

Breathtec Biomedical, Inc.
(Formerly PBA Acquisitions Corp.)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the period from inception on January 22, 2015 to August 31, 2015 and
the year ended August 31, 2016

Dated December 19, 2016

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand Breathtec Biomedical, Inc. (formerly PBA Acquisitions Corp.) ("Breathtec" or the "Company"), its operations, financial performance, current and future business environment and opportunities and risks. This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") for the year ended August 31, 2016 and for the 221-day period ended August 31, 2015. ("the "Financial Statements").

This MD&A is prepared as of December 19, 2016. All dollar figures stated herein are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise specified.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) if it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements in this MD&A that are not based on historical facts constitute forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is not a promise or guarantee of future performance but is only a prediction that relates to future events, conditions or circumstances or the Company's future results, performance, achievements or developments and is subject to substantial known and unknown risks, assumptions, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the Company's actual results, performance, achievements or developments in its business or industry to differ materially from those expressed, anticipated or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the outlook for the Company's future operations, plans and timing for the introduction or enhancement of its services and products, statements concerning strategies or developments, statements about future market conditions, supply conditions, end customer demand conditions, channel inventory and sell through, revenue, gross margin, operating expenses, profits, forecasts of future costs and expenditures, and other expectations, intentions and plans that are not historical fact. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A are based on certain factors and assumptions regarding expected growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Specifically, management has assumed that the Company's performance will meet management's internal projections. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Readers are also advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risk factors and uncertainties that may affect the Company's actual results, performance, achievements or developments as described in Appendix 1.

The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable law. Further information concerning risks and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and the Company's business may be found in the Company's other public filings which are available on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.breathtecbiomedical.com.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are, or may become, directors and officers of other companies, and conflicts of interest may arise between their duties as officers and directors of the Company and as officers and directors of such other companies.

OVERVIEW

Breathtec is the resulting corporation following the completion of an agreement (the "Merger Agreement") structured as a reverse-takeover, specifically, as a triangular merger (the "Merger") under the Florida Business Corporation Act ("FBCA") among Breathtec, Breathtec Biomedical, Inc. ("Breathtec US") and Breathtec Merger Sub, Inc. ("MergerCo"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Breathtec. Pursuant to the Merger, Breathtec US was merged with and into MergerCo with Breathtec US as the surviving corporation. The Company acquired a 100% interest in Breathtec US pursuant to and on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the Merger Agreement resulting in Breathtec US becoming a 100% owned Florida operating subsidiary of the Company.

Breathtec was formed to propel innovative research in the area of breath analysis as a medical diagnostic tool. The principal goal of the Company is to develop and commercialize non-invasive, affordable, breath analysis devices for early detection of infections and life threatening diseases such as cancers, liver disease, kidney failure, diabetes, asthma and tuberculosis.

FAIMS Technology

To achieve its goal, the Company is focused on innovation and advances in the field of specialized mass spectrometry. It is actively pursuing multiple, alternative research efforts into Field Asymmetric Ion Mobility Spectrometry ("FAIMS") technology. FAIMS, a separation technique that exploits differences in ion mobility at very high electric fields to separate ions in the millisecond timescale, allows continuous sample introduction, enabling direct, real-time analysis of compounds found in the breath. The development of the miniaturized breath test device is progressing well. Many proprietary components required for hand held breath testing, such as a high –voltage generator, non-radioactive ionization source, and array detector are being integrated with the novel FAIMS cell to provide the most technologically advanced FAIMS-based instrument in the world.

Na-Nose Technology

The Company has expanded its goal of being a leader in Breath Testing technologies by acquiring the rights to the NA-Nose technology.

On April 11, 2016 the Company signed a license agreement with Technion Research and Development Foundation Ltd., an Israeli private company and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Technion – Israeli Institute of Technology ("Technion"), with respect to a non-exclusive license to certain Technion patents and related know-how in connection with NA-NOSE disease detection sensors and the detection of the following indications from exhaled breath: Streptococcus; Methicillin resistant; Staphylococcus; Enterococcus; Vancomycin resistant; Pneumococcus; Hemophilus influenza; Chickenpox; and common cold (the "License").

In consideration for the License, the Company paid Technion an up-front fee of US \$75,000 (\$97,358 at the Canadian dollar equivalent) and issued 1,000,000 common shares of the Company fair valued at \$480,000. In addition, upon meeting certain development, regulatory and commercialization milestones, the Company will pay Technion up to a further US \$105,000, issue shares with a market value of up to US \$285,000, pay a royalty rate of 6% of all net sales, and pay an annual maintenance fee of US \$37,500, reduced by any royalty paid that year. All shares issued to Technion will be subject to a 4-month hold period pursuant to applicable securities laws.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

During the year ended August 31, 2016, the Company continued to focus on advancing both the FAIMS and the Na-Nose technology platforms. The Company has also been continuing the development of the FAIMS technology with a focus on product development and the design of critical components of the FAIMS device with the goal of optimizing performance and reducing size from the current prototype.

COMPANY BUSINESS

Reverse Takeover

The following summarizes the reverse takeover of Breathtec by Breathtec US and the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed on October 26, 2015, the Merger date:

Net tangible assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,371,792
Funds held in trust	171,038
Prepays	328,529
Accounts payable	(201,493)
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,669,866
Consideration paid:	
Share capital	\$ 4,918,977
Warrants issued to Breathtec US shareholders	700,348
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,619,325

The transaction is considered a reverse takeover since the legal acquiree (i.e. Breathtec US) is the accounting acquirer and its former shareholders end up controlling the consolidated entity after the completion of this transaction. Consequently, the historical results of operations are those of Breathtec US.

As the acquisition was not considered a business combination, the excess value of consideration paid over the net assets acquired together with the estimated fair value of warrants granted to Breathtec US shareholders are expensed as listing costs in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss:

Consideration paid	\$ 5,619,325
Net intangible assets acquired	(1,669,866)
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	\$ 3,949,459

HIGHLIGHTS

Research and Development

- On April 11, 2016, the Company signed a License Agreement with Technion Research and Development Foundation Ltd., an Israeli private company and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Technion – Israeli Institute of Technology, with respect to a non-exclusive license to certain Technion patents and related know-how in connection with NA-NOSE disease detection sensors and the detection of various infections from exhaled breath. For details – see Na-Nose Technology under the Overview section above.
- In the month of April, 2016, Professor Hossam Haick of Technion and the developer of the NA-NOSE disease detection sensor joined Breathtec as a consultant.
- Breathtec US amended and extended for another twelve months the License Agreement with University of Florida Research Foundation starting January 16, 2016 and extending through January 15, 2017.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

- During the month of August 2016, the Company has submitted its Na-Nose clinical study protocol for the Institutional Review Board ("IRB") approval and is planning to initiate the study in the coming months. The Company has also continued to develop the FAIMS technology and is expecting to complete the next version of the device in the coming months. The bench top testing of this newest FAIMS device will begin once the device is completed.
- The Company continues to expand the Breathtec Team by engaging several consultants in the areas of Quality Systems, Product Development and clinical and regulatory affairs. Management has also been investing time in identifying clinical collaborators who are interested in working with the Company on the clinical validation of the FAIMS technology.
- The Company has also been investing in new analytical equipment and lab space to conduct scientific research on both the Na-Nose and FAIMS technology platform.
- Breathtec US entered into an agreement with Cannibix, a company related by way of a common director, in which both parties agreed to share costs for separate research agreements each party has with the University of Florida.

Financing

- 582,500 common shares issued in connection with the exercise of 40,000 agent warrants, 262,500 share purchase warrant, and 280,000 stock options for gross proceeds of \$185,000.
- On October 14, 2015, the Company issued 7,101,400 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit for total proceeds of \$1,775,350.
- Non-brokered private placement announced on October 18, 2016; closing of private placement for gross proceeds of \$1,087,400.

Corporate

- Appointment of Guy LaTorre as Chief Executive Officer of the Company effective on July 1, 2016 and as director of the Company effective on August 30, 2016. Mr. LaTorre was previously an advisor of the Company on product development and licensing matters.
- Appointment of Dr. Michael Costanzo, formerly the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, as Chief Technology Officer of the Company effective on August 30, 2016.

Other

- During the month of February 2016, the Company began trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "BTH".
- During the month of May 2016, the Company commenced trading on the OTCQB® Venture Market in the United States under the symbol "BTHCF".
- During the year ended August 31, 2016, a total of 4,000,000 incentive share purchase stock options to directors, consultants and advisors were issued at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share and are exercisable for a period of up to five years.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended August 31, 2016

For the year ended August 31, 2016, the Company recorded a net loss of \$6,876,788 compared to a loss of \$425,769 for the 221-day period from inception on January 22 to August 31, 2015.

The Company's net loss for the 12-month period ended August 31, 2016 can be attributed mainly to increases in transaction expense, stock-based compensation expense, shareholder communications expense, marketing expense, professional fees and general and administrative expenses. The comparative period is prior to the Company's merger agreement, structured as a reverse takeover, which took place on October 26, 2015. The comparative figures represent the accounts of the Company's U.S. subsidiary, Breathtec Biomedical Inc. from the date of its incorporation on January 22, 2015.

During the year ended at August 31, 2016, the Company incurred stock-based compensation expense (a non-cash item) in the amount of \$1,466,522 (221-day period ended August 31, 2015 - \$Nil). On February 1, 2016, the Company granted 3,750,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.25 with an expiry date of February 1, 2021. On August 30, 2016, the Company granted 250,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.25 with an expiry date of August 30, 2021. The valuation for these options granted was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions: a risk-free rate of 0.67% and 0.68% respectively, an expected life of 5.00 years, an expected annualized volatility of 100% and no expectation of dividend payments.

Consequent to the reverse takeover of Breathtec by Breathtec US, the Company incurred a listing expense of \$3,949,459 (221-day period ended August 31, 2015 - \$Nil). Listing expense consists of the excess value of consideration paid over the net assets acquired and the estimated fair value of warrants granted to Breathtec US shareholders as a result of the Merger.

During the year ended at August 31, 2016, the Company incurred shareholder communications expenses of \$118,108 and marketing expenses of \$436,607 (221 day period ended August 31, 2015 - \$Nil / \$Nil). The shareholder communication costs are primarily associated with statutory listing costs, filing fees and news release dissemination. The marketing costs are primarily associated with business development and advertising.

For the 12-month period ended August 31, 2016, the Company incurred professional fees of \$536,286 (221-day period ended August 31, 2015 - \$309,958). Professional fees include legal, accounting and consulting fees incurred in the operation of the business and increased over fiscal 2015 due to a full year of operations compared to partial year in fiscal 2015.

For the same period ended August 31, 2016, the Company incurred general and administrative costs of \$181,484 (221-day period ended August 31, 2015 - \$10,342) which include office rent, wages and salaries, insurance, travel and depreciation of leasehold improvements and license.

Research and development expense increased from \$105,807 to \$195,492 primarily due to a full year of operations for fiscal 2016 over 221-days in the period ended August 31, 2015.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Selected Annual Information

	Year ended August 31, 2016	221-day Period ended August 31, 2015
Total revenue	\$ nil	\$ nil
Loss before other items	2,934,499	426,107
Net Loss	6,876,788	425,769
Total assets	2,273,123	1,401,206
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$0.20	\$0.04

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected quarterly information of the Company derived from financial statements prepared by management, for those periods reported to date. The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to interim financial statements and are expressed in Canadian dollars.

	37 day period ended February 28, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	Three months ended May 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	Three months ended August 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	Three months ended November 30, 2015	Three months ended February 29, 2016	Three months ended May 31, 2016	Three months ended August 31, 2016
Total revenue	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Loss before other items	0	203,792	222,313	160,641	2,023,215	472,517	278,126
Net Loss	0	203,736	98,169	4,109,914	2,023,047	467,559	276,268
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$0.00	\$0.03	\$0.00	\$0.26	\$0.04	\$0.01	\$0.01

(1) prior to `Merger Agreement` effective October 26, 2015; results represent accounts of US subsidiary for the period of its incorporation, January 22, 2015

Net loss for the three months ended November 30, 2015 includes transaction expense of \$3,949,459 resulting from the Merger, no similar transaction occurred in the other quarters. Net loss for the three months ended February 29, 2016 includes share-based payment expense of \$1,466,522 recorded on the grant of 4,000,000 stock options. Aside from the transaction expense and the share-based payment expense, results for the quarters are comparable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements.

At August 31, 2016, the Company had working capital of \$1,561,047 compared to working capital at August 31, 2015 of \$1,226,469. This includes cash and cash equivalents of \$1,597,728 (August 31, 2015-\$1,399,835) available to meet short-term business requirements and liabilities of \$150,378 (August 31, 2015-\$173,366). The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company has no long-term debt.

At present, the Company has no current operating income. Without additional financing, the Company may not be able to fund its ongoing operations and complete development activities. The Company

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

intends to finance its future requirements through a combination of debt and/or equity issuance. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain such financings or obtain them on favourable terms. These uncertainties cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will need to raise sufficient working capital to maintain operations.

Subsequent to August 31, 2016, the company completed a non-brokered private placement financing raising \$1,087,400 by the issuance of 14,498,664 units at \$0.075 per unit. The proceeds of the offering will be used by the Company to support new business efforts and for general corporate purposes.

Outstanding Share Data

As at August 31, 2016 and the date of this report, the Company has:

	August 31, 2016	December 19, 2016
Issued and outstanding common shares	39,725,198	54,752,024
Warrants outstanding	11,531,012	26,029,676
Stock options outstanding	3,720,000	3,495,000

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Commitments

The Company entered into a research agreement (the "Agreement") with the University of Florida in which the Company was committed to fund a maximum amount of US\$111,844 (paid) after receipt of an invoice. The period of performance ran until January 15, 2016 or delivery of a final progress report (completed).

The Agreement was amended to extend for another year starting January 16, 2016 through January 15, 2017. Under the amended Agreement, the Company is responsible for expenses as they are incurred as well as payments totaling US \$87,836.

As well, the Company entered into a cost sharing agreement with Cannabix, a company related by way of a common director, in which both parties agreed to share costs for separate research agreements each party has with the University of Florida resulting in a recovery of research and development expenses of \$61,780 (US \$46,910) and a receivable of \$21,641 (US \$16,500) due from Cannabix.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company entered into the following transactions with companies controlled by directors or officers. All services provided are considered to be in the normal course of business.

As at August 31, 2016, the Company was owed \$21,641 (2015 - \$nil) from Cannabix, a company with a common director relating to reimbursement of shared research costs.

- Short-term compensation of \$201,236 (2015 - \$50,400) paid to a company owned by the Company's President; and
- Short-term compensation of \$45,309 (2015 - \$10,080) paid to a company owned by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO").

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Key management personnel are considered to be those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management includes directors and executive officers of the Company. Short-term key management compensation consists of short-term benefits of \$173,872 (2015 - \$37,800) and share-based payment of \$756,363 (2015 - \$nil).

As at August 31, 2016, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$4,039 (2015 - \$nil) relating to outstanding balances relating to expense reimbursements, and \$21,237 (2015 - \$nil) to the CEO for management fees.

During year ended August 31, 2016, the Company granted a total of 4,000,000 stock options, 2,125,000 of which were granted to directors and executive officers of the Company at a fair value of \$756,362.

Subsequent Events

On October 19, 2016, a total of 975,000 incentive stock options granted under the Company's stock option plan to a director of the Company were voluntarily surrendered by the holder thereof for no consideration. The cancelled options were originally granted on October 26, 2015 with an exercise price of \$0.25 per share.

In addition, on October 20, 2016, 750,000 incentive share purchase stock options to a director of the Company were issued pursuant to the terms of the Option Plan at an exercise price of \$0.17 per share and are exercisable for a period of up to five years.

During the month of November 2016, the Company has received final approval from the Institutional Review Board ("IRB") to initiate the Na-Nose clinical trial in Vancouver.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2016 and for the period from inception on April 10, 2015 to August 31, 2015.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments as at August 31, 2016 include cash, funds held in trust, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company classifies and measures its financial instruments as follows:

- cash is classified as financial assets at FVTPL;
- accounts receivable are classified
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following measurement categories as defined in IAS 39:

	Financial Assets	Loans and Receivables	Financial Liabilities
	Fair Value Through Profit Or loss	Measured at Amortized Cost	Measured at Amortized Cost
August 31, 2016			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,597,728	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts receivable	-	34,397	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (150,378)

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

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash, funds held in trust and accounts receivable. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash and funds held in trust with large financial institutions in the US and Canada. For other receivables, the Company estimates, on a continuing basis, the probable losses and provides a provision for losses based on the estimated realizable value. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk as the balance is due from a related company that shares the same directors as the Company.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements. At August 31, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents totalling \$1,597,728, which includes short term investments of \$911,500 available to meet short-term business requirements. The Company has current liabilities of \$150,378. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. The Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (primarily US dollars). The Company has monetary assets of US\$

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (primarily US). The Company has monetary assets of US \$469,529 (2015 – US \$1,063,947) and monetary liabilities of US \$70,466 (2015 – US \$103,492). For the period ended August 31, 2016, the Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a change in the absolute rate of

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

exchange in US by 10% will increase or decrease other comprehensive loss by approximately \$40,158. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements is the responsibility of Management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgements and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

December 19, 2016

On behalf of Management and the Board of Directors,

"Michael Sadhra"

Chief Financial Officer and Director

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

APPENDIX 1

RISKS RELATED TO THE BUSINESS

Limited Operating History

The Company has no present prospect of generating revenue from the sale of products. The Company is therefore subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial, and other resources and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of the early stage of operations.

Negative Cash Flow for the Foreseeable Future

The Company has a no history of earnings or cashflow from operations. The Company does not expect to generate material revenue or achieve self-sustaining operations for several years, if at all. To the extent that the Company has negative cash flow in future periods, the Company may need to allocate a portion of its cash reserves to fund such negative cash flow.

Reliance on Management

The success of the Company is dependent upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion and good faith of its senior management. While employment agreements are customarily used as a primary method of retaining the services of key employees, these agreements cannot assure the continued services of such employees. Any loss of the services of such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results or financial condition.

Reliance on successful development of prototype breath test

The Company's ability to generate future revenue or achieve profitable operations is largely dependent on the ability to attract the experienced management and know-how to develop new devices and to partner with larger, more established companies in the industry to successfully commercialize products. Successfully developing a breath test into a marketable device may take several years and significant financial resources, and the Company may not achieve those objectives.

In order to commercialize any products, the Company will need to conduct clinical trials, which may not succeed, and to obtain regulatory approvals which it may fail to do. The Company does not know and is unable to predict what type and how many clinical trials the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA") will require the Company to conduct before granting approval for it to market its products. The development programs may not lead to a commercial product, either because failure to demonstrate that product candidates are safe and effective in clinical trials and cannot obtain necessary approvals from the FDA and/or similar foreign regulatory agencies or because of inadequate financial or other resources to advance product candidates through the clinical trial process for successful commercialization.

Risks Related to Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Approval

In the United States, the FDA regulates medical devices, including diagnostic tests, under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The FDA notification and approval process requires substantial time, effort and financial resources, and the Company cannot be certain that any approvals for its products will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. In 2014, the FDA issued draft guidance on the regulation of laboratory developed tests, or LDTs, such as those being developed by the Company and the period for public comment recently ended. Because the FDA has not issued final rules on the regulation of LDTs, the Company is unable to determine what notification and approval process the FDA may require. Foreign jurisdictions have similar government regulatory bodies and requirements that the Company must meet prior to selling products in those jurisdictions.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Company must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, shifts, changes and difficulties frequently encountered with companies whose businesses are regulated by various federal, state and local governments. The health care, wellness, workers' compensation and similar companies are subject to a variety of regulatory requirements and the regulatory environment is ever changing particularly with recent legislation, the full impact of which is not yet understood as regulations have not been issued. Failure to follow applicable regulatory requirements will have a materially negative impact on the business of the Company. Furthermore, future changes in legislation can not be predicted and could irreparably harm the business of the Company.

The Company will require equity and/or debt financing to support on-going operations, to undertake capital expenditures or to undertake acquisitions or other business combination transactions. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to the Company when needed or on terms which are acceptable. The Company's inability to raise financing to fund capital expenditures or acquisitions could limit its growth and may have a material adverse effect upon future profitability.

If additional funds are raised through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of the Company Shares. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. Even if additional financing is obtained, there is no guarantee that it could be completed on terms favourable to the Company.

Because of the early stage of the industry in which the Company will operate, the Company expects to face additional competition from new entrants. To become and remain competitive, the Company will require research and development, marketing, sales and client support. The Company may not have sufficient resources to maintain research and development, marketing, sales and client support efforts on a competitive basis which could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Limited Market for Securities

It is proposed that the Company's common shares will be listed on the CSE, however, there can be no assurance that such listing will be obtained and even if obtained, that an active and liquid market for the common shares will develop or be maintained and an investor may find it difficult to resell any securities of the Company.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that such licenses and permits will be granted.

Intellectual Property Rights

The Company could be adversely affected if it does not adequately protect its intellectual property rights. The Company regards its marks, rights, and trade secrets and other intellectual property rights as critical to its success. To protect its investments and the Company's rights in these various intellectual properties, it may rely on a combination of patents, trademark and copyright law, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements with its employees, clients, strategic partners, acquisition targets and others to protect proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the Company to protect proprietary rights will be adequate or that third parties will not infringe or misappropriate the Company's copyrights, trademarks and similar proprietary rights, or that the Company will be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce rights. In addition, although the Company believes that its proprietary rights do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of others, there can be no assurance that other parties will not assert infringement claims against the Company. Such claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Company will rely on trade secrets to protect technology where it does not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. Trade secrets are difficult to protect. While commercially reasonable efforts to protect trade secrets will be used, strategic partners, employees, consultants, contractors or scientific and other advisors may unintentionally or willfully disclose information to competitors.

If the Company is not able to defend patents or trade secrets, then it will not be able to exclude competitors from developing or marketing competing products, and the Company may not generate enough revenue from product sales to justify the cost of development of products and to achieve or maintain profitability.

Low Barriers to Entry and Competition

There is high potential that the Company will face intense competition from other companies, some of which can be expected to have longer operating histories and more financial resources and manufacturing and marketing experience than the Company. Increased competition by larger and better financed competitors could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

At present, management believes that the Company has certain direct competition from Menssana Research Inc. ("**Menssana**") and Owlstone Nanotech Inc. ("**Owlstone**"). Menssana is based in New Jersey and Owlstone is based in the United Kingdom. These companies have the financial ability to compete directly with the Company.

Competitive pressures created by any one of these companies, or by the Company's competitors collectively, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company believes that the principal competitive factors in its market are the ability to protect IP and bring the first company to deliver hand held breath testing products to the market.

Difficulty to Forecast

The Company must rely largely on its own market research to forecast sales as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources at this early stage of the industry. A failure in the demand for its products to materialize as a result of competition, technological change or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

Litigation

The Company may become party to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of business which could adversely affect its business. Should any litigation in which the Company becomes involved be determined against the Company such a decision could adversely affect the Company's ability to continue operating and the market price for the Company's common shares. Even if the Company is involved in litigation and wins, litigation can redirect significant company resources.

Commercial success of the Company will depend in part on not infringing upon the patents and proprietary rights of other parties and enforcing its own patents and proprietary rights against others. The research and development programs will be in highly competitive fields in which numerous third parties have issued patents and pending patent applications with claims closely related to the subject matter of the Company's programs. The Company is not currently aware of any litigation or other proceedings or claims by third parties that its technologies or methods infringe on their intellectual property.

While it is the practice of the Company to undertake pre-filing searches and analyses of developing technologies, it cannot guarantee that it has identified every patent or patent application that may be relevant to the research, development, or commercialization of its products. Moreover, it cannot assure that third parties will not assert valid, erroneous, or frivolous patent infringement claims.

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Uninsurable Risks

The business of the Company may not be insurable or the insurance may not be purchased due to high cost. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the Company.

The market price of the Company's Common Shares may be subject to wide price fluctuations

The market price of the Company's common shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to many factors, including variations in the operating results of the Company and its subsidiaries, divergence in financial results from analysts' expectations, changes in earnings estimates by stock market analysts, changes in the business prospects for the Company and its subsidiaries, general economic conditions, legislative changes, and other events and factors outside of the Company's control. In addition, stock markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which, as well as general economic and political conditions, could adversely affect the market price for the Company's common shares.

Dividends

The Company has no earnings or dividend record, and does not anticipate paying any dividends on the common shares in the foreseeable future.

Regulatory Changes

The business of the Company is subject to rapid regulatory changes. Failure to keep up with such changes may adversely affect the business of the Company. Some of the changes are the FDA's implementation of the Universal Device Identifier ("UDI") in October 2015 and the tracking requirements for pharmaceuticals in the United States.

The Company's prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, shifts, changes and difficulties frequently encountered with companies whose businesses are regulated by various federal, state and local governments. The health care, wellness, workers' compensation and similar companies are subject to a variety of regulatory requirements and the regulatory environment is ever changing particularly with recent legislation, the full impact of which is not yet understood as regulations have not been issued. Failure to follow regulatory requirements will have a detrimental impact on the business. Changes in legislation cannot be predicted and could irreparably harm the business.

Risks Associated with Brand Development

The Company believes that continuing to strengthen its brand is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of the Company, particularly in light of the competitive nature of the Company's market. Promoting and positioning its brand will depend largely on the success of the Company's marketing efforts and the ability of the Company to provide high quality services. In order to promote its brand, the Company will need to increase its marketing budget and otherwise increase its financial commitment to creating and maintaining brand loyalty among users. There can be no assurance that brand promotion activities will yield increased revenues or that any such revenues would offset the expenses incurred by the Company in building its brand. If the Company fails to promote and maintain its brand or incurs substantial expenses in an attempt to promote and maintain its brand or if the Company's existing or future strategic relationships fail to promote the Company's brand or increase brand awareness, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

Rapid Technological Change

The business of the Company is subject to rapid technological changes. Failure to keep up with such changes may adversely affect the business of the Company. The Company is subject to the risks of companies operating in the medical and healthcare business.

The market in which the Company competes is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, frequent new service and product announcements, introductions and enhancements and changing customer demands. As a result, an investment in the stocks of the Company is highly

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

speculative and is only suitable for investors who recognize the high risks involved and can afford a total loss of investment.

Risks Associated with Acquisitions

If appropriate opportunities present themselves, the Company intends to acquire businesses, technologies, services or products that the Company believes are strategic. The Company currently has no understandings, commitments or agreements with respect to any other material acquisition and no other material acquisition is currently being pursued. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify, negotiate or finance future acquisitions successfully, or to integrate such acquisitions with its current business. The process of integrating an acquired business, technology, service or product into the Company may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and may absorb significant management attention that would otherwise be available for ongoing development of the Company's business. Future acquisitions could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities and/or amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Any such future acquisitions of other businesses, technologies, services or products might require the Company to obtain additional equity or debt financing, which might not be available on terms favourable to the Company, or at all, and such financing, if available, might be dilutive.

Risks Associated with International Operations

A component of the Company's strategy is to expand internationally. Expansion into the international markets will require management attention and resources. The Company has limited experience in localizing its service, and the Company believes that many of its competitors are also undertaking expansion into foreign markets. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in expanding into international markets. In addition to the uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to generate revenues from foreign operations and expand its international presence, there are certain risks inherent in doing business on an international basis, including, among others, regulatory requirements, legal uncertainty regarding liability, tariffs, and other trade barriers, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, longer payment cycles, different accounting practices, problems in collecting accounts receivable, political instability, seasonal reductions in business activity and potentially adverse tax consequences, any of which could adversely affect the success of the Company's international operations. To the extent the Company expands its international operations and has additional portions of its international revenues denominated in foreign currencies, the Company could become subject to increased risks relating to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. There can be no assurance that one or more of the factors discussed above will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's future international operations and, consequently, on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

The Company regards the protection of its copyrights, service marks, trademarks, trade dress and trade secrets as critical to its future success and relies on a combination of copyright, trademark, service mark and trade secret laws and contractual restrictions to establish and protect its proprietary rights in products and services. The Company has entered into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with its employees and contractors, and nondisclosure agreements with parties with which it conducts business in order to limit access to and disclosure of its proprietary information. There can be no assurance that these contractual arrangements or the other steps taken by the Company to protect its intellectual property will prove sufficient to prevent misappropriation of the Company's technology or to deter independent third-party development of similar technologies.

To date, the Company has not been notified that its technologies infringe the proprietary rights of third parties, but there can be no assurance that third parties will not claim infringement by the Company with respect to past, current or future technologies. The Company expects that participants in its markets will be increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of services and competitors in the Company's industry segment grows. Any such claim, whether meritorious or not, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause service upgrade delays or require the Company to enter into

BREATHTEC BIOMEDICAL, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements might not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Economic Environment

The Company's operations could be affected by the economic context should the unemployment level, interest rates or inflation reach levels that influence consumer trends and consequently, impact the Company's future sales and profitability.

Global Economy Risk

The ongoing economic slowdown and downturn of global capital markets has generally made the raising of capital by equity or debt financing more difficult. Access to financing has been negatively impacted by the ongoing global economic risks. As such, the Company is subject to liquidity risks in meeting its development and future operating cost requirements in instances where cash positions are unable to be maintained or appropriate financing is unavailable. These factors may impact the Company's ability to raise equity or obtain loans and other credit facilities in the future and on terms favourable to the Company. If uncertain market conditions persist, the Company's ability to raise capital could be jeopardized, which could have an adverse impact on the Company's operations and the trading price of the Company's Shares on the stock exchange.

Going-Concern Risk

The Company's future operations are dependent upon the identification and successful completion of equity or debt financing and the achievement of profitable operations at an indeterminate time in the future. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in completing an equity or debt financing or in achieving profitability.

Financial Risk Exposures

The Company may have financial risk exposure to varying degrees relating to the currency of each of the countries where it operates and has financial risk exposure towards digital currencies. The level of the financial risk exposure related to a currency and exchange rate fluctuations will depend on the Company's ability to hedge such risk or use another protection mechanism.

Reliance on Yost Research Group at the University of Florida

If the third parties which the Company relies on do not properly and successfully carry out their obligations to the Company, it may not be able to develop, obtain regulatory approval for, or commercialize its product candidates.

Attracting and keeping senior management and key scientific personnel

The success of the Company depends on the continued ability to attract, retain, and motivate highly qualified management, clinical, and scientific personnel and to develop and maintain important relationships with leading academic institutions, companies, and thought leaders.