



**FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis, prepared as of November 27, 2017, should be read together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2017 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The reader should also refer to the annual audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the Management Discussion and Analysis for those years.

Moag Copper Gold Resources Inc. ("Moag" or the "Company") was formed by a Certificate of Amalgamation pursuant to the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on December 1, 2011, as a result of an amalgamation between Greenfab Build Systems Inc., which was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on June 11, 2010, and Moag, which was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on May 11, 2006. Moag is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange and trades under the symbol MOG.

Additional information related to the Company is available on its website at www.moag.ca.

Business Overview

The Company is a junior natural resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of molybdenum, silver, copper and gold mineral properties and focused on developing its three main projects: the Mace and Murvey properties (molybdenum, copper and silver) located in County Galway, Ireland, and the Highland Valley project (copper, gold) located in southern British Columbia.

All of the properties in which the Company currently holds interests are in the exploration stage and are without a known body of commercial ore.

Overall Performance

During the year ended June 30, 2017 the Company spent \$924,317 on mineral property costs on the Mace Property compared to \$708,717 during the year ended June 30, 2016. Information regarding the Mace Property is described in Discussion of Operations.

The Company had a loss of \$5,368,223 (2016-\$4,278,832) during the year ended June 30, 2017. The Company raised \$2,263,896 from financing activities during the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$4,569,376 raised from financing activities during the year ended June 30, 2016. As at June 30, 2017 the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$11,490,367 compared to a working capital deficiency of \$3,140,814 as at June 30, 2016.

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations.

Year Ended

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Net income (loss)	(\$5,368,223)	(\$4,278,832)	(\$2,837,944)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.04)
Total assets	3,663,991	2,942,950	2,147,050

The loss increased during 2017 primarily related to an increase in interest expense and accretion on the convertible debentures and an increase in finance fees offset by a decrease in consulting costs, management fees and doubtful accounts expense. The loss increased during 2016 primarily related to an increase in management and consulting fees and interest expense on the convertible debentures.

Discussion of Operations

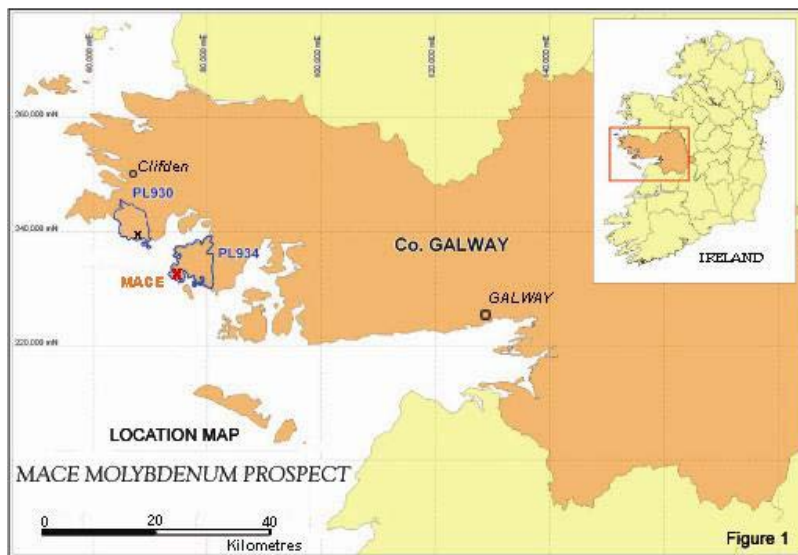
Mace Property, Ireland

Technical Report

The following information regarding the property has been summarized from a technical report entitled “Geological Report on the Mace Molybdenum-Copper Prospect, Connemara, County Galway, Ireland”, dated July, 18, 2008 and prepared by William Richard Bergey, P.Eng, an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101 and also from Moag’s Qualified Person, Dr. Deirdre Lewis, PhD PGeo EurGeol, a Technical Director with SLR Consulting.

Property Description and Location

The Mace molybdenum deposit in Prospecting Area 934 (45 square kilometers) is located in County Galway. A recent Geological & Environmental Assessment report was filed by MOAG with the Mining division of Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources of Ireland.



Prospecting Area 934 - The Mace prospect is a porphyry molybdenum copper silver system at least two kilometres in length. The mineralized area is outlined by a strong geochemical anomaly. The system was partially explored during 1968-1970 by drilling programs (over 2000 metres of drilling) within an area measuring 1400 metres in length and up to 300 metres in width. The drill holes were shallow (with all but one less than 50 metres in depth) and widely spaced, except within a segment of about 200 metres by 200 metres. Assays from eight diamond drill holes within this fairly completed segment



across part of the zone indicated an average grade of 0.08% molybdenum and 0.07% copper from the portions of the core that were assayed (about 50% of the total length of the material cored). Drilling indicated that the mineralized zone is continuous for more than a kilometre with a width of greater than 300 metres and is deeper than 50 metres. For example DHH 13 the deepest hole (70 metres and the only drill hole deeper than 50 metres) intersected 6.1 metres of 0.11% Mo close to the bottom of the hole and the last 14.3 metres in DDH 22 assayed 0.15% Mo and 0.19% Cu. Loss of Moly in the coring and drilling programs was proven to be a serious problem and with tests taken by the operator it is estimated that 20% to 45% of the molybdenum was lost during coring. It is concluded that the Mace Prospect constitutes an excellent exploration target.

Geological Setting

The Property is located astride the north contact of the Galway Granite, close to its western extremity. The Galway Granite is a composite east-west-trending granodiorite to leucogranite pluton that forms the northern margin of most of Galway Bay. It has an area of about 600 square kilometers. The northern portion of the Property is underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Connemara massif. The Galway Granite pluton was emplaced into the older rocks at about 400Ma (Devonian). The granitic rocks are essentially co-magmatic, i.e., they comprise a semi-continuous igneous series that apparently crystallized at about the same time.

The Mo-Cu deposits on the Property are found in the Carna Granite, a granodiorite body that is considered to be the oldest unit in the pluton. There is an alternation between potassium feldspar-rich and potassium feldspar-poor varieties, following a crudely circumcentric pattern in plan. Max & Talbot (1986) suggest that the increase in potassium content resulted from the injection of fluids during the emplacement of the younger Errisbeg Townland Granite. A contact between potassium-rich and potassium-poor varieties of the granodiorite bisects the zone explored by drilling.

A wide variety of small granitic dikes was noted in the core and in outcrop. Dikes may be more abundant along the flanks of the mineralized zone, but this apparent increase may be due to varying abundances of rock exposures.

The Mo-Cu occurrences at the Mace Prospect appear to be related to a swarm of northeast-trending fault zones. The major faults are poorly exposed and are plotted mainly from air photos. The only major NE fault that is well exposed dips steeply to the NW and has associated molybdenite mineralization (Derham, 1986). The zone explored by the previous drilling followed a zone defined by an elongated geochemical anomaly nearly two kilometers in length that trends at about N30°E, parallel to the main fault direction. (The dominant orientation in a plot of 50 faults by Derham (1986) falls between N20°E and N40°E)

2015 Exploration Results

During the 2015 exploration campaign, the following activities were carried out:

- **Topographic Survey and Aerial Photography:** The survey, using a UAV, supplied a high quality and reliable base map of the prospective area for all exploration activities.
- **Structural Mapping:** The structural geology of the deposit is fundamental to its understanding and the mapping has already successfully informed exploration at Mace.
- **Gradient Array Induced Polarisation & Resistivity Survey:** The survey identified anomalies which represent potential drill targets.
- **Ecological Impact Assessment:** The EcIA identified sensitive zones within the deposit area, and the subsequent report has included practical mitigation measures.
- **Screening for Appropriate Assessment (AA):** The AA Stage 1 screening survey found that further assessment was not required.
- **Diamond Drilling:** The 2015 drill programme (25 diamond drillholes for a total of 5,002m) has significantly increased the dimensions of the deposit in all directions.

Drilling at the Mace Deposit has defined a mineralised Mo-Cu body measuring at least 1.2 kilometres (SSW-NNE axis) by 250m (ESE-WNW axis) and extending to almost 200m below sea level. Most drillholes have intersected significant (>100m) intervals averaging 0.04% Mo or better, with intervals of significantly higher grades (>0.07% Mo) common throughout.



The deposit is a porphyry-style deposit, hosted in Caledonian-aged granites and felsite porphyritic intrusions. Alteration, typical of a porphyry deposit, is prevalent and primarily forms a halo around mineralised veins. It is interpreted that these veins originate from a deeper zone of more pervasive alteration with potential for higher grade mineralisation, below the levels drilled to date. Hyperspectral imaging and magnetic susceptibility have been useful tools in mapping alteration.

Structural controls on the deposit are evident, with ENE-trending faults and related veining clearly acting as a conduit for mineralisation. Later, post-mineralisation, WNW-trending faults have dextrally offset parts of the deposit from adjacent zones, which is consistent with observed trends at outcrop. Structural mapping has also indicated that there may be some as-yet untested targets in the area.

Mineralisation has been well-defined to date, with very consistent zones defined at cut-off grades of 0.04% Mo and 0.05% Mo. Most drillholes intersected significant thicknesses of mineralisation averaging above those cut-off grades. Within those zones, significant intervals of >3.0m averaging above 0.07% Mo are common.

3D modelling has identified a zone, in the south of the Mace deposit, interpreted to be on or near an important conduit for mineralising fluids during the formation of the deposit. The zone is persistent at depth and represents an important future drill target.

The deposit is open in all directions, and it is likely that further drilling will extend it to the NNE, SE and possibly to the east. In addition to those obvious extensions to existing drilling, there are other, untested targets in the licence area which may warrant drill-testing.

Murvey Property, Ireland

Technical Report

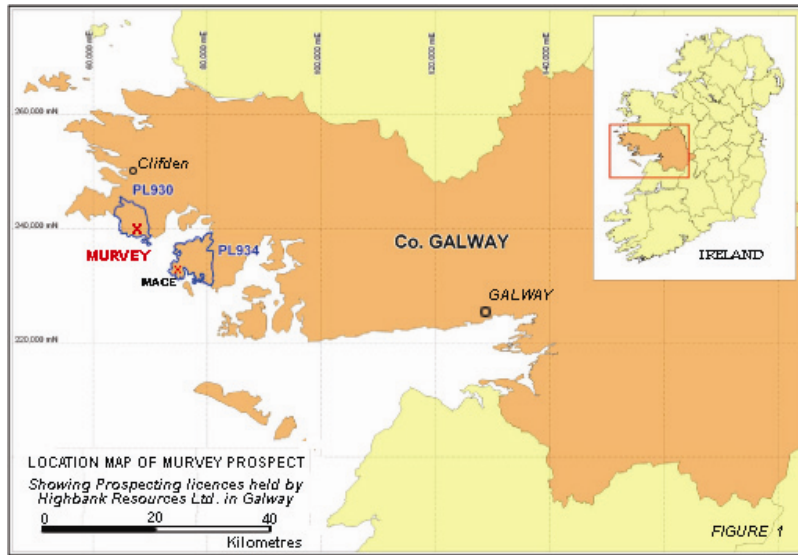
The following information regarding the property has been summarized from a technical report entitled “Geological Report on the Murvey Molybdenum Prospect, Connemara, County Galway, Ireland”, dated September 5, 2008 and prepared by William Richard Bergey, P.Eng, an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-10 and also from Moag’s Qualified Person, Dr. Deirdre Lewis, PhD PGeo EurGeol, a Technical Director with SLR Consulting.

Property Description and Location

The Murvey molybdenum deposit in Prospecting Area 930 (29.55 square kilometers) is also located in County Galway.

Prospecting Area 930 - The Murvey Property located on the north shore of Galway Bay in Connemara, the western part of County Galway. Molybdenum was discovered within the Galway Granite at Murvey during the 19th Century. However, serious exploration for molybdenum was confined to the periods 1954-55 and 1964-70. Government drilling in the earlier period (1428 metres in 24 holes) identified a northeast-trending zone of molybdenum mineralization. Significant molybdenum mineralization was intersected in 18 of the holes. Geochemical soil sampling during the later exploration period outlined 5 molybdenum anomalies within an area of about one square kilometre, one of which was partially co-extensive with the known molybdenum zone.





Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Property is located along the north-western margin of the Galway Granite. The Galway Granite is a composite east-west-trending granodiorite to leucogranite pluton of Devonian age that crops out along the northern margin of most of Galway Bay and extends inland for about 20 kilometers. It has an area of approximately 600 square kilometers. The granitic rocks are believed to be essentially co-magmatic, i.e., they comprise a semi-continuous igneous series that apparently crystallized at about the same time. The units of this suite that are found on the Property have been classified as Murvey Granite and Errisbeg Townland Granite.

The granitic rocks were intruded into a variety of metamorphosed mafic rocks of Ordovician age or older.

Local Geology

The information on the bedrock geology of the Murvey area in this section of the report was derived from Sheet 10 (Connemara) of the “Bedrock Geology 1:100,000 Series” that accompanies the Geological Survey of Ireland report “Geology of Connemara” (Morris et al, 1995). I carried out a preliminary air-photo interpretation without the benefit of stereo coverage. It is useful mainly for its more accurate definition of faults than that shown on Sheet 10. The discussion of the Murvey Machair was based on my field examination as well as on the geochemical data and on an examination of the colour air photo.

The oldest rocks in the area are elements of a metamorphic assemblage, predominantly gabbro and amphibolite. They were intruded by the Murvey granite and the Errisbeg Townland granite phases of the Galway Granite to the south. [The diamond drilling area at the Murvey Prospect is located astride the contact between the granitic rocks and the metamorphic complex.] The only other major feature is the Delaney Dome Metarhyolite Formation that occupies the north-central portion of the Property. It constitutes a part of the metamorphic package in the region.

A NE-trending fault locally follows the contact between the Murvey granite and the metamorphic rocks. There is a parallel fault about 100 meters to the northwest. A similar, but older, ENE fault pair is evident on the east side of the NE faults.

These fault pairs appear to be particularly significant because of their intimate relationship to the Murvey Prospect. All of the drilling was done close to the geological contact marked by the easterly of the NE fault pair. However, the molybdenum

geochemical anomaly follows the NNE faults, suggesting that mineralization is related to this faulting rather than to the contact fault.

Diamond drilling carried out in 1954 apparently was not consulted during the preparation of the 1995 geological map. The drilling indicates that the granite is exposed west of the putative bounding-fault. The contact between the granite and the metamorphic rock apparently has been offset by left-lateral displacement.

Glacial till is ubiquitous in the region. It appears to be thin in most of the area surrounding the Murvey Prospect, and rock exposures are relatively common. Basal till is an effective medium for geochemical soil sampling. Peat bogs do not appear to be a deterrent in this region. However, local ice-contact deposits, if present, may mask the underlying till.

Sand dunes composed of material derived from the sea bottom, including abundant shell fragments, are present along the coast south of the Murvey Prospect. These dunes, modified by natural forces, and by a history of human interference through grazing, constitute the distinct morphological and ecological habitat designated as *machair*. The system is typified by highly calcareous sand, supporting vegetation that is composed almost entirely of grasses and other herbaceous plants. Machair is restricted to the windswept coasts of northwest Ireland and Scotland. The most recent (1991) inventory listed a total of 50 Irish machair sites (Gaynor, 2006).

Historical Exploration

Previous exploration described in the literature consisted mainly of soil geochemical surveys and diamond drilling. The latter is described in the following section of this report.

Several soil geochemical surveys were carried out on the Property. The only one for which I have complete data was a semi-reconnaissance survey. Samples were collected at intervals of 225 feet along lines spaced at 500 feet and were analyzed for molybdenum and copper. The results of this work are adequate for the purposes of the present report.

Five discrete areas of anomalous molybdenum occur within an area of about one square kilometer. They can be described as moderately strong (30 to 120 p.p.m. contours). [Absolute values of till samples are not especially prognostic of the grade of mineralization. The anomalous indications at Murvey are somewhat weaker and less extensive than the unusually strong anomalies associated with the Mace Prospect [Bergey, 2008]. However, molybdenum values as low as 9 p.p.m. proved to be indicative of ore at the Highmont Mine [Bergey, 1971].)

The linear anomaly in the south-eastern part of the Prospect appears to reflect the zone of molybdenum mineralization noted in outcrop and intersected in diamond drilling, but it extends considerably farther to the east. A possible western extension of the anomaly is not well defined since Namanawaun Lough formerly occupied this area.

Copper geochemical anomalies are relatively weak, even relative to the very low “background” copper content. There are no anomalous copper values associated with the molybdenum anomaly in the “drilling area.” However, there is good correlation between copper and molybdenum in the three north-western anomalies. A weak copper anomaly occupies most of the area between the pair of northeast-trending faults, an area indicated by drilling to be underlain by mafic metamorphic rocks. Since elevated copper values are characteristic of mafic rocks, this suggests the possibility that this anomaly reflects the “background” in the underlying metamorphics. Northwest of the fault pair, the copper background is at the same low level as it is over granite. Since several strong molybdenum anomalies were outlined in this area, and given the strong affinity of molybdenum and granitic rocks, it is not unreasonable to infer that it is underlain at least in part by (unmapped) granite.

Drilling

Two diamond drilling programs were carried out on the Murvey Prospect:

- 1) 1953-54 by Geological Survey of Ireland – 1428 meters in 24 holes;
- 2) 1969-70 by Anglo United Trust – 695 meters in 14 holes.

All of the drilling was designed to test molybdenite mineralization noted in outcrop within the Murvey granite, close to its contact with metamorphic rocks.



Information on the results of the diamond drilling at Murvey is difficult to obtain. I obtained copies of “abbreviated drill logs” and molybdenite assays for the 1953-54 drilling, as well as a map showing the locations of holes from both programs. However, I was not able to locate either logs or assay results from the 1969-70 programs which was a follow-up to the earlier drilling in the same area.

Examination of the assay data suggests that 18 of the 24 holes in the first program intersected significant molybdenum mineralization. My criterion for inclusion was an average of at least 0.05% Mo over a core length of 6 meters or more. (The sampling interval was 3 meters in most cases.)

The drilling was confined to an east-northeast-trending zone 300 meters in length. The zone appears to follow the contact of the Murvey granite with the metamorphic rocks to the northwest. However, the geology is poorly defined and the situation is complicated by faulting.

The relationship of the diamond drill holes from the two programs to the soil geochemical contours and to the interpreted NE and ENE fault pairs. The geochemical anomaly appears follow a NNE fault and to terminate at a NE fault. However, the geochemical survey lines are widely spaced and the western part of the mineralized zone was covered by a shallow lake at the time of sampling. The drilling indicates that the mineralized zone continues beyond the NE fault. My tentative interpretation is that the zone is offset to the southwest by the fault.

The mineralized zone is open at both ends. The bottom 17 meters of drill hole TA24 at the western terminus of the drilling assayed 0.094% Mo across 17 meters. TA 12 intersected 0.12% Mo across 6 meters at the eastern end.

The assay results should be considered as approximations only. At the Mace Prospect it was determined that there were substantial losses of molybdenite in the coring process. This subject is discussed in the following section.

Highland Valley Property, British Columbia

Technical Report

The following information regarding the property has been summarized from a technical report entitled “Geological Report on the Highland Valley Property, Highland Valley Area, British Columbia”, dated September 25, 2009, and prepared by William Richard Bergey, P. Eng, an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

Property Description and Location

The Highland Valley Property covers an area of 93 square kilometers. The Property is located within and adjacent to the Guichon Creek batholith, a very large granitic intrusion that is host to the major ore deposits of the Highland Valley copper district, including the largest base metal mine in Canada, Highland Valley Copper owned by Teck Corporation, about seven kilometers southeast of the Highmont mine and four kilometers north of the former Craigmont mine, a high grade copper producer at the margin of the batholith.

There is a long history of mineral exploration in the vicinity of the Property. Intensive field exploration began in the late 1800's. Some notable exploration programs were completed by Craigmont Mines Ltd., Chataway Exploration Co. & Bralorne Pioneer Mines, Carolin Mines Ltd. (1965-69), Asarco (1970), Canadian Superior Exploration (1972) & Teck Corp. (1972), Bethlehem Copper Corp. (1978), Cominco Ltd. (1981-82), Hudson Bay Exploration (1992), Geological Survey of Canada and numerous others.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's mineral properties are at early stage of development and there is no certainty that the properties will ever be put into commercial production.



There is no certainty that the results of the exploration programs on the company's properties will warrant further exploration of the properties.

The operations of the Company's property are subject to various laws and regulations in British Columbia and Ireland relating to the environment, prospecting, development, production, waste disposal and other matters. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing activities related to the Company's mineral properties may have a material adverse impact on operations.

There is no assurance that the Company will continue to raise sufficient funds for its operating activities and ongoing exploration programs.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Three Month Period Ended

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	September 30, 2016
Total assets	\$3,663,991	\$3,288,897	\$3,303,994	\$3,506,181
Mineral property costs	3,447,475	2,749,215	2,749,215	2,749,215
Working capital	(11,490,367)	(12,998,803)	(11,152,502)	(3,987,753)
Shareholder's equity	(10,824,910)	(10,245,588)	(8,399,287)	(7,764,730)
Net income (loss)	(939,837)	(2,082,231)	(481,630)	(1,864,525)
Income (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Three Month Period Ended

	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Total assets	\$2,942,950	\$2,474,079	\$3,014,012	\$3,590,776
Mineral property costs	1,817,889	1,760,412	1,760,412	1,757,662
Working capital	(3,140,814)	(3,284,085)	(4,244,475)	(745,099)
Shareholder's equity	(6,094,635)	(5,292,342)	(5,327,458)	(3,540,979)
Net income (loss)	(1,007,850)	(206,420)	(1,981,509)	(1,083,233)
Income (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)

The Company's business is not seasonal. The Company's has exploration projects in British Columbia and Ireland and exploration can be conducted year round subject to the availability of financing.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company relies on private placements to finance its operating activities and exploration programs.

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Working capital (deficiency)	\$(11,490,367)	\$(3,140,814)
Retained earnings (deficit)	(16,901,567)	(11,533,344)

Net cash used for operating activities for the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$1,966,441 compared to \$3,803,411 during the year ended June 30, 2016.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$924,317 compared to \$708,717 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Financing activities provided cash of \$2,263,896 during the year ended June 30, 2017 compared to cash of \$4,569,376 for the year ended March 31, 2016.



Related Party Transactions

During the year ended June 30, 2017, management fees of \$270,000 (2016– \$150,000) was paid or accrued to Bradley L. Jones, CPA, CA, the former CEO and CFO the Company.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, rent of \$36,000 (2016 – \$36,000) was paid to Bradley L. Jones, CPA, CA, the former CEO and CFO of the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, along with reported amounts of expenses and net losses during the period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions relate to the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, deferred income tax, provision for environmental rehabilitation and assumptions used in valuing options in share-based compensation calculations. Actual results could different from those estimates.

Financial Instruments and Risk

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, HST recoverable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable and due from (to) related parties. Cash and marketable securities are carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. HST recoverable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable and due from (to) related parties approximated their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

a) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and HST recoverable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. HST recoverable is due from the Government of Canada, and therefore, the credit risk exposure is low.

b) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates in Canada and Ireland, but has all of its cash held in Canada in Canadian dollars. Future exploration programs and option payments may be denominated in foreign currency. Foreign exchange risk arises from purchase transactions as well as financial assets and liabilities denominated in these foreign currencies.

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. However, management of the Company believes that there is no significant exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

c) Interest rate risk

Advances payable and the amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing. The Company does not have other financial liabilities. Therefore, interest rate risk is minimal.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company requires funds to finance its business development activities. In addition, the Company, from time to time, needs to raise equity financing to carry out its exploration programs. There is no assurance that financing will be available or, if available, that such financings will be on reasonable terms. It is not possible for the Company to raise equity financing until the cease trade order is lifted.

e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, investment fluctuations, and commodity and equity prices. Market conditions will cause fluctuations in the fair values of financial assets classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale and cause fluctuations in the fair value of future cash flows for assets or liabilities classified as held-to-maturity, loans or receivables and other financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to market risk in



trading its investments, and unfavorable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favorable prices. The Company's investments are accounted for as available-for-sale and are sensitive to changes in market prices, such that changes in market prices result in a proportionate change in the carrying value of the Company's investments. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as the Company's has no interest bearing debt. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund mineral resource exploration is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in mineral resource prices. Management closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Area #934 Ireland	Area #930 Ireland	Total
<i>Acquisition costs:</i>			
Balance, June 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017	\$ 263,317	\$ 140,047	\$ 403,364
<i>Exploration costs:</i>			
Balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 689,807	\$ 16,000	\$ 705,807
Geological consulting	692,218	-	692,218
Insurance	16,500	-	16,500
	\$ 1,398,525	\$ 16,000	\$ 1,414,525
Balance, June 30, 2016	\$ 1,661,842	\$ 156,047	\$ 1,817,889
Geological consulting	\$ 1,629,586	\$ -	\$ 1,629,586
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 3,291,428	\$ 156,047	\$ 3,447,475

General & Administrative Expenses

Expense	Year Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended June 30, 2016
Automobile	\$-	\$5,301
Consulting fees	475,811	1,039,027
Doubtful accounts	-	557,250
Finance fees	945,236	-
Foreign exchange loss	139,811	72,947
Interest expense and accretion-CD	2,941,532	2,003,072
Interest on Promissory Note	-	(4,241)
Management fees	270,000	710,000
Office and miscellaneous	45,342	206,598
Professional fees	222,760	275,210
Promotion	118,059	1,299
Rent	36,000	36,000
Transfer agent and filing fees	11,606	6,931
Travel and entertainment	173,784	15,060
TOTAL	\$5,379,941	\$4,924,454



Current Outstanding Share Data

Common Shares (basic)	72,789,813
Options & Convertible Debentures	<u>66,598,800</u>
Common Shares (fully-diluted)	139,388,613

Stock Options

Stock Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
5,137,500	\$0.10	December 20, 2018
5,137,500		

Convertible Debentures

Common Shares Issuable Upon the Conversion of Convertible Debentures	Conversion Price	Maturity Date
3,957,985	\$0.20	December 1, 2016
3,633,560	\$0.20	July 1, 2017
15,990,355	\$0.20	August 1, 2017
22,779,785	\$0.20	December 1, 2017
15,099,615	\$0.20	November 7, 2018
61,461,300		

