ETHOS GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Suite 1430 –800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2V6
Tel: (604) 682-4750 Fax: (604) 682-4809

INTRODUCTION

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") includes financial information from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Ethos Gold Corp., ("the Company") for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. This MD&A was prepared with information available as of August 25, 2016. Additional information and disclosure relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at **www.sedar.com.**

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, which include all statements, other than statements of historical fact that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future. These include, without limitation:

- the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods
- planned exploration and development of its mineral properties
- planned expenditures and budgets
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes
- estimates concerning share-based compensation and carrying value of properties
- other matters that may occur in the future.

These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs.

Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the related property is developed.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made a number of assumptions with respect to, including among other things, the price of gold and other metals, economic and political conditions, and continuity of operations. Although the Company believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information contained or incorporated by reference herein will prove to be accurate.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- fluctuations in mineral prices;
- the Company's dependence on a limited number of mineral projects;
- the nature of mineral exploration and mining and the uncertain commercial viability of certain mineral deposits;
- the Company's lack of operating revenues;
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to fund the development of its mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs;
- jurisdiction operating risks which can over time include changes in political, economic, regulatory and taxation regimes;
- governmental regulations and specifically the ability to obtain necessary licenses and permits;

- risks related to the Company's mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- fluctuations in the currency markets;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations which may increase costs of doing business and restrict the Company's operations;
- risks related to the Company's dependence on key personnel; and
- estimates used in the Company's financial statements proving to be incorrect.

This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements. 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 the forward-looking statements. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

The Company was incorporated on March 12, 2007 under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. In 2007, the Company completed an initial public offering ("IPO") and was publicly listed as a Capital Pool Company as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange ("the TSX-V"). In 2008, the Company announced a proposed Qualifying Transaction. In July 2009, the TSX-V accepted the Company's Qualifying Transaction and filing statement, and the Company began trading on the TSX-V as a Tier 2 company under the symbol ECC. The Company's principal business activities are the identification, exploration and development of economically viable mineral properties.

HIGHLIGHTS DURING 2016

The Company has been actively seeking other business opportunities in favorable jurisdictions that have the ability to add value to the Company.

On May 12, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 3,876,470 units at a price of $0.17 per unit for gross proceeds of $659,000. Each Unit in comprised of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant exercisable for a term of 2 years (the "Warrants"). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of Ethos at an exercise price of $0.30 per common share during the term of the Warrants.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had cash and a working capital balance of approximately $8.0 million.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

WC Property, Yukon

The Company staked a 44 mineral claim property in 2012 in the White Gold area, west central Yukon. The 44 mineral claims are 100% owned by the Company and will remain in good standing until 2018 with no further obligations. The Company has no intention of conducting further exploration on the property.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

The Company recorded a net loss of $331,706 for the three months ended June 30, 2016 ("Current Period") ($0.01 loss per common share) compared to a net loss of $87,986 ($0.00 loss per common share) for the three months ended June 30, 2015 ("Comparative Period"), an increase of $243,720.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred consulting fees of $55,176 compared to $76,276 in the Current Period. The Company engaged the services of an additional consultant in the Current Period as the Company is actively assessing mineral properties for acquisition.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred share-based compensation payments, a non-cash expense, of $1,002 compared to $228,994 in the Current Period. The Company issued 1,300,000 options in the Current Period all of which vested on the date of grant.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred travel and expenses of $307 compared to $4,269 in the Current Period. The Company incurred additional travel expenses in the Current Period as it actively assesses mineral properties for acquisition.

Six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2015.

The Company recorded a net loss of $411,085 for the six months ended June 30, 2016 ("Current Period") ($0.01 loss per common share) compared to a net loss of $175,626 ($0.00 loss per common share) for the six months ended June 30, 2015 ("Comparative Period"), an increase of $235,459.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred consulting fees of $105,626 compared to $120,984 in the Current Period. The Company engaged the services of an additional consultant in the Current Period as the Company is actively assessing mineral properties for acquisition.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred share-based compensation payments, a non-cash expense, of $3,068 compared to $228,994 in the Current Period. The Company issued 1,300,000 in the Current Period all of which vested on the date of grant.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred rent of $15,078 compared to $7,511 in the Current Period, which is the result of the Company having moved to lower cost rented offices in the Comparative Period.

In the Comparative Period, the Company incurred travel and expenses of $2,304 compared to $15,112 in the Current Period. The Company incurred additional travel expenses in the Current Period as it actively assesses mineral properties for acquisition.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table summarizes selected financial information from the Company's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the last eight quarters.

Quarter Ended	Revenue	Net Loss	Loss Per Common Share	Loss Per Common Diluted Share
30-Jun-16	$14,960	$ 331,706	$0.01	$0.01
31-Mar-16	$14,211	$ 79,379	$0.00	$0.00
31-Dec-15	$15,152	$ 167,947	$0.00	$0.00
30-Sept-15	$16,136	$ 211,376	$0.01	$0.01
30-Jun-15	$18,480	$ 87,986	$0.00	$0.00
31-Mar-15	$19,935	$ 87,640	$0.00	$0.00
31-Dec-14	$24,327	$ 71,562	$0.00	$0.00
30-Sep-14	$24,373	$ 115,512	$0.00	$0.00

There are no systematic identifiable factors that cause variations in the selected quarterly financial information.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

The material component of general and administration expenses are:

	Six months ended June 30, 2016	2015
Directors Fees	$ 14,400	$ 23,040
Dues and subscriptions	1,655	1,216
Insurance	5,100	5,100
Office	3,743	7,255
Telephone and IT services	5,059	9,808
Bank fees	1,018	889
	$ 30,975	$ 47,308

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2016, the Company had a cash and cash equivalent balance of $8,036,333 compared to a cash and cash equivalent balance of $7,601,335 at December 31, 2015, an increase of $434,998. Working capital at June 30, 2016 was $8,032,022 compared to working capital of $7,558,212 at December 31, 2015, an increase in working capital of $473,810.

The Company is in the exploration stage and its source of working capital to date has been solely from the sale of its common shares. The Company has sufficient funds to fund its future administrative costs, acquisition, exploration or development costs if it is able to find a suitable project. Depending on the type of project it acquires, the Company will likely need to raise additional working capital from the sale of additional common shares to meet its future exploration, development and administrative requirements.

The Company's financial liabilities, comprised of accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties, are all due on demand.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

None

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

a) The Company paid $102,750 (2015 - $84,410) in consulting fees to private companies controlled by certain directors and officers of the Company.

b) As at June 30, 2016, $4,800 (December 31, 2015 - $2,400) was due to related parties. These amounts are non-interest bearing and are payable on demand.

Key management personnel compensation:

Key management personnel comprise of directors and executive officers. The following compensation was paid to key management personnel:

	For the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Consulting fees	$ 102,750	$ 84,410
Directors fees	14,400	23,040
Share-based compensation	217,886	3,068
	$ 335,036	$ 110,518

The Company has entered into termination clause agreements with three of the Company's officers and directors, whereby the officers and directors are entitled to a cumulative amount of $182,500 in the event they are terminated without cause or $242,500 in the event there is a change in control.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

None.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash and mineral property agreements under option. It has no history of earnings, and it is not expected to generate earnings or pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

Precious and Base Metal Price Fluctuations

The potential profitability of the precious and base metal exploration projects in which the Company has an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of precious and base metals. Prices for

precious and base metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank transactions, world supply of the precious and base metals, foreign currency exchange rates, international investments, monetary systems, speculative activities, international economic conditions and political developments. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. Declining market prices for these metals could materially adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

Fluctuations in the Price of Consumed Commodities

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration, development and mining, such as natural gas, diesel, oil, electricity, cyanide and other reagents fluctuate affecting the costs of exploration in our operational areas. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a materially adverse impact on our operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects.

Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Operations may be subject to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. The Company to-date has raised its funds through equity issuances which are priced in Canadian dollars, and until recently the majority of the exploration costs of the Company were denominated in United States dollars and Mexican pesos. Its Yukon expenditures are currently primarily in Canadian dollars. The Company may suffer losses due to adverse foreign currency fluctuations.

Competitive Conditions

Significant competition exists for natural resource acquisition opportunities. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, well established mining companies with substantial capabilities and significant financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to either compete for or acquire rights to exploit additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any interest in additional projects that would yield reserves or results for commercial mining operations.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Exploration activities may generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: environmental hazards, industrial accidents, third party accidents, unusual or unexpected geological structures or formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, floods, explosions, cave-ins, land-slides, acts of God, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, earthquakes, war, rebellion, revolution, delays in transportation, inaccessibility to property, restrictions of courts and/or government authorities, other restrictive matters beyond the reasonable control of the Company, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour and other risks involved in the normal course of exploration activities.

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, delayed production and resultant losses, increased production costs, asset write downs, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Any compensation for such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Infrastructure
Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability of acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploitation or development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploitation or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all.

Exploration and Development
There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and properties will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body or yield new reserves to replace or expand current reserves.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. At this time, none of the Company's properties have any defined ore-bodies with proven reserves.

The economics of developing silver, gold and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the tonnage and grade of ore mined, fluctuating mineral markets, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Depending on the prices of silver, gold or other minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production. Substantial expenditures are required to discover an ore-body, to establish reserves, to identify the appropriate metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. In order to commence exploitation of certain properties presently held under exploration concessions, it is necessary for the Company to apply for an exploitation concession. There can be no guarantee that such a concession will be granted. Unsuccessful exploration or development programs could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations and profitability.

Business Strategy
As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new exploration and development opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, it may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, conduct sufficient due diligence to determine all related liabilities or to negotiate favourable financing terms. The Company may encounter difficulties in transitioning the business, including issues with the integration of the acquired businesses or its personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business.

Environmental Factors
All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that any future changes in environmental regulation, will not

adversely affect the Company's operations. The costs of compliance with changes in government regulations have the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations. Environmental hazards that may have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators may exist on the Company's mineral properties, but are unknown to the Company at the present.

Title to Assets

Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. The Company's claims may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, or native land claims, and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects. The Company has conducted as thorough an investigation as possible on the title of properties that it has acquired or will be acquiring to be certain that there are no other claims or agreements that could affect its title to the concessions or claims. If title to the Company's properties is disputed, it may result in the Company paying substantial costs to settle the dispute or clear title and could result in the loss of the property, which events may affect the economic viability of the Company.

Uncertainty of Funding

The Company has limited financial resources, and the mineral claims in which the Company has an interest or an option to acquire an interest require financial expenditures to be made by the Company. There can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available to the Company so as to exercise its option or to maintain its interests once those options have been exercised. Further exploration work and development of the properties in which the Company has an interest or option to acquire depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint venturing of projects, debt financing or equity financing or other means. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit all or parts of its interests in mineral properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

Agreements with Other Parties

The Company has entered into agreements with other parties relating to the exploration, development and production of its properties. The Company may in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under agreements to which it is a party, and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the costs required to complete recommended programs.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The laws of British Columbia, Canada, require the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions.

There is no assurance that the needs of the Company will receive priority in all cases. From time to time, several companies may participate together in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing these companies to: (i) participate in larger properties and programs; (ii) acquire an interest in a greater number of properties and programs; and (iii) reduce their financial exposure to any one property or program. A particular company may assign, at its cost, all or a portion of its interests in a particular program to another affiliated company due to the financial position of the company

making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, it is expected that the directors and officers of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Third Party Reliance

The Company's rights to acquire interests in certain mineral properties have been granted by third parties who themselves may hold only an option to acquire such properties. As a result, the Company may have no direct contractual relationship with the underlying property holder.

Assurance on Financial Statements

We prepare our financial reports in accordance with accounting policies and methods prescribed by IFRS and previously under Canadian GAAP. In the preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies and practices are described in more detail in the notes to our audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use and transactions are properly recorded and reported, we have implemented and continue to analyze our internal control systems for financial reporting. Although we believe our financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, we cannot provide absolute assurance in that regard.

General Economic Conditions

The unprecedented events in global financial markets during the last few years have had a profound effect on the global economy. Many industries, including the gold and silver mining industry, are affected by these market conditions. Some of the key effects of the current financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability.

Substantial Volatility of Share Price

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the securities of many mineral exploration companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The price of the Company's common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in mineral prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly financial reports.

Potential dilution of present and prospective shareholdings

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Critical estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements include, among others, the recoverability of amounts receivable and deferred tax assets, impairment of assets, measurement of share-based payments and valuation of reclamation obligations.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments include the expected economic lives of and the estimated future operating results and net cash flows from property and equipment.

Mineral interests and other assets owned are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be impairment. On the commencement of commercial production, net capitalized costs are charged to operations on a unit-of-production basis, by property, using estimated proven and probable recoverable reserves as the depletion base.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for properties in the exploration stage, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory requirements.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures, inclusive of exploration programs required under option agreements, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the period incurred, until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves and a decision to commence commercial production has occurred, in which case subsequent exploration expenditures and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include value-added taxes and presumptive income taxes incurred in foreign jurisdictions when recoverability of these taxes is uncertain.

From time to time, the Company grants common share purchase options to directors, officers, employees and non-employees. The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for options granted under its share purchase option plan. Options granted to directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value, which is charged to operations over the applicable vesting period, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves. Options granted to non-employees are measured at fair value of goods and services received, which is charged to operations at the date the options are fully vested, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves. The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the

vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Cash received on the exercise of share options is recorded in share capital and the related compensation included in share option reserves is transferred to share capital to recognize the total consideration for the shares issued.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Changes in accounting standards not yet adopted

The following is a summary of new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet adopted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that these changes will have on its financial statements; however, the impact, if any, is not expected to be significant.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"): This standard replaces the current IAS 39 Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. The effective implementation date of IFRS 9 is January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has identified several financial instruments that it utilizes in its day-to-day operations. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had the following common shares and stock options outstanding:

Common shares	47,335,381
Share purchase options	3,425,000
Total Common Shares fully diluted	50,760,381