ENDURANCE GOLD CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
For the three month ended March 31, 2018

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") has been prepared as of May 24, 2018 (the "**Report Date**") and contains information up to and including the Report Date. This MD&A reviews the operating results and financial position of Endurance Gold Corporation and its U.S. subsidiary ("**Endurance**", or the "**Company**") for the three month period ended March 31, 2018 with the comparable period in 2017. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("**Condensed Interim FS**") of Endurance for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the related notes, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). All monetary amounts are in Canadian dollars. Additional information relating to the Company is available for viewing on the Company's website at www.endurancegold.com or under the Company's Profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Overview

Endurance is a company focused on the exploration and development of mineral properties in North America. The Company's common shares have been listed and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**") under the symbol "EDG".

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and the Company has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets and related deferred exploration expenditures are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the exploration and evaluation assets and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Company formed a 100% owned U.S. subsidiary, Endurance Resources Inc. ("**ERI**"), on October 28, 2008 to acquire and evaluate exploration project opportunities in the United States.

Exploration Activities

The Company incurred about $58,000 in acquisition and exploration expenditures in the current period. The exploration expenditures incurred during the current period were primarily related to the Company's Elephant Mountain Project in Alaska, USA and activities directed at the evaluation of new acquisition opportunities for the Company focused entirely in North America.

Dollar amounts stated in this document are expressed in Canadian currency unless otherwise indicated.

Elephant Mountain Project, Alaska, USA (Option to earn 100% interest)

Elephant, Trout and Wolverine Gold Properties

The Elephant Property is part of the Company's larger Elephant Mountain Project which also includes the Trout Property and Wolverine Property acquired in March 2017. The Elephant Property is located in the Rampart-Eureka-Manley Hot Springs placer gold mining districts near Eureka, Alaska and can be accessed by the Elliott Highway, placer mine access roads and ATV trails from Eureka, a placer mining community, located about 76 miles (123 kilometres ("**km**")) northwest of Fairbanks. The area is, in part, drained by Eureka, Pioneer and Quail Creeks. Alluvial gold was first discovered in Eureka Creek in 1898 and Eureka, Pioneer and Quail Creeks which drain the Company properties are three of the most significant alluvial gold bearing creeks in this historic gold district.

Within these three properties, which collectively encompass 7,680 acres, six (6) km-scale gold targets have been recognized associated with a Cretaceous-aged intrusive complex and related alteration system that extends for at least twelve (12) km from the southwest to the northeast. Two of the gold targets were drill-tested in 2016 resulting in highlights of **4.09 grams per tonne ("gpt") gold over 4.6 metres ("m")** in the South Zone and **0.40 gpt gold over 147.1 m** in the North Zone, with these intersections in drill holes separated by 1.4 km. Four other priority targets remain untested by drilling. In 2017, the Company completed a pole-dipole Induced Polarization ("**IP**") and magnetics survey on the Elephant Property which resulted in the identification of four chargeability anomalies. Two of the chargeability anomalies are closely related to the significant 2016 drill intersections at the South Zone and North Zone. A total 43 line-km of IP and 39 line-km of magnetic surveying was completed.

Under the terms of the agreement with Frantz LLC finalized in December 30, 2013, as amended in March 22 and December 15, 2017, Endurance can earn a 100% interest in the Elephant Property (5,440 acres) by completing a total of US$200,000 in exploration expenditures (incurred), delivering 400,000 Endurance common shares (issued at a value of $24,125) and making US$200,000 (US$95,000 paid) in cash payments by December 31, 2019. The option is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty ("**Elephant NSR**") and Endurance can purchase half of the Elephant NSR at any time for US$750,000.

In March 2017, the Company expanded the Elephant Mountain Project with the acquisition of an option to earn a 100% ownership in the Trout and Wolverine properties (2,240 acres) located northeast of the Elephant Property. Under the terms of the final Option Agreement executed in May 2018, Endurance can earn a 100% interest in the combined Trout and Wolverine properties by completing a total of US$200,000 in exploration expenditures, delivering 300,000 Endurance common shares (25,000 shares issued in May 2018 at a value of $1,875) by December 31, 2022 and making US$180,000 ($5,000 paid) in cash payments by December 31, 2024. The option is subject to a 2% NSR ("**Trout-Wolverine NSR**") and Endurance can purchase half the Trout-Wolverine NSR at any time for US$500,000.

The Elephant Mountain Project area is interpreted to be part of the family of *reduced intrusion-related gold system* (**RIRG**) similar to Kinross Gold Corp.'s Fort Knox Mine, Ryan Lode and True North deposits located in the nearby Fairbanks Gold Mining district in Alaska, other deposits like Vinasale in Alaska, as well as the Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch (Eagle) and Coffee deposits in the Yukon. All of these RIRG deposits are interpreted to be related to late Cretaceous-aged intrusive events within the Tintina Gold Province of Alaska and the Yukon, and are associated with historic placer gold mining activity. The intrusive complex related to the six (6) known km-scale exploration targets at the Elephant Mountain Project is a multi-phase Cretaceous-aged granodiorite, diorite, syenomonzonite and granite plutons that intrude quartzite, siltstone and shale with significant alteration haloes of hornfels.

Prior to the Company acquiring the Elephant Property, a large intrusive-hosted gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly was identified that extends for at least 6,000 feet (1,830 m) and up to 1,500 feet (457 m) wide, with peak values up to 1,540 parts per billion ("**ppb**") gold.

On the **Elephant Property**, the Company initially focused its exploration attention on the **South Zone Target**, with the objective of discovering higher grade structures. This target consists of a gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomaly encompassing a 1,000 m by 250 m area with gold values exceeding 100 ppb gold. The highest gold values in rock samples from the Elephant Property come from this target. Prospecting and sampling by the Company has resulted gold values in grab samples of quartz vein material from the intrusive including 12.98 gpt, 5.21 gpt, 4.44 gpt, 3.02 gpt, 2.59 gpt and 2.18 gpt gold. Historically, a stibnite (antimony sulphide) bearing grab sample was reported in the area in 1991 that assayed 12 ounces per ton gold (411.4 gpt gold). This area was drilled in 1992 with two (2) holes without explaining the soil anomaly or high gold-in-rock samples.

After completing a power assisted auger soil sampling program, the Company completed four diamond drill holes from three setups on the South Zone Target in 2016. The Company announced encouraging results from the first two drill holes. Weighted average gold results for the mineralized zone in two closely spaced holes are **4.09 gpt gold over 4.6 m** and **3.87 gpt gold over 4.6 m**. True width is currently unknown.

Summary of South Zone Target Intersections - Hole EL16-14A & EL16-14B (Azimuth 235 degrees, Dip -45 degrees)

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (gpt)	Silver (gpt)
EL16 14A	**18.3**	**22.9**	**4.6**	**4.09**	**2.8**
Includes	*18.3*	*19.3*	*1.0*	*3.82*	*2.2*
Includes	*20.7*	*21.3*	*0.67*	*20.39*	*12.1*
EL16 14B	**15.2**	**19.8**	**4.6**	**3.87**	**2.5**
Includes	*15.2*	*16.1*	*0.91*	*3.75*	*2.8*
Includes	*17.8*	*18.3*	*0.52*	*24.90*	*11.5*

The gold mineralization in closely spaced EL16-14 A&B is related to a zone of inter-layered diorite and syenomonzonite associated with pervasive pyrite-arsenopyrite, calcite and silica replacement of the diorite layer with a massive stibnite bearing fault fill that appears to parallel to sub-parallel a contact between a diorite layer and the syenomonzonite with the associated **high grade intercepts of 20.39 gpt and 24.9 gpt gold** correlated at this location in both drill holes. The structure that hosts the massive stibnite is currently interpreted to be a steeply dipping structural zone striking northwest parallel to the eastern margin of the South Zone soil anomaly.

At the South Zone, the 2017 IP survey defined a resistivity anomaly associated with the encouraging sulphide intersections in drill holes EL 16-14 A&B. Adjacent and on the east side of this resistivity feature and these discovery drill holes is a near surface **chargeability feature with a strike length of between 100 and 200 m**. This South Zone chargeability feature remains untested by drilling and is interpreted to represent a preserved sulphide rich zone in the intrusive in this area, not yet explained or tested by the 2016 drilling.

The remaining two drill holes (EL 16-15, EL 16-16) that tested the South Zone anomaly transected primarily well oxidized variably sheared and faulted diorite, granodiorite, and/or syenomonzonite with inliers of altered clastic sediments. The best assay results from EL 16-15 include an intersection of **0.52 gpt gold over 3.04 m which includes 1.13 gpt gold over 1.06 m** and the best assay from EL 16-16 includes intersections **of 0.59 gpt gold over 2.44 m and 0.48 gpt gold over 2.44 m**. These drill results have not yet adequately explained the South zone soil anomaly.

On the **North Zone Target**, pervasive disseminated pyrite-arsenopyrite with intense sericite alteration of granodiorite is exposed over about one (1) square km area associated with a similar sized gold-arsenic soil anomaly. Eight holes were drilled in this area in 1992, with the best of the holes containing an average grade of **0.015 ounce per ton gold (0.514 gpt gold) over an interval of 326 feet (99.4 m)** and bottomed in mineralization. In 2016, the Company completed one diamond drill hole EL 16-13 (Dip -45 degrees) which tested the higher grade core of the best 1992 drill hole. EL 16-13 was drilled to a total depth of 180.75 m and encountered silicified and phyllic (sericite) altered granodiorite throughout the entire core length. About 150 m of this length, starting at surface, encountered up to 1.5% pervasive disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite with arsenopyrite and pyrite bearing quartz veinlets. The entire length of the drill hole is in-part oxidized with the oxidation related to fractures and oxidized quartz-sulphide veinlets. Assay results are **0.40 gpt gold over 147.1 m including 0.63 gpt gold over 48.2 m.** True width is currently unknown.

Directly associated with the soil anomaly and this 2016 drill intersection, the 2017 IP survey has defined a two-lobed well-defined **chargeability feature estimated at 1,200 x 600 m in size** associated with the pervasively sericite altered granodiorite and 1 to 3% disseminated sulphides, quartz veinlets and sulphide-quartz veinlets with associated gold. This IP chargeability feature has two separate target lobes defined by east-west oriented areas of higher chargeability, referred to as the **North Zone Target** and the **Pump Zone Target**. A portion of the North Zone Target was tested by the Company's 2016 drill hole and was partially tested with drill holes in 1992. A large portion of the chargeability feature associated with the North Zone Target remains untested by drilling. The Pump Zone Target located in a covered area and located immediately to the north of the Elephant Mountain Fault, remains entirely untested by either trenching or drilling.

The **Central Zone Target**, an area of late eluvial cover and no outcrop, is located between the North and the South Zones and is interpreted to be an area of altered and deeply oxidized intrusive associated with a regional scale east-west structure ("Elephant Mountain Fault") that transects the intrusive and is evidenced by a prominent lower resistivity feature. Within this target area elevated chargeabilities were noted in the 2017 IP survey on the largest separation readings primarily on the north side and within the Elephant Mountain fault between the **South Zone** and combined **North Zone - Pump Targets**. This Central Zone target area also has anomalous gold-in-soil**.** This target expresses itself at depth (i.e. largest separation readings) because it is interpreted to lie beneath an area of deeper oxidation associated with the Elephant Mountain Fault. This geophysical target has not yet been tested with diamond drilling.

The **Trout Property** is located about nine (9) km northeast of the Elephant Property. This property hosts two of the most significant gold targets acquired through option in 2017. The **Trout Target** consists of a soil anomaly, with gold values in excess of 100 ppb gold that outline a 1,000 m by 300 m mineralized trend. The best assay results reported included a gold-in-rock grab sample which assayed 9.64 gpt gold associated within shearing in the intrusive. Coincident with the observed shear zone, a 2017 power auger soil sampling survey has defined a 50 m wide (+100 ppb) gold-in-soil anomaly with a strike length of 170 m in the central part of the larger Trout soil anomaly. Within this soil anomaly is a 10 to 15 m wide (+500 ppb) gold-in-soil anomaly with an open strike length of approximately 130 m. Peak values within the +500 ppb gold contour include **2,330 ppb and 2,100 ppb gold, and up to 4.14 ppm silver**. The higher gold-in-soil results are associated with higher arsenic-in-soil. Due to oxidation and recessive weathering there is no outcrop within the shear zone but frost boils near the highest gold-in-soil have yielded oxidized quartz veining with small grab samples assaying up to **1.26 ppm and 1.065 ppm gold, and up to 16.4 ppm silver**. The shear zone and the +500 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly are open in both directions within the larger Trout soil anomaly. The larger 1,000 m long Trout Target soil anomaly (+100 ppb) also remains open for expansion in size.

The **South Fork Target** is located about two km north of the Trout Target on the Trout Property and is an east-west trending structure hosted within hornfels altered sediments. Rock sampling completed in 2017 returned values including **10.35 parts per million ("ppm"), 6.73 ppm, 6.60 ppm, 5.15 ppm, 4.10 ppm and 3.53 ppm gold,** confirming gold potential associated with one or more east-west trending structural linear features. The four highest gold-in-rock samples collected in 2017 also returned **0.48% lead, 1.280% lead, 1.94% lead and 1.205% lead** respectively. Mineralization is related to oxidized sulphides associated with quartz veining, vein stockwork, and quartz healed breccia hosted in hornfels altered clastic sediments. Hand trenching was also completed in 2017. The most significant area of the trench exposed the quartz-breccia over about 9 m in estimated true width associated with quartz breccia and quartz vein stockwork with slickensides and oxidized sulphides. Chip sampling averaged **0.547 ppm gold over 9.14 m including 0.846 ppm gold over 4.57 m**. With the trench assay and other rock samples, the quartz-breccia mineralization has now been confirmed in rocks over an east-west trend distance of 250 m.

Despite the higher grade gold values in rock, the soil signature at the South Fork Target is more subtle for gold and other elements than the Trout Target. Soil sampling has defined an east-west trending **350 m x 25 m (+20 ppb) gold-in-soil anomaly** directly associated with the **10.35 ppm and 6.6 ppm gold-in-rock** samples. Approximately 90 m to the north, a sub-parallel **200 m x 25 m (+20 ppb) gold-in-soil anomaly** has also been defined associated with a gold-in-rock quartz-breccia sample of **6.73 ppm gold**.

Other highly prospective targets include visible gold bearing quartz veinlets hosted within intrusive on the Wolverine property with assays up to **11.65 ppm gold.**

In addition to further mapping, trenching, geophysics, soil and rock sampling, the Elephant Mountain Project warrants drilling on six targets over a 12 km distance as summarized: 1) complete step-out drilling to build tonnage at the higher grade gold bearing structure intersected in DDH EL16-14 and also explain the strong near-surface IP chargeability anomaly adjoining this discovery at the South Zone Target. 2) drill test the North Zone Target to discover higher grade structures that are evidenced by a more intense east-west IP chargeability trend. 3) drill test the Pump Zone IP chargeability anomaly to discover higher grade structures that are evidenced by a more intense east-west IP chargeability trend. 4) drill test the Central Zone Target to evaluate potential for more intensely oxidized zones of gold mineralization similar to the North Zone discovery. 5) drill test the Trout Target to discover the bedrock source for the +500 ppb gold-in-soil anomaly. and, 6) drill test the high-grade gold in quartz-breccia zone at the South Fork Target.

A comprehensive independent technical report and recommendations was initiated during the first quarter and is expected in the second quarter. The Company is planning on conducting a drill program in 2018 to test some or all of the targets identified to date. Further trenching, soil sampling, geological mapping and regional rock sampling is also warranted.

McCord Gold Project, Alaska, USA

The thirty-one 100% owned claims and the nine 100% optioned claims collectively form the McCord Gold Project for a total of 40 Alaska State mineral claims located in the Fairbanks Mining District, near Livengood.

The McCord Property is located in the eastern extension of the Livengood Gold District and immediately adjoins International Tower Hill's ("**ITH"**) Livengood Property on the eastern side. ITH has reported in-situ measured and indicated resource of 11.46 million ounces of gold (see the ITH website for complete disclosure).

The Company's historic exploration programs consisted of grid-based and power auger assisted soil sampling (467 soil samples to date), geological mapping, prospecting, and rock sampling (73 rock samples to date). The combined soil sampling programs have identified at least five gold-in-soil anomalies. The two largest multi-element soil anomalies, exceeding 10 ppb gold, are approximately 1,500 m by 400 m, and 1,100 m by 500 m in size. The maximum soil value exceeds 100 ppb gold, which is the upper detection limit for the analytical method used. The Livengood District has not been glaciated and therefore any soil anomalies are interpreted to represent a local source area.

The geology in the McCord Creek area is interpreted to consist of Proterozoic to Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks near an ophiolitic thrust assemblage of mafic volcanics that has been cross-cut by Cretaceous-aged intrusives. This geological setting is similar to ITH's adjoining property.

In June 2017 the Company acquired an option to earn a 100% ownership on nine claims and staked a further 11 claims to expand the McCord Property in size and scope. Natural coarse gold hosted in iron and/or manganese oxide, visible gold hosted in quartz veins, arsenopyrite, cinnabar and delicate free gold grains have been recovered from concentrates extracted during auger sampling completed in the McCord Creek drainage in early 2017. Under the terms of a letter agreement with the optionors on the nine claims, Endurance can earn a 100% interest in the property by completing a total of US$50,000 in exploration expenditures and making US$40,000 (US$1,000 paid) in cash payments by December 31, 2024. An additional bonus cash payment of US$20,000 is payable if the Company wishes to exercise the option earlier than October 1, 2024. The option is subject to a 2% NSR interest, one-half of which can be purchased by Endurance at any time for US$200,000. The Company is currently planning a program of soil and auger sampling for 2018 to evaluate the new acquisition.

Bandito Property, Yukon, Canada (100% interest)

The Bandito Property is comprised of 177 claims covering about 3,700 hectares.

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Bandito Property. The vendor retains a 1% NSR, one-half of which may be purchased by the Company for $1,000,000. A cash payment of $500,000 will be payable in two tranches, related to the filing of a bankable feasibility study, and once project financing has been obtained for commercial production.

As a result of the Company's exploration activity elevated rare earth and niobium values in rock samples have been identified within at least a two square km area underlain by metasomatized and red coloured syenite of Proterozoic age. The area is underlain by extensive km-scale rare earth element ("**REE"**), Nb, Tantalum and Zirconium soil anomalies which anomalies remain open to expansion in an area of minimal outcrop.

The most significant prospects were identified during follow-up to the extensive REE and niobium soil anomalies. Highlights of prospects discovered by the Company within the altered syenite ("Red Syenite") include rock samples with:

a) 3.491% TREO+Y with 76.7% HREO ratio, 0.887% Nb_2O_5, 43.2% ZrO_2;
b) 1.978% TREO+Y with 74.9% HREO ratio, 0.958% Nb_2O_5, 43.6% ZrO_2., and
c) 0.698% TREO+Y with 46% HREO ratio.

[Note: TREO+Y means total REE oxides plus yttrium oxide and HREO ratio refers to the percentage of the heavy rare earth oxides (from europium to lutetium plus yttrium) as a percentage of total rare earth oxides.]

Other significant rare earth element prospects discovered to date include:

South Fenite trenches		
northern	2.30% TREO+Y	Over 6 m
	Including 3.32% TREO+Y	Over 4 m
southern	1.38% TREO+Y	Over 8 m
	Including 2.08% TREO+Y	Over 5 m

The South Fenite trench (northern) averages 10.8% HREO ratio and 10.8% neodymium oxide (Nd_2O_3) ratio.

In addition to these encouraging REE discoveries reconnaissance scale prospecting and sampling has identified other significant niobium-tantalum prospects, including:

- A grab sample with 1.3% Nb_2O_5, and 0.094% Ta_2O_5 associated with pyrochlore and specular hematite alteration in Red Syenite.
- Rock samples in Red Syenite up to 0.958% Nb_2O_5 (grab), 0.323% Nb_2O_5 (grab), 0.316% Nb_2O_5 (grab), 0.312% Nb_2O_5 (grab), and 0.243% Nb_2O_5 (grab) plus 0.22% Nb_2O_5 over 3.0 m.
- In the North Fenite, South Fenite and Copper Pass Fenite (2.9 km strike) about thirty (30) samples returned values greater than 1,000 ppm niobium (>0.143% Nb_2O_5) including values up to 0.429% Nb_2O_5 over 1.0 m and 0.21% Nb_2O_5 over 6 m.

Based on a comprehensive technical review completed by the Company, a program of additional soil sampling, trenching and drilling is justified to advance this rare earth-niobium-zircon target to the discovery stage.

The Government of the Yukon previously issued a Mining Land Use Approval (MLUA) document for a Class 3 Land Use Permit which expired in the fall of 2017.

The Company is currently considering all of its strategic options to either divest its interest or fund an exploration program on this project. No exploration was conducted in the 2017 field season and none is planned for 2018.

Other Properties

Flint Lake JV Gold Project, Ontario, Canada (20.3% JV interest)
The Flint Lake JV Property (formerly referred to as the Dogpaw JV) is located approximately 58 km southeast of Kenora in northwestern Ontario. The property is now comprised of 14 mining claims all situated within the Kenora Mining Division.

In 2007 Endurance entered into an option agreement with Metals Creek Resources Corp. ("**MEK**"), whereby MEK could acquire a 75% interest in the Dogpaw Lake and Flint Lake areas of northwestern Ontario. Since that date, MEK has earned its 75% interest through issuing 450,000 shares to EDG and completing $450,000 in exploration expenditures, and a JV was formed in 2010. MEK is appointed as the Operator.

The Flint Lake JV has completed several programs including trenching in 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2017. These programs were successful in upgrading the Stephens Lake occurrence. The Stephens Lake occurrence is located about 11 km east of Highway 71 and is now accessible by logging trails. The best trenching results from the Stephens Lake occurrence returned a surface channel sample of **1.43 gpt gold over 21 m** and **1.12 gpt gold over 9.0 m** hosted in altered granodiorite. Trenching also discovered 7.80 gpt gold over 3.1 m on the strike extension of the Flint Central Zone.

Endurance elected not to contribute to several of the programs since 2012 and as a result its JV interest was reduced. The operator is currently planning a 2018 program of trenching and sampling.

Dogpaw Royalty, Ontario, Canada (2.5% NSR)
In the Dogpaw Lake area, Endurance also retains a 2.5% NSR on four claims controlled by First Mining Finance Limited.

Nechako Gold Property, British Columbia, Canada (76% JV interest)
The Nechako Gold Property, British Columbia is owned 76% by Endurance and 24% by Amarc Resources Ltd. No further exploration is recommended on the Nechako Gold Project.

Rattlesnake Royalty and GFG share equity, Wyoming, USA (2.0% NSR)
In 2015, the Company sold its 7,000 acre Rattlesnake Hills property to GFG Resources Inc. ("**GFG**"). Under the terms of the sale, the Company retains a 2% NSR on production from the unpatented lode mining claims, a 1% NSR on production from the State leases included in the sale, and a 1% NSR on production from certain private fee simple mineral rights if those rights are acquired by GFG. GFG can purchase one-half of the royalty at any time, for a cash payment of US$1,500,000. The Company continues to own a portion of the 1,400,000 GFG common shares received as part of the sale. Two additional bonus share payments aggregating 750,000 GFG common shares are issuable under certain circumstances.

Inventus Mining Corp. share ownership
Endurance formerly held a 35.5% interest in the Pardo joint venture (the "**Pardo JV**") which owned the 33 square km Pardo JV Property, located 65 km northeast of Sudbury, in east-central Ontario. The other 64.5% JV interest was held by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Inventus Mining Corp. (formerly Ginguro Exploration Inc. ("**Inventus**")).

In 2016, Inventus acquired the Company's 35.5% Pardo JV interest for $75,000 in cash and 25.5 million shares of Inventus. As part of the sale transaction, the Company has the right to maintain its then percentage shareholding in any future Inventus financings and to appoint a representative to the board of directors of Inventus for as long as the Company's shareholding exceeds 10%. The Company currently owns 25 million or 23.35% of Inventus. Inventus is the 100% owner of both the former Pardo JV property and a large contiguous property position over the regional extensions of the target gold horizon. In May 2018, Inventus announced the staking of a land position hosting exploration potential for nickel.

Gold mineralization defined to date on the Pardo Property is spatially associated with Precambrian aged pyrite pebble bearing portions of conglomerates at the base of the Huronian Supergroup near a major regional unconformity within the Cobalt Embayment. Geological studies have demonstrated that the geologic processes on the Pardo Property were similar to those that created the world's largest gold deposits in the Witwatersrand Basin of South Africa.

The Pardo Property has seen nearly continuous annual exploration activity between 2007 and 2016. The most significant surface discoveries to date are located at Trench 1 area, Trench 2 area, 007 Zone, Eastern Reef, and Godzilla Zone. Highlights from these surface zones based on consecutive cut channel samples of 0.5 m each in flat-lying pyritic conglomerate include:

- 007 Zone - **40.1 gpt gold over 22.5 m** with an estimated true width of 2 m.
- Eastern Reef Zone - **4.4 gpt gold over 42.5** m with an estimated true width of 3 to 6 m.
- Godzilla zone - **10.4 gpt gold over 29 m.** with 1.5 to 2.0 m estimated true thickness.

In 2017, Inventus completed further additional systematic drilling primarily targeted within an area west of Trench 1 and Trench 2 and north of the 007 Zone Discovery and also collected a 1,000 tonne bulk sample from the initial Trench 1 discovery area. The bulk sample was toll milled resulting in an encouraging average recovered grade of 4.2 gpt gold from an area where drilling had indicated an average grade on 1.34 gpt gold.

Results of Operations

Three months ended March 31, 2018
The Company incurred a net loss of $2,680,326 or $0.03 per common share, as compared to a net loss of $500,942 or $0.01 per common share for the same period in 2017.

The net loss in the current period is inclusive of interest income of $nil (2017 - $50); a realized gain on sales of marketable securities of $32,874 (2017 - $nil); and an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $2,664,725 (2017 - $441,958).

General and administrative expenses before other items for the current period totaled $48,475 (2017 - $59,034), $10,559 lower than comparable expenses incurred in the same period in 2017. The variance was mainly attributable to:

- Business development and property investigation expenses totaled $7,350 (2017 - $25,448), a decrease of $18,098. The decrease was mainly due to higher Management fees included in the comparable period in 2017. During the current period, an additional $800 (2017 - $19,950) in management fees were included in business development and property investigation expenses.

- Corporate communications totaled $1,964 (2017 - $5,252), a decrease of $3,288. The decrease was mainly due to fees paid for investor relations support of $nil (2017 - $3,500) during the current quarter.

- Management fees totaled $16,500 (2017 - $16,500). During the current quarter, an additional $24,000 (2017 - $24,000) in management fees were capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets, and included in business development and property investigation expenses.

- Office and administrative totaled $11,722 (2017 - $5,756), an increase of $5,966. The office and administrative expenses included unrealized foreign exchange loss of $577 (2017 – a gain of $5,644) and office rent and service expenses of $7,533 (2017 - $7,413).

Summary of Quarterly Results

Results for the eight most recent quarters ending with the last quarter for the three months ending on March 31, 2018 are summarized in the table below.

	IFRS							
Quarter Ended:	**Mar. 31**	**Dec. 31**	**Sept. 30**	**June 30**	**Mar. 31**	**Dec. 31**	**Sept. 30**	**June 30**
Year:	**2018**	**2017**	**2017**	**2017**	**2017**	**2016**	**2016**	**2016**
Net sales or total revenue ($000s)	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil	$ Nil
Income (loss) from continuing operations:								
(i) in total (000s)	$ (2,680)	$ 1,626	$ 1,581	$ (1,650)	$ (501)	$ 2,996	$ (30)	$ (136)
(ii) per share(1)	$ (0.03)	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ (0.02)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.03	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Net income or loss:								
(i) in total (000s)	$ (2,680)	$ 1,626	$ 1,581	$ (1,650)	$ (501)	$ 2,996	$ (30)	$ (136)
(ii) per share(1)	$ (0.03)	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$ (0.02)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.03	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)

(1) Basic and diluted losses per share are the same, as the effect of potential issuances of shares under stock option agreements would be anti-dilutive.

- The net loss reported in the first quarter of 2018 includes a realized gain on sale of marketable securities of $32,874, an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $2,664,725 and an unrealized foreign exchange loss of $577.
- The net gain reported in the fourth quarter of 2017 includes a realized gain on sale of marketable securities of $50,553 and an unrealized gain on marketable securities of $1,667,402.
- The net gain reported in the third quarter of 2017 includes a realized gain on sale of marketable securities of $6,694 and an unrealized gain on marketable securities of $1,724,363.
- The net loss reported in the second quarter of 2017 includes a realized gain on sale of marketable securities of $202,645, an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $1,776,764 and an unrealized foreign exchange loss of $6,368.
- The net loss reported in the first quarter of 2017 includes an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $441,958 and an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $5,644.
- The net income reported in the fourth quarter of 2016 includes a realized gain on the sale of an exploration and evaluation asset of $1,122,174; a gain on sale of marketable securities of $147,419; an unrealized gain on marketable securities of $3,114,508 and a write-off of exploration and evaluation asset of $1,340,443.
- The net loss reported in the third quarter of 2016 includes an unrealized gain on marketable securities of $1,736 and an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $2,539.
- The net loss reported in the second quarter of 2016 includes share-based compensation of $80,820 incurred as a result of the vesting of 1,800,000 stock options; an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $595 and an unrealized foreign exchange loss of $1,083.

The Company's operations and business are not driven by seasonal trends, but rather the achievement of project milestones such as various geological, technical, environmental and socio-economic objectives as well as receipt of financings to fund these projects.

The operating results of junior exploration companies typically demonstrate wide variations from period to period. These variances arise from fluctuations in such costs as share-based compensation, exploration costs expensed or written down, professional fees, listing and transfer agent fees, corporation communications and office expenses. Management of the Company believe that meaningful information about our operations cannot be derived from an analysis of quarterly fluctuations unless the reader examines in more detail the information presented in the quarterly and annual financial statements. See "Results of Operations".

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The exploration and evaluation assets of the Company are in the exploration stage and, as a result, the Company has no operations that generate cash flow. The Company finances its activities primarily by the sale of its equity securities or from the sale of an interest in its properties in whole or in part.

The Company does not use debt financing to fund its property acquisitions and exploration activities and has no current plans to use debt financing.

The Company has no stand-by credit facilities, or any off-balance sheet arrangements and it does not use hedges or other financial derivatives.

Cash and Financial Conditions

The Company's cash position was $9,895 at March 31, 2018 ($18,639 at December 31, 2017), a decrease of $8,744. The Company had working capital of $5,086,290 at March 31, 2018, as compared to $7,824,496 at December 31, 2017.

The Company's working capital at March 31, 2018 was $5,086,290, inclusive of marketable securities with a fair value of $5,195,848. If the Company does not or cannot sell a portion or all of its marketable securities at current market values, it may have to raise additional funds to continue operations and to complete its 2018 exploration programs. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining additional financing. An inability to generate cash through the sale of its marketable securities or failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operations and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its properties.

Investing Activities

During the current three month period ended March 31, 2018, the Company's cash flow used for investing activities in exploration and evaluation assets was $36,859 (2017 - $32,992), all of which represented acquisition and exploration costs that were capitalized; and proceeds of $79,870 (2017 - $nil) received from the sales of marketable securities.

Financing Activities

There was no financing activity during the three month periods ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

Outstanding share data as at the Report Date:

On the Report Date, the Company had 103,610,700 common shares outstanding or 131,290,414 shares on a fully diluted basis as follows:

	No. of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Stock Options	7,750,000	$0.05 - $0.10	August 28, 2019 to August 30, 2022
Warrants	19,929,714	$0.05 - $0.10	May 29, 2018 to August 22, 2019

Transactions with related parties

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties and key management personnel during the three month period ended March 31, 2018:

Paid or accrued the following to Cooper Jack Investments Limited, a private company controlled by Robert T. Boyd, the President, Chief Executive Officer and director of the Company:

	2018	2017
Geological & consulting fees	$ 24,000	$ 24,000

Paid or accrued the following to T.P. Cheng & Company Ltd., a private company controlled by Teresa Cheng, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company:

	2018	2017
Management fees	$ 16,500	$ 16,500

Paid or accrued the following to Adera Company Management Inc., a private company controlled by J. Christopher Mitchell, a non-executive director of the Company:

	2018	2017
Consulting fees	$ 188	$ -

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 2018 is $101,091 (2017 - $186,242) due to related parties. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific terms of repayment. Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement to sell 2,000,000 common shares of Inventus to two directors of the Company at a price of $0.18 per share. Closing of the transaction is subject to the advance notice provisions of National Instrument 45-102 *Resale of Securities*, and acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange.

The amounts charged to the Company for the transactions provided have been determined by negotiations amongst the parties. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and management believes that they were incurred on the same basis as similar transactions with non-related parties.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES ISSUED BUT NOT YET IN EFFECT

The following new standard and interpretations are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing the Condensed Interim FS for the three month period ended March 31, 2018. The following have not yet been adopted by the Company and is being evaluated to determine their impact.

- IFRS 16, *Leases*, addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations and replaces the leasing guidance in IAS 17, *Leases*. The standard requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Fair value

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

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

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

As at March 31, 2018, the Company's financial instruments are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, receivables excluding GST receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these financial instruments.

Risk Management

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is limited to the carrying amount on the statement of financial position and arises from the Company's cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, and receivables.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are held through accounts with a Canadian chartered bank and brokerage firms, which are high-credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2018, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents of $9,895. Without completing an equity financing or selling some of its marketable securities holdings, it may not have sufficient cash balances to settle its current liabilities of $131,353. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rate, foreign exchange rate and price risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term certificates of deposits issued by its banking institution. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its bank.

(b) Foreign currency rate risk

While the Company is domiciled in Canada and its capital is raised in Canadian dollars, a portion of its business is conducted in the United States of America. As such, it is subject to risk due to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian and US dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is insignificant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate or foreign currency risks. At March 31, 2018, the Company had marketable securities with a fair value of $5,195,848. A ±10% change in the share prices would affect the Company's consolidated financial statements by approximately $519,585.

The net realizable values of the Company's marketable securities are also subject to impairment resulting from insufficient market liquidity. The extent of such potential impairment is not readily determinable.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its cash and cash equivalents, and common shares as capital. The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the on-going business objectives including, but not limited to, pursuing the exploration of its exploration and evaluation assets, funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of new acquisitions; and

- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company manages its capital structure by issuing new shares, adjusting capital spending or disposing of assets. In addition, management of the Company's capital structure is facilitated through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The forecast of the Company's future cash flows is based on estimates of capital and operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is regularly updated based on changes that the Company views as material to the accuracy of the forecast.

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have not been changed over the period presented. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Risk Factors Relating to the Company's Business

As a company actives in the mineral resource exploration and development industry, the Company is exposed to a number of risks.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the exploration for and the development and operation of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has implemented comprehensive safety and environmental measures designed to comply with government regulations and ensure safe, reliable and efficient operations in all phases of its operations. The Company maintains liability insurance, where reasonably available, in such amounts it considers prudent. The Company may become subject to liability for hazards against which it cannot insure or which it may elect not to insure against because of high premium costs or other reasons.

All of the Company's properties are still in the exploration stage. Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Mineral exploration in various jurisdictions may involve consultation with First Nations groups. The Company endeavours to consult with such groups on a good faith basis, however, there are no guarantees the consultation process will result in decisions acceptable to all parties. The risk of unforeseen aboriginal title claims and disputes could affect the Company's existing operations as well as development projects and future acquisitions.

Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, extreme weather events, 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 material processed and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

There is no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered. Even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, there is no assurance that the properties will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit mineral reserves and resources discovered by the Company will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company.

There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration activities will be successful. In the event that such commercial viability is never attained, the Company may seek to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a "going concern".

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with other companies with greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to acquire properties of merit, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Commitments

The Company's commitment on its current office lease agreement which commenced on June 1, 2016 and will end on April 30, 2019. Future minimum lease payments as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

2018	$ 18,574
2019	8,259
	$ 26,833

Outlook

The Company will need to raise additional funds to advance its property portfolio and to fund 2018 exploration activities. Furthermore, the Company is evaluating the acquisition of new properties and this activity will need to be funded. The Company will also need to raise additional funds to meet its future overhead expenditures. The Company is working to secure those funds from conventional equity financing sources, from private investors, through farm-outs or sale of existing properties in the Company's portfolio, through sale of its existing equity portfolio of marketable securities, and from strategic partnerships. Failure to raise such funds on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operations and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its properties.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the Securities Acts in British Columbia and Ontario. This includes statements concerning the Company's plans at its exploration and evaluation assets, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out its desired exploration programs; inability to fund the Company's share of costs incurred under JV agreements to which it is a party, and reduction or elimination of its JV interest as a result; competition within the minerals industry to acquire properties of merit, and competition from other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources; difficulties in executing exploration programs on the Company's proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or other factors related to exploring of its properties, such as the availability of essential supplies and services; factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, and the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production; the availability of experienced contractors and professional staff to perform work in a competitive environment and the resulting adverse impact on costs and performance and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, assumptions associated with exploration results and costs and the availability of materials and skilled labour. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.