, subject to an Acceleration Right in favor of the Company if the underlying shares close at a trading price of \$0.25 or higher for five (5) consecutive trading days, in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange. Kallpa Securities SAB of Lima, Peru ("Kallpa") acted as agent in the offering of Sunset's shares to qualified South American investors on a commercially reasonable best-efforts basis. The private placement was recorded for net proceeds of \$306,265 including a cash commission of 7% in the amount of \$3,675. Executives and directors subscribed for 145,238 units in the placement. An amount of \$191,867 was allocated to share capital and \$118,073 to warrants.
- In January and February 2013, Sunset received an amount of \$22,010 for a private placement closed after the end of the fiscal year (see note 11 B vii).
- On June 21, 2013 Sunset completed a first tranche of a private placement of 3,690,200 Units. Each Unit comprised one (1) common share of the Company at \$0.05 per share and one (1) share purchase warrant, with each share purchase warrant being exchangeable for one common share each at a price of \$0.10. The Warrant is subject to an "Acceleration Right". The warrants expire 18 months from closing of the financing, subject to an Acceleration Right in favor of the Company if the underlying shares close at a trading price of \$0.12 or higher for five (5) consecutive trading days, the expiry of the Warrants will accelerate and expiry will be twenty (20) days from issuance of a news release by the Company announcing the trigger of the Acceleration Right. The private placement was completed for net proceeds of \$162,500 (see note 11 B ii). A total amount of \$110,706 on the private placement was allocated to share capital and \$73,804 to warrants.
- On August 7, 2013 Sunset issued 1,700,000 Units at \$0.05. Each Unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share for twenty four months following the approval by the regulatory authorities at a price of \$0.10 per share). The issuance was completed for the acquisition of the Lac Guéret West Graphite Property (Note 12) in north-eastern Quebec. A total amount of \$85,000 was accounted in the exploration expenses for the acquisition of the property including the estimated fair value of the warrants. A total amount of \$34,000 was allocated to share capital and \$51,000 to warrants.

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- On August 22, 2013 Sunset completed a private placement of 3,323,334 Units. Each Unit is comprised of one (1) common share of the Company at \$0.03 (Canadian dollar) per share and one share purchase warrant, with each share purchase warrant being exchangeable for one common share each at a price of \$0.10. The Warrant is subject to an "Acceleration Right". The warrants expire 18 months from closing of the financing, subject to an Acceleration Right in favor of the Company if the underlying shares close at a trading price of \$0.12 or higher for five (5) consecutive trading days, the expiry of the Warrants will accelerate and expiry will be twenty (20) days from issuance of a news release by the Company announcing the trigger of the Acceleration Right. The private placement was recorded for net proceeds of \$99,700. A total amount of \$66,467 on the private placement was allocated to share capital and \$33,233 to warrants. Executives and directors subscribed for 1,175,000 units in the placement.
- On September 30, 2013 Sunset completed a private placement of 1,511,915 Units of Sunset at \$0.05 for a total proceed of \$75,596.
- On October 31, 2014 Sunset announced a private placement in the amount of \$148,500. A total of 2,970,000 common shares were issued at a price of \$0.05 per common share and each share was accompanied by one common share purchase warrant each whole warrant provides the holder the right to purchase one (1) additional share for \$0.10 per Share. The warrants expire in 18 months from the closing (April 2017). There are no acceleration rights on the warrants. The 2,970,000 Units issued under the private placement are subject to a four (4) month hold period, which will expire on February 26, 2015. A total amount of \$120,800 was allocated to share capital and \$27,700 to warrants.
- On February 24, 2015 Company issued 2,700,000 post consolidation shares at \$0.05 per common share in exchange of exploration properties located in the province of Québec, Canada.
- On December 23, 2015 the Company announced that it was granted a Partial Revocation Order of the Cease Trade Order ("CTO") by the BCSC. The original CTO was issued to the Company on August 6, 2015 for failure to file the Company's audited financial statements. Under the Partial Revocation order the Company arranged a private placement of 85,312,996 common flow-through (the "Shares") at a price of \$0.005 per Share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$426,564.98 (the "Offering"). The Agent was paid commission equal to 8% of the proceeds raised under the Offering and corporate finance fees equal to 2% of the proceeds raised. The Agent will also receive Agent's warrants equal to 10% of the Shares issued. Each Agent's warrant will entitle the Agent to purchase one common share at the offering price for a period of 24 months. The subscribers were advised of the Partial Revocation order and other conditions.

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Share purchase warrants

As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding share purchase warrants were as follows:

exercise price	Number outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Expiry
0.10	2,970,000	0.34	April 2016
0.005	8,531,299	2	December 2017
	11,501,299	1.17	

Contributed Surplus

	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Continued SCM long term debt forfeited prior to QT	107,890	107,890
Warrants revalued	66,632	66,632
Share-based payments	332,150	332,150
Private placement	107,037	107,037
Acquisition of property	51,000	51,000
	664,709	664,709

Stock options

As at December 31, 2014, all outstanding share purchase options as issued are as follows:

Options granted and exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry
286,000	1.50	September 2016
286,000	1.50	

For the current year ended March 31, 2016, no stock options were granted in the year.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company has currently no mining operations to generate sales and revenues. Detail for the period ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are:

For the period ended December 31	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	-	-	-	-
Expenses				
Bank charges	330	1,604	4,161	4,991
Business Development	-	-	-	3,548
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	3,170	-	9,806
Exploration expenses (note 14)	-	-	-	2,700
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(5,240)	1	1	768
Operating expenses	5,541	30,479	13,700	45,532
Professional and consulting fees	54,499	96,342	139,882	324,942
Travel Expenses	-	-	-	138
	55,130	131,596	157,743	392,425
Net loss before other income (expense)	(55,130)	(131,596)	(157,743)	(392,425)
Other income (expense)				
Share of loss in an equity accounted investee	(48)	(1,235)	(62)	(28,077)
Net loss before income taxes	(55,179)	(132,831)	(157,806)	(420,502)
Deferred income taxes recovered	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	(55,179)	(132,831)	(157,806)	(420,502)
Other comprehensive loss				
Write of on bank overdrafts	-	-	19,026	-
Exchange on translation of foreign operations	-	(968)	-	1,927
Net Comprehensive loss for the period	(55,179)	(133,799)	(138,780)	(418,575)
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	(0.0045)	(0.0128)	(0.0113)	(0.0401)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	12,314,651	10,439,960	12,314,651	10,439,960

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Total expenses for the nine-month period were \$55,130 at December 31, 2015 compared to \$157,753 for the same nine-month period in 2014.

Operating expenses are comprised of communication, filing fees, memberships, investor relations, insurance and office expenses. Operating expenses are \$5,541 (2014 - \$30,479) for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015. These expenses are mainly for investor relations and filing fees to maintain quality information to investors and the capital markets through different information channels as well as the Company's web-site.

Professional and consulting fees are \$54,499 (2014 - \$96,342) for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015. Included in professional and consulting fees are language translation costs, accounting, audit, legal fees and management compensation.

Travelling expenses are related to road shows and various trips to Peru to supervise and manage the exploration projects. Business development is related to the evaluation and geological opinions on different future exploration projects.

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company's policy was to capitalize all mining properties and exploration costs and assess the resulting asset for impairment on a periodic basis. Subsequent to the point of technical and economic feasibility, all costs must be evaluated against the capitalization criteria for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Under IFRS, the Company has chosen to expense all costs related to mineral exploration incurred prior to the point of defining a NI 43-101 compliant resource, attaining economic feasibility, and the acquisition of a mining permit.

Total exploration cost for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2015 was \$Nil compared to \$Nil for the same period in 2014. As at March 31, 2015, cumulative exploration and evaluation expenses incurred amounted to \$3,138,952 (March 31, 2014 - \$2,901,252). Included in total exploratory expenses an amount of \$415,567 represents labor costs.

On May 24, 2013 Sunset signed a mineral option agreement for 100% of the 10,800 hectare Lac Guéret West Graphite Property in north-eastern Quebec. The terms of the option require a payment of \$15,000 (accrued) and the issuance of 1,700,000 Units of Sunset (completed August 7, 2013) at \$0.05 for a total acquisition price of \$100,000. Each Unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share for twenty four months following the approval by the regulatory authorities at a price of \$0.10 per share). Sunset must make \$200,000 in exploration and/or development work on the Property within 12 months after regulatory approval. Sunset Cove shall pay a net smelter royalty ("NSR") of 2% on all metals produced from the property and at any time have the right to buy back 1% of the NSR by paying \$1,000,000 to the vendors. Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the agreement with the property owner has been renegotiated to defer the \$15,000 payment by 6 months and postpone, by one year, the requisite exploration and/or development work.

Sunset Cove must make \$200,000 in exploration and/or development work on the Property within 12 months after regulatory approval. Sunset Cove shall pay a net smelter royalty ("NSR") of 2% on all metals produced from the property and at any time have the right to buy back 1% of the NSR by paying one \$1,000,000 to the vendors.

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Mineral exploration and evaluation expenses on the properties may be subject to exploration and/or mining restrictions. At the date of this report, management is not aware of any restrictions to its exploration activities.

SUMMARY QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Selected quarterly information for the most recently completed quarters is presented below in Canadian Currency (\$):

Quarter ended	Consolidated			Net loss (per share basic) \$	Shares outstanding
	Revenues \$	Expenses \$	Net loss and comprehensive loss \$		
December 31, 2015	-	55,130	(55,179)	(0.0045)	101,422,956
September 30, 2015	-	65,263	(65,270)	(0.0054)	16,109,960
June 30, 2015	-	37,350	(18,331)	(0.0015)	16,109,960
March 31, 2015	-	373,558	(389,634)	(0.0231)	16,109,960
December 31, 2014	-	118,996	(121,277)	(0.0114)	10,439,960
September 30, 2014	-	147,132	(156,636)	(0.0141)	10,439,960
June 30, 2014	-	113,697	(128,140)	(0.0123)	10,439,960
March 31, 2014	-	187,035	(192,635)	(0.0019)	10,439,960
December 31, 2013	-	141,644	(140,381)	(0.0014)	10,439,960
September 30, 2013	-	343,690	(336,276)	(0.0033)	10,439,960
June 30, 2013	-	201,958	(196,380)	(0.0021)	9,786,436

The Company's focus has been on cost cutting initiatives to minimize expenses until such time as capital markets improve and the Company is able to raise additional funds needed to fund exploration activities.

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TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to share issuances, transactions with related parties were as follows:

For the three month period,	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by a director	-	37,500
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by an officer	-	5,800
Legal fees paid to a company controlled by a shareholder	2,183	-
Consulting fees paid to directors	37,500	37,500
Compensation paid to directors	-	15,500
	39,683	96,300
For the nine month period,	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by a director	-	112,500
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by an officer	-	19,600
Legal fees paid to a company controlled by a shareholder	2,183	34,300
Consulting fees paid to directors	112,500	121,500
Compensation paid to directors	-	46,500
	114,683	325,400

Amounts payable to related parties included in the non-current liabilities and in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Consulting fees due to a company controlled by an officer	51,100	51,100
Legal fees due to a company controlled by a shareholder	99,130	99,130
Compensation payable to directors	124,000	124,000
Compensation payable to officers	633,823	542,765
	908,504	816,996

CONTINGENCIES

On October 3, 2013, the court ruled in favor of the employee and ordered Minera Sunset to pay \$106,531 CAD (270,659 PNS). This claim has been accrued as at March 31, 2014. On October 11, 2013, Mineral sunset appealed the decision as management denies the claim and will vigorously defend it.

As at September 30, 2014, the Company was engaged in other small claims with an aggregate total of \$6,152 CAD (15,631 PNS) for which the outcome is undeterminable. No provision for these potential liabilities has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has replaced Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP) for publicly accountable enterprises, including the Company, effective for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2011. These interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by the management in accordance with IFRS in effect as of December 31, 2015.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statement of the Company have been prepared using historical costs and fair values of certain items. Items measured at fair value include cash held in foreign currencies, warrant liability, and share based payments. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Basis of consolidation

The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition and continue to be consolidated until the date control over the subsidiaries ceases. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of its 100% wholly owned subsidiaries, 7712898 Canada Inc. located in Canada and Minera Sunset Del Peru SAC ("Minera") located in Peru. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Investments subject to significant influence

Investments over which the Company exercises significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. The equity method is basis of accounting for investments whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying value, adjusted thereafter to include the investor's pro rata share of post-acquisition earnings of the investee, as computed by the consolidation method. Profit distributions receivable from an investee reduce the carrying value of the investment. The Company's investment in B&W Milling Inc. is accounted for under this method.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

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Foreign currency transactions – Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the related entity using the exchange rates in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rates. Any resulting exchange difference is recognized in income except for exchange differences related to retirement benefits assets and liabilities, as well as financial liabilities designated as hedges of the Company's net investments in foreign operations, which are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated using historical exchange rates, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate in effect at the date the fair value is determined. Revenues and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the period or the exchange rate at the date of the transaction for significant items.

Foreign operations – Assets and liabilities of foreign operations whose functional currency is other than the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars using exchange rates in effect at period-end. Revenues and expenses, as well as cash flows, are translated using the average exchange rates for the period. Translation gains or losses are recognized in OCI. The functional currency of the subsidiary is Peruvian Nuevo Soles ("PNS") and the PNS is freely convertible into foreign currencies. The exchange rates adopted are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	PNS	USD	PNS	USD	PNS	USD
End of period exchange rate	0.406	1.384	0.410	1.268	0.390	1.160
Average exchange rate	0.392	1.138	0.392	1.138	0.388	1.105

Financial Instruments

All financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition: loans and receivables; financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); held-to-maturity investments; available-for-sale financial assets; and, financial liabilities. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are either classified as held-for-trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in profit or loss.

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Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Impairment of receivables are recognized in profit or loss within general administrative expenses. If, in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss or a portion of such, is reversed. The amount of the impairment loss reversed may not exceed the original impairment amount.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, less transactions costs if any, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and bank balances with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Equipment

Vehicles and miscellaneous equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. The annual amortization is recognized as expense and is calculated using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, represented by the following equivalent years of amortization:

Vehicles	5 years
Equipment	4 years
Computer equipment	5 years

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Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral claims. The Company follows the practice of expensing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of mineral claims until the receipt of a feasibility study confirming the economic viability of the project.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest in accordance with general industry standards, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and, as such, title may be affected.

Income taxes

The Company applies the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future income tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax losses carried forward. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that will be in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized directly in income, OCI or equity based on the classification of the item to which they relate.

Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the development of mineral properties. The Company's primary mineral property interest, the Carolay Project, is located in Peru.

Share capital

Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date and classified as equity. The measurement date is defined as the earliest of the date at which the commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the common shares is reached or the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

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The proceeds from the issue of the units is allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a pro-rata basis based on the relative fair values as follows: the fair value of the common share is based on the market closing price on the date the units are issued and fair value of the share purchase warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

Share capital issue costs

Share capital issue costs are applied to reduce the proceeds of share capital issued in the period they are incurred.

Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. In order to determine diluted loss per share, the treasury stock method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. The diluted loss per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions based on currently available information that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on managements' experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual results could differ from those estimated. By their very nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of future periods could be material.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, estimates, and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Share-based -payments

The Company uses the fair value method of valuing compensation expense associated with the Company's stock option plan. Estimating fair value requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, expected forfeitures and distribution yield.

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Deferred taxes

The Company assess the recoverability of deferred income tax assets to make significant estimates related to the expectations of future cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded at the balance sheet date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Valuation of equity units in private placements

The Company uses the fair value method to value any warrants and broker warrants issued in private placements. The fair value assigned to warrants is recorded as a reduction to share capital and an increase to warrants. The fair value assigned to broker warrants is recorded as share issue costs and an increase to warrants. The fair value of each warrant is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes warrant-pricing model. Warrant pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility and changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Determination of cash generating units

Cash generating units are identified as the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Since inception, the Company has not generated cash from operations; its sole potential cash generating unit is its investment in mining property.

Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment

Management estimates the useful life of property and equipment for depreciation purposes. Indicators of impairment are subject to management's evaluation of the impact of various events. From time to time, management may identify immaterial classification errors on the face of the statement of financial position for prior periods which do not change net assets. Where such changes are noted, management will present the corrected reclassified caption on the comparative statement of financial position.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The most significant judgments relates to the calculation of the fair value of the options and warrants. From time to time, management may identify immaterial classification errors on the face of the statement of financial position for prior periods which do not change net assets. Where such changes are noted, management will present the corrected reclassified caption on the comparative statement of financial position.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Sunset's strategy emphasizes developing properties in order to leverage its intellectual property and drive the creation of shareholder value. This strategy has required, and continues to require, significant financings, and is subject to risks associated with mineral prices, mineral resources and operations. Due to the nature of the Company's business, the present stage of development of its mineral resource projects, and the constraints placed upon the Company's ability to move forward by its current liquidity situation, readers should carefully review and consider the financial, environmental and operational risk factors affecting the Company.

Need for Additional Financing

The Company currently has no source of operating cash flow, and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company as and when needed for further exploration and development of its projects, or to fulfill its obligations to its existing creditors. Volatile markets may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain adequate debt or equity financing in the future, or on terms acceptable to the Company. The failure to obtain additional financing could force the Company to liquidate its assets to satisfy creditor claims.

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No Production Revenues

To date, the Company has not achieved revenue from mining operations. There can be no assurance that significant additional losses will not occur in the near future, or that the Company will be profitable in the future. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations, and the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, the Company's acquisition of new properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. In particular, the Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel, and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of its properties are added.

The Company does not expect to receive revenues from mining operations in the foreseeable future. The Company expects to continue to incur losses until such time as its properties enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

Political and Economic Uncertainties of Operations in Foreign Countries

Changes in the laws and regulations of foreign countries could have a material adverse impact on the business of the Company in respect of such countries. In particular, foreign currency exchange controls, expropriation of assets and profits, foreign ownership controls, and changes in taxation laws, could negatively affect the Company and its business. At the present time, Sunset is pursuing equity in projects located in countries where these conditions may occur.

Dependence on Management

The Company's business and operations are dependent on recruiting and retaining the services of a small number of key members of management and qualified personnel. The success of the operations and activities of the Company are dependent, to a significant extent, on the efforts and abilities of the management of the Company. Investors must be willing to rely, to a significant extent, on the discretion and judgment of the management of the Company. Furthermore, while the Company believes that it will be successful in attracting qualified personnel and retaining its current management team, there can be no assurance of such success. The Company does not maintain key employee insurance on any of its employees.

Competition

The business of the Company is intensely competitive. The Company competes with other mining companies for the acquisition of mineral rich properties that can be developed economically, technical expertise and skilled labour in finding, developing and operating such properties and funding. The Company competes with other mining companies that have greater financial and technical resources and experience.

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Many competitors not only explore for and mine precious metals, but also conduct refining and marketing operations on a worldwide basis. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified employees, or to acquire the capital necessary to fund its operations and develop its properties. The inability of the Company to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and business.

Title of Mineral Property Rights

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed or impugned. Although the Company has investigated its title to the mineral properties for which it holds concessions, mineral leases, licenses, or which are the subject of joint ventures, there can be no assurance that the Company has valid title to such mineral properties or that its title thereto will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. The Company does not carry title insurance with respect to any of its mineral properties in which it currently holds an interest. A successful claim that the Company does not have title to a mineral property could cause the Company to lose its rights to explore or mine that property, likely without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property.

Risks and Hazard Relating to Mineral Exploration and Exploitation

Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, tailings impoundment failures, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. The Company has relied on and may continue to rely on consultants and others for mineral exploration and exploitation expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of some properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining, or to upgrade existing infrastructure. There can be no assurance that the funds required to exploit any mineral reserves and resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The economics of exploiting mineral reserves and resources discovered by the Company are affected by many factors, many outside the control of the Company, including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined and metals recovered, price fluctuations in the metal markets, costs of processing equipment, and other factors such as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and exploitation activities will be successful.

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Risks Relating to Government Regulation

The Company's operations and properties are subject to laws and regulations governing mineral concession acquisition, mine development and prospecting, mining, production, occupational health and safety, labour standards, employment, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, use of water, exports, taxes, royalties and other matters. It is possible that the Company may not be able to comply with existing and future laws and regulations. In addition, future changes in applicable laws, regulations, agreements or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could result in changes to the terms of the Company's permits and agreements, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's current operations and future development projects. The Company may experience increased costs and delays in production as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Permits are subject to the discretion of government authorities and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all required permits on reasonable terms or on a timely basis.

Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits, even if inadvertent, could result in enforcement actions there under, including the loss of the Company's mining concessions, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, fines, penalties or other liabilities. The Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its mining operations and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits.

Regulations and Permits

The Company will be required to obtain certain permits in order to carry on operations at its mineral properties. There is no guarantee that such permits, if and when required, will be granted or renewed on terms acceptable to the Company. Furthermore, the Company may be required to obtain additional licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to continue and expand its development and production activities. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to maintain or obtain all necessary licences, permits and approvals that may be required for future development, construction and operations.

The Company's activities are also subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations governing health and worker safety, employment standards, waste disposal, protection of the environment, protection of historic and archaeological sites, mine development and protection of endangered and protected species and other matters. The Company is required to have a wide variety of permits from governmental and regulatory authorities to carry out its activities. These permits relate to virtually every aspect of the Company's exploration and exploitation activities. Changes in these laws and regulations or changes in their enforcement or interpretation could result in changes in legal requirements or in the terms of the Company's permits that could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's existing or future operations or projects. Obtaining permits can be a complex, time-consuming process. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict the Company from continuing or proceeding with existing or future operations or projects.

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Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

Uninsurable Risks

Mineral exploration and exploitation activities involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences and political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could negatively affect the Company's profitability and financial position and the value of the common shares of the Company. The Company does not maintain insurance against environmental risks.

Inability to Enforce Legal Rights in Certain Circumstances

In the event a dispute arises in another foreign jurisdiction, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdictions of courts in Canada. Similarly, to the extent that the Company's assets are governed or located outside of Canada, investors may have difficulty collecting from the Company any judgments obtained in the Canadian courts and predicated on the civil liability provisions of securities legislation.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's financial position and results. The Company incurs certain costs in U.S. dollars, Peruvian Nuevo Soles, Euros and British Pounds, while financial results are reported in Canadian dollars. Currency exchange fluctuations may materially adversely affect the Company's future cash flows, results of operations and financial condition. The Company does not currently engage in hedging or have a policy in place for managing or controlling foreign currency risks.

Share Price Fluctuations

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly development stage companies, have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the Company's share price will not occur.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other reporting companies, companies providing services to the Company, or companies in whom they may have significant shareholdings. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation.

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In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms.

In accordance with the laws of Canada, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interest of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

Dividends Unlikely

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends since the date of its incorporation and does not currently anticipate that dividends will be declared in the short or medium term. Earnings, if any, will be retained to finance further development of the Company's business.

Potential Dilution

The issue of Common Shares of the Company upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants will dilute the ownership interest of the Company's current Shareholders. The Company may also issue additional option and warrants or additional Common Shares from time to time in the future. If it does so, the ownership interest of the Company's then current shareholders could also be diluted.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

Readers are encouraged to read and consider the risk factors, which are incorporated in this MD&A, and additional information regarding the Company, the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Signed: "Lorne Woods"

Lorne Woods
Chief Executive Officer

Sunset Cove Mining Inc.
February 29, 2016
Toronto, Ontario