



**THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DATE	2
DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS	3
OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY	3
OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE	3
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	7
PORTFOLIO OF MINERAL PROPERTIES	7
GENERATIVE EXPLORATION PROJECTS	10
RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES	11
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	15
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	16
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES	17
OUTLOOK	17
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT	17
OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS	19
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES	19
FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS	20
OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS	20
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	22



THREE AND SIX MONTHS JUNE 30, 2016 MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DATE

This Management Discussion & Analysis (“MD&A”) of Kootenay Silver Inc. and its subsidiaries (referred to as the “Company” or “Kootenay”) was prepared by management as at August 29, 2016, and was reviewed and approved the Board of Directors of Kootenay. The following discussion of performance, financial condition and future prospects should be read in conjunction with the consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the annual audited consolidated financial statements and the MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, and notes thereto (the “Financial Statements”), which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The information provided herein supplements but does not form part of the financial statements. This discussion covers the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, and the subsequent period up to the date of issue of this MD&A. Additional information relating to the Company is available at www.sedar.com.

The Company has prepared this MD&A following the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 (“NI-51-102”). These statements are filed with the relevant regulatory authorities in Canada. All currency amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Unless otherwise indicated the geological disclosure contained within this MD&A has been reviewed and verified by Kootenay’s CEO, James McDonald, P. Geo (a qualified person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Mr. McDonald is also a director of Kootenay.

Forward-Looking Information

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis contains statements and information concerning anticipated developments in the Company’s continuing and future operations, the adequacy of the Company’s financial resources and financial projections. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning or the assumptions related to the estimation of mineral resources, methodologies and models used to prepare resource estimates, the conversion of mineral properties to resources, the potential to expand resources, future exploration budgets, plans, targets and work programs, development plans, activities and timetables, grades, metal prices, exchange rates, results of drill programs, environmental risks, political risks and uncertainties, unanticipated reclamation expenses, and other events or conditions that may occur in the future.

Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “intends,” “estimated,” “potential,” “possible” and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results “will,” “may,” “could” or “should” occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements are statements concerning the Company’s current beliefs, plans and expectations about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, the risks that: (i) any of the assumptions in the resource estimates turn out to be incorrect, incomplete, or flawed in any respect; (ii) the methodologies and models used to prepare the resource estimates either underestimate or overestimate the resources due to hidden or unknown conditions, (iii) operations are disrupted or suspended due to acts of god, internal conflicts in the country of Mexico, unforeseen government actions or other events; (iv) the Company experiences the loss of key personnel; (v) the Company’s mine operations are adversely affected by other political or military, or terrorist activities; (vi) the Company becomes involved in any material disputes with any of its key business partners, lenders, suppliers or customers; or (vii) the Company is subjected to any hostile takeover or other unsolicited attempts to acquire control of the Company. Other factors that could cause the actual results to differ include market prices, exploration success, continued availability of capital and financing, inability to obtain required regulatory approvals and general market conditions. These statements are based on a number of assumptions, including assumptions regarding general market conditions, the timing and receipt of regulatory approvals, the ability of the Company and other relevant parties to satisfy regulatory requirements, the availability of financing for proposed transactions and programs on reasonable terms and the ability of third-party service providers to deliver services in a timely manner. Other risks are more fully described under the heading “RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES” below. The Company’s forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made and the Company assumes no obligation to update such forward-looking statements in the future, except as required by law. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on the Company’s forward-looking statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is an exploration stage mining company involved in the exploration of mineral properties in Mexico and Canada. The Company's main business objective is identifying and acquiring mineral deposits economically worthy of further exploration, development and mining by the Company or to option or sell such properties to other mineral exploration and development companies. The Company is classified as a Tier One issuer on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and its common shares are listed and trade under the symbol 'KTN' and its share purchase warrants trade under the symbol 'KTN.WT'. The management and technical team have extensive international experience in mineral exploration, development and mining, public company management and operations and experience in Canadian venture capital markets.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The primary objective and business plan of the Company is to acquire silver dominant mineral deposits with potential economic viability for further exploration and development and possible production of silver and by product metals. This is accomplished through both grass roots exploration discovery and acquisition of mineral exploration properties that have existing resources. Advancement of these assets requires capital and capital is accessed via equity funding or option and joint venture partners. The Company assesses financial and technical risk associated with a particular project and risk to reward potential for further exploration and development in conjunction with market risk before deciding whether to advance it with its own capital (lower risk and risk to reward potential) or to share the risk by optioning all or a portion of the project to a partner to conduct further exploration work or to provide funding to advance the project (higher risk and risk to reward potential or mitigation of technical or finance risks). Projects, once acquired are advanced through the various stages of exploration and moved to economic assessment if resources are identified. If a project demonstrates potential to be economically viable via completion of a preliminary economic assessment, prefeasibility or feasibility study then it will be moved to a production decision and funding will be sought to build a mine through traditional mine finance sources, joint venture or sale of the company or project. The rate at which a given project is advanced is dependent on several factors including management's assessment of project and the risks of development, including the probability of discovery and potential economic viability based on past work, results of additional drilling, resource estimates, metallurgy, environmental impact, social license to operate and permitting among others. It is also strongly influenced by access to capital to advance the various stages of assessment. When markets for precious metals are favorable towards precious metals and mining then access to capital is more accessible and projects can be advanced more quickly by equity financing with the Company moving ahead with a 100% interest. When markets are not favorable towards equity investment the Company seeks partners to enter into option or joint venture agreements to advance projects for ongoing development.

The Company has been successful in discovering mineral resources through grassroots exploration and advancing these projects through equity financing (Promontorio and La Negra) and option/joint venture agreements (JJ gold discovery sold to Orex Minerals). The acquisition of 100% of the Promontorio Property and the ongoing exploration work conducted by the Company lead to the discovery of two significant silver discoveries in Sonora, Mexico namely, the Promontorio and La Negra deposits. While a silver resource estimate has not yet been calculated on La Negra, the Promontorio deposit has the potential to become one of the largest poly-metallic silver deposits in Sonora.

On April 21, 2016, the Company acquired the La Cigarra silver deposit located in the famous Parral Mining District in Chihuahua, Mexico through a court approved plan of arrangement with Northair Silver Corp. This acquisition has doubled the Company's estimated silver resources (excluding silver equivalents) as well as provided resource diversification, reduced project risk and increased liquidity. These two resource assets have also provided the Company with increased flexibility of advancing the deposits at the Promontorio and La Negra projects by entering into an option agreement with Pan American Silver Corp. Under the terms of this option agreement, Pan American has an option to earn a 75 % interest in the Promontorio Property by, among other things, incurring US\$8,000,000 of exploration and development expenditures over a four-year period and the Company maintains a 25% carried interest to production (see further details below) under the heading "Promontorio Silver Project – Option Agreement with Pan American Silver Corp."). This agreement provides a potential pathway to production with an experience partner that has the developmental experience and financial and technical capability to advance this project to production. The Company will focus its financial resources and management effort on trying to advance the La Cigarra deposit towards economic assessment and to assess other silver opportunities for future acquisition.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

PROMONTORIO SILVER PROJECT

The Company's Promontorio Silver Project ("Promontorio") is located in Sonora, Mexico. On May 14, 2013, the Company announced an updated resource estimate prepared by SRK Consulting (U.S.) Inc. of Lakewood, Colorado ("SRK") incorporating the gold content contained into the mineral resources of Promontorio, due to new metallurgical data and information which supported the possible recovery of gold. This updated resource estimate does not incorporate any drilling completed since the previous resource estimate announced August 21, 2012, which was based on 65,092 metres of drilling.

The open pit constrained mineral resources for Promontorio are comprised of an estimated 44,504,000 tonnes, classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources grading an average of 64.32 grams per tonne ("gpt") silver equivalent ("AgEq") containing an

estimated 92,035,000 AgEq ounces, with an additional 14,564,000 tonnes classified as Inferred Mineral Resources grading an average of 51.95 gpt AgEq containing an estimated 24,326,000 AgEq ounces (see Resource Estimate – for specific grades of metals included). This resource is stated above a 20.00 gpt AgEq cut-off grade and is contained within an optimized Whittle pit shell (using Whittle™ software). Underground mineral resources are approximately 215,000 tonnes classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources grading an average of 56.96 gpt AgEq, with an additional 1,265,000 tonnes classified as Inferred Mineral Resources grading an average of 61.17 gpt AgEq. This resource is stated above a 45.00 gpt AgEq cut-off grade to reflect the higher mining costs expected to be associated with underground production. An updated NI 43-101 technical report on Promontorio titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources, Promontorio, Mexico” prepared by SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. with an effective date of March 31, 2013 was filed on SEDAR on June 7, 2013.

Step-out drilling on geophysical, geological and prospecting targets at Promontorio at this time totals 315 holes for a sum of approximately 91,300 metres. Drill results reported on Promontorio can be found on the Company’s website.

From the Phase V drill program, a total of 89 drill holes for approximately 23,200 metres has been completed on Promontorio, with an approximate cost of \$4,600,000.

The Phase V drill program on Promontorio, focused on the following components:

- Drilling focused on expanding the known resource to the SW and NE and definition of high-grade zones;
- Initial drill testing of breccia targets that sit outside of known silver resource;
- Continuing baseline studies to further advance the permitting process;
- Continuing metallurgical testing to further define metal recoveries; and
- Monitoring wells for hydrologic measurements needed for pit design and process water assessment.

The Company has evaluated 2,900 line kilometres of airborne geophysics identifying similar EM signatures to those over the Main Pit and Northeast zones some of which are associated with mineralization on surface. In addition ground work has identified separate mineralized zones of which may be drilled at some future time.

THE LA NEGRA DISCOVERY

The La Negra discovery is a hydrothermal-diatreme breccia exposed over a 100 to 150 x 500 metre area and is contained within the Promontorio claim block, approximately 7.0 km north of the current Promontorio resource. The Company has drilled a total of 6,213 metres over 41 core drill holes and has confirmed wide spread silver mineralization extending from surface up to depths of 250 to 300 vertical metres below surface.

Metallurgical Work

On October 22, 2015, the Company announced results from preliminary metallurgical tests conducted on core samples. The test results showed high silver recoveries by both leach extraction and flotation methods. Silver extraction in seven bottle roll tests (leach tests) ranged from 71 to 90%. Silver extraction in three rougher flotation tests ranged from 85 to 98%. Importantly, silver extraction by leaching was not influenced by sulphide (sulphur) content, and a sample of material from 100 to 200m below surface had 89% extraction in a bottle roll test. High silver recoveries by leaching, including in sulphide material, indicate potential for silver to be recovered on site in a dore, a lower cost recovery option than a sulphide concentrate produced by flotation.

Drilling Programs

Phase I drilling program was completed during November 2014 with a cost of approximately US\$500,000. A total of 25 drill holes were completed, with a total of 3,173 metres drilled. The results reported the presence of significant grades of widespread silver mineralization extending from surface to depth, confirming a substantial new silver discovery and confirming earlier trenching results.

Phase I - Result highlights include:

LN 01-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 110 gpt Ag over 41 metres including
- 223 gpt Ag over 13 metres

LN 02-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 141 gpt Ag over 50 metres including
- 213 gpt Ag over 28 metres and
- 323 gpt Ag over 15 metres

LN 03-14 *Bottomed in mineralized breccia in a vertical hole from surface;*

- 83 gpt Ag over 144 metres including
- 98 gpt Ag over 103 metres and

- 196 gpt Ag over 25 metres

LN 04-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 93 gpt Ag over 92 metres including;
- 149 gpt Ag over 20 metres from surface and
- 146 gpt Ag over 31 metres from 43 metre depth

LN 05-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 91 gpt Ag over 119 metres including
- 182 gpt Ag over 40 metres
- 368 gpt Ag over 14 metres

LN 06-14 *Containing from surface and bottomed in mineralized breccia;*

- 93 gpt Ag over 98 metres including
- 168 gpt Ag over 21 metres including
- 214 gpt Ag over 14 metres

LN 07-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 132 gpt Ag over 59 metres including
- 150 gpt Ag over 43 metres and
- 185 gpt Ag over 17 metres

LN 08-14 **13 metres from surface;**

- 92 gpt Ag over 49 metres including
- 251 gpt Ag over 34 metres

LN 10-14 *5 metres from surface;*

- 87 gpt Ag over 35 metres including
- 136 gpt Ag over 21 metres

LN 13-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 61 gpt Ag over 140 metres including
- 79 gpt Ag over 47 metres
- 355 gpt Ag over 8 metres

LN 14-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 179 gpt Ag over 33 metres including
- 412 gpt Ag over 11 metres

LN 21-14 *Containing from surface and bottomed in mineralized breccia;*

- 156 gpt Ag over 200 metres including
- 1337 gpt Ag over 6 metres (highest interval to date)
- 442 gpt Ag over the bottom 50 metres including
- 492 gpt Ag over 17 metres (bottoming)

LN 22-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 265 gpt Ag over 34 metres including
- 467 gpt Ag over 18 metres

LN 23-14 *Containing from surface;*

- 250 gpt Ag over 30 metres including
- 459 gpt Ag over 13 metres

LN 24-14 *Containing from surface on section with LN 22 and 23-14;*

- 93 gpt Ag over 76 metres including
- 398 gpt Ag over 12 metres

The Phase I drill program was conducted in widely spaced fences along 400 of 500 metres of La Negra's length to provide information on the sub-surface grade, continuity and geometry of the mineralized Breccia system. Holes were broadly spaced as single holes or fences of holes from the same platforms in 115 to 75 metre spacing's along strike. Extensive zones of breccia and stockwork were encountered along the strike length and dips seem to vary from steep northerly dips to moderate southerly dips.

The Company completed its Phase II drill program on La Negra and reported the final three holes on May 20, 2015. A total of 16 drill holes, with a total of 3,040 metres drilled, with results showing excellent continuity of silver mineralization reaffirming potential for a low cost open pit silver deposit. The depth potential is also demonstrated during the Phase II drill program with silver intercepts 250 to 300 meters vertically from surface, extending silver mineralization 100 to 150 meters deeper than previous drilling, expanding the size potential and extending the mineralized breccia to the northeast.

Phase II - Result highlights include:

LN 27-15

- 96 gpt Ag over 52 meters including:
- 183 gpt Ag over 25 meters
- 357 gpt Ag over 8 meters with
- 963 gpt Ag over 2 meters
- 322 gpt Ag over 5 meters

LN 28-15

- 110 gpt Ag over 84 meters including:
- 300 gpt Ag over 8 meters and
- 179 gpt Ag over 18 metres

LN 30-15

- 120 gpt Ag over 60 meters from surface including:
- 185 gpt Ag over 26 meters and
- 539 gpt Ag over 7 metres

LN 31-15

- 76 gpt Ag over 138 meters starting from surface includes three separate higher grade intervals;
- 160 gpt Ag over 12 metres
- 146 gpt Ag over 37 metres with 1 meter of 3040 gpt Ag and
- 115 gpt Ag over 23 metres

LN-32-15

- 68.39 gpt Ag over 146 meters from surface including:
- 139.60 gpt Ag over 56 meters with
- 217.32 gpt Ag over 28 meters and
- 462.11 gpt Ag over 9 meters

LN-33-15

- 63.12 gpt Ag over 138 meters from surface including:
- 152.62 gpt Ag over 27 meters with
- 453.00 gpt Ag over 5 meters

LN-34-15

- 149.27 gpt Ag over 11 metres including:
- 205.50 gpt Ag over 7 metres

LN-38-15

- 113.15 gpt Ag over 67 metres including:
- 306.73 gpt Ag over 15 metres with
- 850.60 gpt Ag over 5 metres and
- 1772.50 gpt Ag over 2 meter

LN-39-15

- 169.82 gpt Ag over 17 meters including:
- 199.07 gpt Ag over 14 meters with
- 221.09 gpt Ag over 11 meters and
- 446.66 gpt Ag over 3 meters

LN-40-15

- 42.06 gpt Ag over 70 meters including:
- 88.75 gpt Ag over 20 meters and
- 174.66 gpt Ag over 3 meters
- 124.27 gpt Ag over 56 meters including:
- 198.7 gpt Ag over 32 meters with
- 252.6 gpt Ag over 24 meters with
- 353.0 gpt Ag over 13 meters and
- 798.4 gpt Ag over 5 meters

To view the drill plan outlining the location of the La Negra drilling visit: "[La Negra Drill Plan Map](#)". To view complete results from Phase I and II drilling visit: "[La Negra Drilling Results](#)".

CAMERON –VANIA TREND

The Cameron-Vania trend is a newly recognized belt of gold-copper-silver mineralization that comprises the previously announced, Vania, Gringo and Vinetera zones, and the new Cameron zone. Recognition of the trend led to the discovery of the Cameron gold-copper-silver prospect, a 1000 x 300 to 500 metre zone of widespread gold and copper mineralization associated with hematite, magnetite, sericite and tourmaline alterations. To date, a total of 144 predominately grab samples have been collected from the Cameron area. Rock sampling program results and geological maps of the Cameron-Vania trend can be viewed here: "[Cameron-Vania Prospect](#)".

OPTION AGREEMENT WITH PAN AMERICAN SILVER CORP.

On March 4, 2016, (see February 15, 2016 new release) the Company entered into an option agreement with Pan American and its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary Compania Minera Dolores S.A. de C.V. ("Dolores") whereby the Company and MJM granted Dolores the right to earn a 75% interest in MJM's Promontorio Mineral Belt silver properties (including the Promontorio deposit and La Negra discovery). The terms of the agreement allow Dolores to earn a 75% interest by incurring US\$8,000,000 of exploration and development expenditures on MJM's properties in the Promontorio Mineral Belt over a four-year period; making cash payments to MJM totaling US\$8,050,000, with US\$250,000 received on closing and the balance over a four-year period; and a carried interest for MJM to production.

Upon exercise of the option, the parties will enter into a joint venture pursuant to which Kootenay will retain a 25% carried interest to production. Pan American will have a preferred capital recovery period after the commencement of production, under which Kootenay will receive 40% of distributions on its 25% retained interest in the joint venture until Pan American fully recovers its invested capital, which will include construction and development capital, plus any additional expenditures incurred after the date on which Dolores exercises the option.

Concurrently Pan American, Dolores and MJM entered into a property purchase option agreement pursuant to which Dolores has provided MJM with an option to acquire up to two of its exploration properties in Mexico in return for a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on each of the acquired properties. After review and analysis, the Company decided not to elect on any of the exploration properties offered by Dolores. The properties offered did not meet the criteria required by the Company, including the risk and cost associated which included future payments and liabilities, foreseen future exploration success and use of risk capital versus reward when compared to current projects owned by the Company.

Additionally, Pan American completed a non-brokered private placement of a total of 15,885,459 common shares of the Company at a purchase price of \$0.22 per shares for a total purchase price of \$3,553,431. The initial tranche closed March 4, 2016 for a total of 9,090,909 common shares of the Company and the second tranche closed on April 29, 2016 with a further 6,793,550 common shares of the Company. As a result of the transaction, Pan American owns approximately 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis. Subject to certain conditions, Pan American has the right to participate in any future equity offerings of the Company to maintain its pro-rata share percentage interest in the Company.

On June 7, 2016, Pan American commenced a 3,400 meter drill program on the La Negra Silver Discovery, results will be announced once Pan American have received and compiled.

ACQUIRED NORTHAIR SILVER CORP.

On April 21, 2016, the Company completed its acquisition of Northair Silver Corp. ("Northair") pursuant to a court approved plan of arrangement under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Northair in exchange for common shares and share purchase warrants of the Company and Northair is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. As consideration for the arrangement, each Northair shareholder received, in respect of each Northair common share held, 0.35 of a common share of the Company, plus 0.15 of a tradeable share purchase warrant to purchase common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.55 for a period of five years from closing. Following the completion of this arrangement, the former shareholders of Northair were issued approximately 40% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. At closing the Company issued 53,909,261 common shares to Northair shareholder and 23,103,969 share purchase warrants, which are listed on the TSXV under the trading symbol "KTN.WT".

Northair owned 100% of the La Cigarra Project, which is located near the city of Parral, within the Parral Mining District, in the state of Chihuahua, north central Mexico. La Cigarra consists of mineral concessions totaling approximately 19,000 hectares.

An updated NI 43-101 Resource Estimate ("Resource Estimate") completed by Allan Armitage, PhD, P. Geo. and Joe Campbell, B.Sc., P. Geo., of GeoVector Management Inc. The Resource Estimate was calculated based on results from 156 of 171 holes totaling 30,443 metres within the potentially surface minable mineralized area comprised of the San Gregorio and Las Carolinas mineralized zones, which combine to form a total strike length of 2.4 kilometres. The resource estimate was constrained by a Whittle™ pit shell utilizing a USD \$22/oz silver price, an economic cutoff grade of 35 g/t of silver and metallurgical recoveries of 84% silver. Highlights of the mineral resource estimate are as follows:

- Measured and indicated mineral resources of 51,470,000 ounces of silver within 18,540,000 tonnes at an average grade of 86.3 g/t silver, representing a 14% increase in grade from the 2013 Resource Estimate;
- Inferred mineral resource of 11,460,000 ounces silver within 4,450,000 tonnes at an average grade of 80.0 g/t silver, representing a 31% increase in grade from the 2013 Resource Estimate;
- An increase of 17% in total ounces from the 2013 Resource Estimate;
- Higher than average grade is found in outcrop, which could improve project economics in the early years with significant by-products including gold, lead and zinc;
- The deposit remains open along the 6 kilometer strike and at depth with potential to also expand near surface mineralization.

Northair completed a phase 3 metallurgical work program comprising the total La Cigarra silver deposit. Results of these tests showed silver recoveries of up to 88% (concentrates and leaching); producing a high lead-silver concentrate consisting of 34% lead and 23,000 g/t silver. The option of adding a zinc circuit was also successfully achieved producing a zinc-silver concentrate of up to 58% zinc and 2,500 g/t silver. The metallurgical program was designed to ensure the implementation of an efficient process flow-sheet with improvements to the grinding circuit as well as a streamlined lead flotation process.

On March 29, 2016 the Company announced that it signed an agreement with Coeur Capital, Inc. ("Coeur") to acquire its 2.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on future production from Northair's La Cigarra project. Under the terms of the agreement, Kootenay paid to Coeur US\$250,000 in cash upon signing and a second cash payment of US\$250,000 was made on April 19, 2016 (the "Closing Date"). In addition, the Company issued to Coeur on the Closing Date common shares of the Company equal to US\$2,000,000 at a share price of Cdn\$0.275 per share which resulted in the issuance of 9,629,091 common shares. The shares issued will be subject to a statutory hold period which expires four months plus one day from the Closing Date under applicable Canadian securities laws. Following closing of the acquisition of Northair and the Closing Date of the purchase by the Company of the NSR, Coeur will hold an aggregate of 16,751,591 common shares of the Company or approximately 10.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

In April 2016, the Company announced positive sampling results at the La Soledad Zone ("La Soledad") on its La Cigarra silver project. Highlights of 70 rock samples taken over a 500 metre long north-south striking area approximately 1,000 metres south of the main deposit included one channel sample returning a high value of 252.0 g/t silver and 20% lead over 1.2 metres. In total, 35 samples reported grades exceeding 10 g/t silver with many samples returning high values of lead. The recent sampling and mapping program at La Soledad is part of a larger ongoing exploration program being conducted by the Company, which includes evaluating and prioritizing numerous anomalous areas for a future drill program; currently in the initial planning stages as well as geological modeling and baseline work in preparation of a preliminary economic assessment study.

On August 10, 2016, the Company announced the commencement of a core drill program, which will drill a total of approximately 3,000 metres and is designed to test the high priority RAM target and expand the La Cigarra resource estimate with a focus on determining continuity of high-grade trends recently identified within the resource. Initial drilling will focus on the RAM Zone, where the first 8 holes are planned to target a potential high-grade silver area within a large structurally controlled anomalous silver trend measuring 3.8 kilometres in length. See Outlook section.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 28, 2016, the Company closed its previously announced brokered private placement of units of the Company (the "Offering") with Haywood Securities Inc. (the "Agent"). Each unit (a "Unit") consisted of one common share and one-quarter of one common share purchase warrant (each whole common share purchase warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share (a "Warrant Share") at an exercise price per Warrant Share of \$0.55 until April 21, 2021. An aggregate of 12,937,500 Units including 675,000 Units were issued as a result of the exercise in full of the Agents' over-allotment option, were sold under the Offering at a price of \$0.40 per Unit (the "Offering Price") for gross proceeds to the Company of \$5,175,000. In addition, the Company concurrently closed on a non-brokered private placement of 2,135,790 Units at the Offering Price, which included participation by Pan American Silver Corp. to maintain its pro-rata ownership position, raising gross proceeds of \$854,316. The aggregate total gross proceeds of the Offering and the non-brokered private placement are \$6,029,316.

The Warrants have identical terms to the 23,103,969 listed warrants (the "Listed Warrants") of the Company currently outstanding and trading under the ticker "TSXV: KTN.WT". The net proceeds of the Offering will be used to fund the exploration and development of the Company's La Cigarra project in Mexico and for general working capital purposes.

PORTFOLIO OF MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company has aggressively pursued the advancement of its Promontorio Project as well as establishing Generative Exploration Teams in Northwest Mexico and British Columbia, Canada. The Company continues to seek joint venture partners to option its generative exploration projects, who by spending exploration dollars and issuing share and/or cash payments to the Company, obtain

a right to an earn-in interest, or explored by the Company directly. The Company currently has five exploration properties that are optioned out to third parties: namely the Fox and Two Times Fred located in the Nechako region of British Columbia, the Silver Fox property located in the South Eastern region of British Columbia, the Cervantes property located in Sonora, Mexico, and the Promontorio Silver Belt located in Sonora State, Mexico.

PROMONTORIO SILVER PROJECT – RESOURCE ESTIMATE

On May 14, 2013, the Company announced the results of an updated resource estimate prepared by SRK incorporating the gold (“Au”) content contained into the mineral resources of the Promontorio Silver Project, due to new metallurgical data and information which supports the potential recovery of gold (see February 28, 2013 news release). The updated Measured and Indicated Resource contains an estimated 44,504,000 tonnes containing an estimated 92,035,000 oz. AgEq grading 64.32 gpt AgEq with another 24,326,000 oz. AgEq grading 51.95 gpt AgEq categorized as Inferred, as summarized the table below:

Resource Statement for the Promontorio Deposit, Sonora State, Mexico: Effective Date March 31, 2013*

Pit-Constrained	20 gpt AgEq Cut-Off	Tonnes (000's)	Avg AgEq (gpt)	Avg Ag (gpt)	Avg Au (gpt)	Avg Pb (%)	Avg Zn (%)	AgEq Oz (000's)	Ag Oz (000's)	Au Oz (000's)	Pb lbs (000's)	Zn lbs (000's)
	Measured		10,289	74.79	32.69	0.40	0.46	0.55	24,741	10,814	134	105,328
Indicated		34,215	61.18	26.30	0.34	0.38	0.45	67,294	28,926	373	287,579	335,904
M+I		44,504	64.32	27.77	0.35	0.40	0.47	92,035	39,740	506	392,907	459,619
Inferred		14,564	51.95	24.95	0.28	0.28	0.31	24,326	11,683	132	89,430	98,462

Underground	45 gpt AgEq Cut-Off	Tonnes (000's)	Avg AgEq (gpt)	Avg Ag (gpt)	Avg Au (gpt)	Avg Pb (%)	Avg Zn (%)	AgEq Oz (000's)	Ag Oz (000's)	Au Oz (000's)	Pb lbs (000's)	Zn lbs (000's)
	Measured		3	62.27	25.12	0.32	0.37	0.63	6	2	0	23
Indicated		212	56.88	22.86	0.28	0.40	0.55	387	156	2	1,889	2,551
M+I		215	56.96	22.89	0.28	0.40	0.55	393	158	2	1,913	2,591
Inferred		1,265	61.17	26.57	0.37	0.36	0.38	2,488	1,081	15	10,049	10,667

Notes: * **Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.**

¹ Open pit resources stated as contained within a potentially economically minable pit shell;

² Pit optimization is based on assumed silver (“Ag”), gold, lead (“Pb”), and zinc (“Zn”) prices of \$31/oz., \$1650/oz., \$0.96/lb, and \$0.89/lb respectively, mill recoveries of 74%, 70%, 81% and 88% respectively, a 1.5% NSR, estimated mining costs of \$1.20/t, and estimated processing and G&A cost of \$12.00/t; and an estimated POX cost of \$2/tonne (\$30/tonne of pyrite concentrate);

³ Break-even cut-off grades used were 20 gpt AgEq for open pit mill material and 45 gpt AgEq for underground material;

⁴ Silver equivalency is based on unit values calculated from the above metal prices, and assumes 100% recovery of all metals; and

⁵ Mineral resource tonnage and contained metal have been rounded to reflect the accuracy of the estimate, and numbers may not add due to rounding.

The following material changes incorporated into the updated resource estimate contributed to the significant increase in the mineral resource:

- Additional metallurgical test work has allowed for the inclusion of gold in the mineral resources, which has a significant impact on the AgEq grades and relative ounces.
- The estimated Measured and Indicated gold resources contained within the mineralized diatreme system total 508,000 ounces with an additional 155,000 ounces Inferred.

This mineral resource estimate was completed by Matthew Hastings MSc, P.Geo and reviewed by Frank Daviess, MAusIMM, RM-SME, Associate Principal Resource Geologist with SRK. A site visit was conducted by Allan Moran, of SRK, R.G., C.P.G, who has reviewed pertinent geological information in sufficient detail to support the data incorporated in the mineral resource estimate. Mr. Daviess is an Independent Qualified Person as defined under NI 43-101 and is responsible for the mineral resource estimate presented in this release. Eric Olin, of SRK, MSc, MBA, RM-SME reviewed the metallurgical information contained in this release.

Drilling data includes a total of 45,118 samples from 65,092 metres of drilling. Of the 45,118 samples in the database, 22,658 lie within the wireframes and were used in the resource estimation. Wireframes are three-dimensional closed solids constructed in Vulcan™ and based on a combination of logged geology and assay information. These wireframes limit the estimation.

Three-dimensional wireframes were constructed for the modeled domains using Leapfrog 3D™ modeling software as well as Vulcan™. SRK modeled both the Pit and NE zones independently, and corrected inconsistencies with the Leapfrog solids using Vulcan.

The average sample length for all samples is 1.44 metres. Samples were composited to 3 m lengths within the breccia, stockwork, and PC zones. For the estimation, SRK used Ordinary Kriging in the densely-drilled areas and Inverse Distance Weighting for the areas

with more widely-spaced drilling. SRK applied appropriate block model validation techniques for a resource estimate at this stage of project development.

Pit optimization was conducted using Whittle™ software and evaluating the block model which was constructed in Vulcan™. The purpose of the pit-optimization exercise is to satisfy the conditions of “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” as defined in the CIM Guidelines using pit shells based on a very simple “break-even” cash flow model. These pits are not representative of detailed mine plans or even the “best” pit design for the Project. A cut-off for the mineral resource of 20 gpt and 45 gpt AgEq for open pit and underground potential was used respectively.

Mineral Resources are categorized as a Measured Resource where at least 3 drill holes occur within a 25 metres ellipsoid, Indicated being where at least 3 drill holes occur within a 50 metres ellipsoid and Inferred being where at least 2 drill holes occur within a 75 metres ellipsoid. Blocks estimated using Inverse Distance Weighting in the widely-spaced drilling intermediate to the two primary zones are categorized as Inferred. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

G&T Metallurgical Services Ltd, Kamloops, BC, Canada completed preliminary metallurgical programs on drill core composites from the Promontorio property for Kootenay in 2009, 2012 and 2013. Several significant factors were noticed in SRK’s review of the metallurgical process work conducted to date. The metallurgical program investigated a standard polymetallic sequential flotation flow sheet that includes:

- Crushing;
- Grinding;
- Lead Flotation;
- Zinc Flotation; and
- Pyrite/Arsenopyrite Flotation

Pressure oxidation (POX) of the pyrite/arsenopyrite concentrate is required to extract the contained gold by cyanidation. SRK estimates metal recoveries shown in the table below are based on the average results from the preliminary metallurgical test programs conducted in 2009, 2012 and 2013. Overall gold recovery is estimated at 70% and is based on 65% gold recovery into the pyrite flotation concentrate followed by 94% cyanidation gold extraction from the pyrite concentrate after pressure oxidation, plus an average 9% gold recovery into the lead flotation concentrate.

Metallurgical Recovery Assumptions

Metal	Product	Recovery (%)
Silver	Lead Concentrate	74
Lead	Lead Concentrate	81
Zinc	Zinc Concentrate	88
Gold	Pyrite Concentrate	65
Gold	Lead Concentrate	9
Gold	Overall *	70

* Includes 94% cyanidation extraction from pyrite concentrate + gold contained in lead concentrate

The current NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report was filed on June 7, 2013 and can be reviewed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

LA CIGARRA PROJECT – RESOURCE ESTIMATE

In January 2015, Northair announced the results of an updated NI 43-101 Resource Estimate (“Resource Estimate”) completed by Allan Armitage, PhD, P. Geo. and Joe Campbell, B.Sc., P. Geo., of GeoVector Management Inc. The Resource Estimate was calculated based on results from 156 of 171 holes totaling 30,443 metres within the potentially surface minable mineralized area comprised of the San Gregorio and Las Carolinas mineralized zones, which combine to form a total strike length of 2.4 kilometres. The resource estimate was constrained by a Whittle™ pit shell utilizing a USD \$22/oz silver price, an economic cutoff grade of 35 g/t of silver and metallurgical recoveries of 84% silver is tabulated below:

Resource Category*	Tonnes	In-Situ Grade				Contained Metal			
		Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (oz)	Au (oz)	Pb (lbs)	Zn (lbs)
Measured	3,620,000	88.9	0.074	0.14	0.19	10,340,000	9,000	10,920,000	15,510,000
Indicated	14,930,000	85.7	0.068	0.13	0.18	41,130,000	33,000	42,950,000	59,260,000
Meas + Ind	18,540,000	86.3	0.069	0.13	0.18	51,470,000	41,000	53,870,000	74,770,000
Inferred	4,450,000	80.0	0.058	0.13	0.16	11,460,000	8,000	12,680,000	15,610,000

*Note: * Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell at a 35 g/t silver cut-off grade and a USD \$22/oz silver price. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate and numbers may not add up due to rounding.*

GENERATIVE EXPLORATION PROJECTS

The Company continues to seek partners to option its projects under its generative model which minimizes financial exposure by granting external exploration companies a right to earn an interest in properties, subject to exploration expenditures and share payments made by them. Generative properties are continuously prioritized and dropped based on ongoing exploration work.

Cervantes

On July 25, 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement with Aztec Metals Corp. ("Aztec"), whereby the Company granted Aztec the right to earn up to a 100% interest in the Cervantes Gold/Copper project located in Sonora, Mexico. The terms of the agreement allow Aztec to earn a 65% interest by: spending an aggregate total of US\$1.5 million in exploration expenditures by July 25, 2019; paying an aggregate total of US\$150,000 in staged payments to the Company by July 25, 2019; and issuing an aggregated total of 1,000,000 common shares in staged payments on each anniversary to the Company, with final issuance payable 60 days after the fourth anniversary. Aztec will also be responsible for annual Mexican assessment work and mining concession taxes during the term of the agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company received 100,000 common shares and a cash payment of US\$10,000 from Aztec.

Upon earning the initial 65% interest and within 60 days of such date, Aztec will have the right to elect and acquire the remaining 35% interest by completing a preliminary economic assessment report ("Scoping Study") by the fifth anniversary date (July 25, 2020), paying US\$5.00 per gold or gold equivalent ounce of estimated recoverable, payable gold or gold equivalent ounce of the contained metal for the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources based on the Scoping Study. On acquisition by Aztec of 100% interest, Kootenay will receive a 2.5% net smelter royalty. If Aztec decides not to exercise the Second Option to acquire the remaining 35%, a joint venture will be formed to further develop the project. If at anytime during the process of exploration and/or development after the completion of the Scoping Study and before the completion of a feasibility study or production decision, an additional resource is delineated on the property Aztec shall have the right to acquire the remaining 35% interest under the same terms of acquiring the initial resource outlined previously.

San Diego

On May 14, 2015, the Company announced that it entered into an option agreement through its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary, Minera J.M. ("MJM") with Oro de Altar ("ODA") a wholly owned Mexican subsidiary of Alamos Gold Inc. (formerly AuRico Gold Inc. who merged with Alamos). The option allowed ODA to earn up to 100% interest in the San Diego property located in northern Sonora State, Mexico. Subsequent to June 30, 2016, the Company received notice of termination from Alamos.

Upon earning the initial 65% interest, ODA will have the right to acquire a 100% interest by paying the Company US\$8.00 per gold or gold equivalent ounce of resource based on the preparation of a NI 43-101 compliant resource statement, which must be completed no later than 90 days after April 8, 2018. On acquisition by ODA of 100% interest, MJM will receive a 2.5% net smelter royalty. If ODA does not acquire the remaining 35%, a one-time cash payment to MJM of US\$250,000 becomes payable and a joint venture will be formed to further develop the project.

Silver Fox

On September 29, 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Antofagasta plc ("Antofagasta"), whereby the Company granted Antofagasta the option to earn up to an 80% interest in the Silver Fox property located in South Eastern British Columbia. The terms of the agreement grant Antofagasta the right to earn a 65% interest ("First Option") by funding or incurring an aggregate total of US\$2.5 million (the "First Option Expenditures") in exploration expenditures on or before September 29, 2021, of which US\$125,000 was received during the year ended December 31, 2015. Antofagasta has the right to accelerate the First Option Expenditures.

Upon exercising the First Option, Antofagasta will have the right to acquire a further 15% interest ("Second Option") by incurring an additional aggregate total US\$1.65 million in exploration expenditures within two years of the First Option exercise date. Upon the exercise of the Second Option Antofagasta will have earned an 80% interest and Kootenay will hold a 20% interest in Silver Fox under a joint venture basis under the terms of the Agreement. If Antofagasta decides not to exercise the Second Option, a joint venture based on a 65/35% interest will form under the Agreement in relation to the property. Under the terms of the Underlying Option Agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in Silver Fox by issuing 100,000 common shares (of which 25,000 shares have been issued) to Kennedy by July 3, 2018 (the "Underlying Option"), subject only to a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty in favour of Kennedy (the "Underlying Royalty"). The Underlying Royalty is subject to a purchase right in favour of the Company, exercisable by the Company by paying \$500,000 for each 0.5% of the Underlying Royalty. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company is obligated to exercise the Underlying Option prior to the exercise by Antofagasta of the First Option.

Spikes Vacation, Walter the Water Buffalo and Two Times Fred

On June 30, 2015, the Company announced that it has exercised its option to acquire 100% interest in the Spikes Vacation, Walter the Water Buffalo and Two Times Fred properties, which are located in the South Eastern and Nechako Regions of British Columbia. Under the Kennedy Group agreement, the Company must issue for Two Times Fred, Spikes Vacation and Walter the Water Buffalo, a total of 100,000 common shares over three years with 25,000 issued for each on receipt of TSX-V approval. The Kennedy group retains

an underlying 2% net smelter royalty, which can be purchased by the Company in all or in part for \$500,000 per each one-half percent (0.5%). Under the Critchlow Contracting Ltd. agreement, the Company must issue an aggregate total of 130,000 common shares over five years, with 15,000 issuable on receipt of TSX-V approval and make staged cash payment totaling an aggregate \$80,000 over four years, with \$20,000 having been paid during the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company has the right to terminate these grubstake option agreements at any time. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company received TSX-V approval and issued 125,000 common shares with a fair value of \$36,650 related to the agreements.

Two Times Fred

During the year ended December 31, 2015, Theia Resources Ltd. completed a drill program on the Two Times Fred property. The program consisted of eight drill holes totaling 717 metres. Veins are steep dipping to the northwest and southeast directions. True widths vary from 15 to 30 meters and are composed of vein, vein stockwork and vein breccia within altered basalt. Veins bifurcate and coalesce with the widest single vein being 30 meters true width and varying from about 2m to 30 meters in width. The best interval was 3.2 gpt Au and 46.48 gpt Ag over 1.9 meters within 7.6 meters of 1.69 gpt Au and 29.36 gpt Ag. The longest interval was 67 meters of 0.370 gpt Au and 7.2 gpt Ag. Holes 6 and 8 bottomed in vein material with hole 6 just entering the vein when it had to be abandoned due to hole conditions.

EARN-IN OPTION AGREEMENT

The Company currently has five properties that are subject to earn-in option agreements, summarized below:

Property	Company	Interest of partner
Promontorio, Sonora, Mexico	Pan American Silver Corp. via its subsidiary	up to 75% earn-in carried option
Cervantes, Sonora, Mexico	Aztec Metals Corp.	up to 100% earn-in option
Silver Fox, BC, Canada	Antofagasta plc via its subsidiary	up to 80% earn-in option
Fox, BC, Canada	Theia Resources Ltd.	60% earn-in option
Two Times Fred, BC, Canada	Theia Resources Ltd.	60% earn-in option

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring mineral properties. It is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are common to other mineral exploration companies in the same business. The industry is capital intensive at all stages and is subject to variations in commodity prices, market sentiment, exchange rates for currency, inflation and other risks. The Company currently has no source of revenue other than project management fees, and interest on cash balances. The Company will rely mainly on equity financing to fund exploration activities on its mineral properties.

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are not inclusive of all the risks and uncertainties to which the Company may be subject.

Early Stage – Need for Additional Funds

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to other companies in the same business, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the 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 its early stage of operations.

The Company anticipates future expenditures will require additional infusions of capital; there can be no assurance that such financing will be available or, if available, will be on reasonable terms. If financing is obtained by issuing common shares from treasury, control of the Resulting Issuer may change and investors may suffer additional dilution. Furthermore, if financing is not available, lease expiry dates, work commitments, rental payments and option payments, if any may not be satisfied and could result in a loss of the shareholders entire investment.

Exploration and Development

Mineral exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits, but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are of insufficient size and/or grade to return a profit from production.

All of the mineral claims to which the Company has a right to acquire an interest are in the exploration stages only, and are without a known body of commercial ore. Upon discovery of a mineralized occurrence, several stages of exploration and assessment are required before its economic viability can be determined. Development of the subject mineral properties would follow only if favorable results are determined at each stage of assessment. Few precious and base metal deposits are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Estimates of mineral resources may not be realized

The mineral resource estimates contained in the Company's Technical Reports are only estimates and no assurance can be given that an identified resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit, which can be legally and economically

exploited. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined may differ from the one indicated by the drilling results and the difference may be material. Material changes in resources, grades and other factors, may affect the economic viability of projects.

Earn-In agreements

The Company continues to enter into separate option agreements with publicly listed companies where the opportunity exists on the Company's exploration properties other than Promontorio. The terms of such option agreements vary but primarily optioning companies are granted an option to earn an ownership interest in an exploration property by issuing shares to the Company and incurring exploration expenditures. These are not firm payments or expenditure commitments and are subject to these companies obtaining sufficient financing to fulfill their earn-in requirements. The agreements are also subject to termination if such payment and expenditure commitments are not fulfilled. On fulfillment of these commitments, the ownership arrangement and future development of the property will be subject to a joint venture agreement whereby the Company will be required to finance its proportionate share of exploration expenditures based on the ownership ratio of each of the parties. There is no certainty that any of these companies will complete the required expenditures on the properties to earn-in on the properties or that they will be able to obtain the necessary financing to complete the expenditure requirements in which case the costs of carrying and developing the properties will be the responsibility of the Company.

Operating Hazards and Risks

Mining operations involve many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes, may occur. 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 mineral deposits, any of which could result in 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 damage.

Although the Company maintains liability insurance in an amount that it considers adequate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities could exceed policy limits, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that could have a materially adverse effect upon its financial conditions.

Political Risk

The Company's advanced project and certain other property interests are located in Mexico, and are subject to that jurisdiction's laws and regulations. Obtaining financing, finding or hiring qualified people or obtaining all necessary services for the Company's operations in Mexico may be difficult. Mexico's status as a country may make it more difficult for the Company to attract investors or to obtain any required financing for its exploration projects. The Company believes the present attitude of Mexico to foreign investment and mining to be favourable but investors should assess the political risks of investing in a foreign country. Variations from the current regulatory, economic and political climate could have an adverse effect on the affairs of the Company.

Supplies, Infrastructure, Weather and Inflation

The Company's property interests are often located in remote, undeveloped areas and the availability of infrastructures such as surfaces access, skilled labour, fuel and power at an economic cost cannot be assured. These are integral requirements for exploration, production and development facilities on mineral properties. Power may need to be generated on site.

Due to the partial remoteness of its exploration projects, the Company is forced to rely on the accessibility of secondary roads resulting in potentially unavoidable delays in planned programs and/or cost overruns. The rainy season in Mexico during the months of June through September can sometimes flood the main access road causing temporary delays.

Metal Prices

The mining industry, in general, is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of metals produced even if commercial quantities of precious and/or base metals are discovered. Factors beyond the control of the Company and may affect the marketability of metals discovered. Pricing is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as international economic and political trends, global or regional consumption and demand patterns, increased production and smelter availability. There is no assurance that the price of metals recovered from any mineral deposit will be such that they can be mined at a profit.

Title Risks

Although the Company has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to 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's mineral property interest may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, or transfers, or conflicting claims; or native claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses

The Company's operations are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, safety and other matters. Environmental legislation in British Columbia, Canada and Mexico provides restrictions and prohibition on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines, penalties and work stoppage. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact statements. Environmental

legislation is evolving in a direction of stricter standards and enforcement, and higher fines and penalties for non-compliance. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

The current operations of the Company require permits from various government authorities and such operations are governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental, mine safety and other matters.

The Company believes that it is in compliance with all material laws and regulations, which currently apply to its activities. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Company may require for its operations and exploration activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Company might undertake.

Competition and Agreements with Other Parties

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical capacity. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future.

The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under such agreements to which it is a party and it may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Also, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may not be able to finance the expenditures required to complete recommended programs.

Economic Conditions

Unfavorable economic conditions may negatively impact the Company's financial viability. Unfavorable economic conditions could also increase the Company's financing costs, decrease net income or increase net loss, limit access to capital markets and negatively impact any of the availability of credit facilities to the Company.

Dependence on Management

The Company is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers, or may be associated with, other reporting companies, or have significant shareholdings in other public companies. To the extent that such other companies may participate in business or asset acquisitions, dispositions, or ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the transaction. If a conflict of interest arises, the Company will follow the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (BC) ("Corporations Act") dealing with conflict of interest. These provisions state that where a director has such a conflict, that director must, at a meeting of the Company's directors, disclose his or her interest and refrain from voting on the matter unless otherwise permitted by the Corporations Act. In accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia, the directors and officers of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith, and the best interest of the Company.

Insurance coverage

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

The Company's policies of insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks. The Company's insurance does not cover all risks that may result in loss or damages and may not be adequate to reimburse the Company for all losses sustained. In particular, the Company does not have coverage for certain environmental losses or certain types of earthquake damage. The occurrence of losses or damage not covered by insurance could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operation and financial condition.

Shareholder dilution

The Company's constituting documents permit the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares and a limited number of preferred shares issuable in series on such terms as the Directors determine without the approval of shareholders, who have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such issuances. In addition, the Company is required to issue common shares upon the conversion of its outstanding share purchase warrants and options in accordance with their terms. Accordingly, holders of common shares may suffer dilution.

Uninsurable risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. 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 securities of the Company.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the Financial Statements and maintains appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete and reliable.

Management is also responsible for the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Readers are cautioned that the Company is not required to certify the design and evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and has not completed such an evaluation. The inherent limitations on the ability of the Company's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost-effective basis disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting for the Company may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS for each of the Company's last eight quarters:

	Q2 2016 ⁽²⁾	Q1 2016	Q4 2015 ⁽³⁾	Q3 2015 ⁽⁴⁾	Q2 2015 ⁽⁵⁾	Q1 2015 ⁽⁶⁾	Q4 2014 ⁽⁷⁾	Q3 2014 ⁽⁸⁾
Total Revenue ⁽¹⁾	47,807	8,757	1,643	1,339	4,143	12,445	7,287	7,536
Net Income (Loss)	(1,289,635)	(458,749)	(1,693,185)	(468,084)	(610,187)	(756,935)	(4,310,742)	162,992
Income (Loss) Per Share	(0.016)	(0.006)	(0.023)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.063)	0.002

(1) Revenue is derived from administration fees and interest income.

(2) The variation in the net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2016 to the previous quarter, was primarily due to recording termination payments to certain individuals upon the acquisition of Northair totaling \$726,595. This is a firm commitment payable over 24-30 months.

(3) The variation in net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2015 to the three months ended September 30, 2015, was primarily due to the impairment of marketable securities totaling \$729,580; mineral properties totaling \$254,391 and property investigation costs of \$82,647.

(4) The variation in net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2015 to the three months ended June 30, 2015 related to decreased office and general costs of \$34,205, decreased management fees of \$8,000 and decreased professional fees of \$20,896. The Company also recorded increased foreign exchange gain of \$42,186 as compared to the prior period.

(5) The variation in net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2015 to the three months ended March 31, 2015 related to decreased office and general costs of \$36,803, decreased regulatory and filing fees of \$25,480, decreased mineral property investigation costs of \$17,343 and decreased professional fees of \$11,534. The Company also recorded decreased non-cash share based payment expenses of \$91,220 as compared to the prior period.

(6) The variation in net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 to the three months ended December 31, 2014 was attributed to decreased professional fees of \$45,481; an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$43,045, and significantly decreased mineral property investigation and impairment costs of \$3,150,701 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, ended December 31, 2014.

(7) The variation in net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2014 to the prior quarter ended September 30, 2014, was primarily due to the impairment of mineral properties totaling \$3,215,783, as well as an unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$507,980 on the translation of its subsidiaries' monetary assets.

(8) The net income recorded for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was mainly related to an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$602,652 due to the translation of the Company's monetary assets in its Mexican subsidiary.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013, and are expressed in Canadian dollars.

As at December 31:

	2015	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets	40,036,588	35,349,095	38,425,005
Current Liabilities	488,035	416,852	536,435
Shareholders' Equity	39,548,555	34,932,243	37,888,570
Total shareholders' Equity & Liabilities	40,036,588	35,349,095	38,425,005

As at December 31:	2015	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenue ⁽¹⁾	19,570	28,337	96,071
Net Loss ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,528,391	5,889,605	4,838,647
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$(0.046)	\$(0.089)	\$(0.080)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	76,366,958	66,064,625	60,805,535
⁽¹⁾ Revenue is derived from administration fees and interest income			
⁽²⁾ Net Loss for 2015 included \$729,580 in impairment of marketable securities (2014 - \$nil); \$271,919 in impairment to the carrying value of mineral properties (2014 - \$3,215,783; 2013 - \$944,199)			
⁽³⁾ Net Loss for 2015 included non-cash share based payments expense of \$447,343 (2014 - \$557,762; 2013 - \$1,436,764)			

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Pan American completed a non-brokered private placement of a total of 15,885,459 common shares of the Company at a purchase price of \$0.22 per shares for a total purchase price of \$3,553,431. The initial tranche closed March 4, 2016 for a total of 9,090,909 common shares of the Company and the second tranche closed on April 29, 2016 with a further 6,793,550 common shares of the Company. As a result of the transaction, Pan American owns approximately 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis. Subject to certain conditions, Pan American has the right to participate in any future equity offerings of the Company to maintain its pro-rata share percentage interest in the Company. Additionally, by the acquisition of Northair, the Company secured approximately \$1,500,000 being held by Northair.

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, the Company concurrently closed a brokered and non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$6,029,316, see the Subsequent Events section for details of the financing.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for total gross proceeds of \$1,315,950 by issuing an aggregate total of 4,386,500 units at a purchase price of \$0.30 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.55. The private placement was completed in two tranches, with the first tranche of 3,586,500 units closed August 11, 2015 and the final tranche closed August 26, 2015, with the applicable warrants expiring on August 10, 2017 and August 26, 2017, respectively. The Company paid cash finder's fees to arm's length parties totaling \$13,710 and issued 96,000 finders units (the "Finders Units"). The Finders Units consist of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant, expiring August 10, 2017.

On February 2, 2015, the Company closed the final tranche of its December 10, 2014 announced non-brokered private placement and raised gross aggregate total proceeds of \$1,577,875 by issuing an aggregate total of 4,508,214 units at a purchase price of \$0.35 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$0.60. The private placement was completed in two tranches, with the first tranche of 2,120,000 units closed December 23, 2014 and the final tranche closed February 2, 2015, with the applicable warrants expiring on December 23, 2016 and February 2, 2017, respectively. The Company paid total share issuance costs of \$23,887 and cash finder's fees of \$50,415.

The junior exploration industry continues to see a tightening in investment dollars as a result of the pressure on precious and base metal prices, which is adding pressure to junior explorers to ensure that dollars are effectively invested into their resource projects. The Company continues to focus on cost effectiveness and securing maximum value from dollars spent.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred \$1,585,141 (2015 - \$1,508,175) in mineral property acquisition and deferred exploration costs. Significant areas of expenditures were:

Description	Six months ended June 30, 2016	Six months ended June 30, 2015
Acquisition costs incurred	\$1,656,803	\$85,526
Assaying and lab	\$14,629	\$130,307
Camp costs	\$25,681	\$135,858
Drafting	\$45,884	\$64,394
Drilling	\$714	\$465,127
Geological mapping	\$20,456	\$24,163
Geophysics	\$10,395	-
Maintenance	\$105,717	\$250,582
Miscellaneous	\$19,548	\$4,305
Prospecting	\$236,552	\$320,290
Rock sampling	\$17,128	\$36,000
Metallurgical testing	-	\$9,639
Option payment received	(\$320,938)	-
Recovery of costs	(\$234,122)	(\$80,658)
	\$1,606,847	\$1,445,533
Non-cash transactions:		
Foreign currency translation related to foreign operations	(66,524)	\$118,297
Impairment	\$25,837	(\$17,343)
Net change in working capital related to investing activities	18,981	(\$38,312)
	\$1,585,141	\$1,508,175

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three month period ended June 30, 2016

The Company recorded a net loss of \$1,289,635 or \$0.009 per share (2015 – \$700,243 or \$0.008) based on a greater weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Corporate general and administrative expenditure totaled \$549,524 (2015 – \$614,385), which included a non-cash share based payment expense of \$20,063 (2015 – \$110,348). Office and general costs totaling \$345,568 (2015 – \$278,736) includes the Company's offices and staff in Vancouver and exploration offices in Hermosillo, Mexico and Kimberley, British Columbia. Certain expenses related to the acquisition of Northair were incurred, including termination of certain services at their former offices, such charges are non-recurring. Also included in office and general is the Company's promotional, travel and investor relations expenses, which increased versus the prior comparable period and totaled \$149,347 (2015 – \$137,029) due to additional marketing activities, including activities related to the acquisition of Northair Silver and associated travel. Management fees were \$94,250 (2015 – \$89,750). Professional fees decreased over the prior comparable period totaling \$42,882 (2015 – \$95,733), which includes comparable directors' fees.

The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$101,661 (2015 – loss \$84,553). The Company maintains foreign currency in both Mexican peso and US dollar accounts and incurs certain operating expenditures in each of those currencies, which coupled with consolidating its Mexican subsidiary gives rise to exchange risk.

For the three month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company expensed property investigation costs totaling \$163,294 (2015 - \$7,831). The Company expensed \$726,595 in termination benefit allowance related to the acquisition of Northair Silver. This amount will be paid to certain individuals during the next 30 months in relation to negotiated change of control provisions previously contracted with Northair.

Six month period ended June 30, 2016

The Company recorded a net loss of \$1,748,384 or \$0.018 per share (2015 – \$1,367,122 or \$0.018) based on a greater weighted average number of shares outstanding.

Corporate general and administrative expenditure totaled \$1,215,646 (2015 – \$1,391,299), which included a non-cash share based payment expense of \$57,682 (2015 – \$311,916). Office and general costs totaling \$674,500 (2015 – \$592,275) includes the Company's offices and staff in Vancouver and exploration offices in Hermosillo, Mexico and Kimberley, British Columbia. Also included in office and general is the Company's promotional, travel and investor relations expenses, which increased versus the prior comparable period and totaled \$305,286 (2015 – \$258,352) due to marketing activities, including additional activities related to the acquisition of Northair Silver and associated travel. Management fees were \$179,500 (2015 – \$179,500) of which \$42,000 are accrued at the balance sheet

date. Professional fees remained consistent over the prior comparable period totaling \$204,072 (2015 – \$203,00), which includes comparable directors' fees and consulting services.

The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$271,912 (2015 – \$54,031). The Company maintains foreign currency in both Mexican peso and US dollar accounts and incurs certain operating expenditures in each of those currencies, which coupled with consolidating its Mexican subsidiary gives rise to exchange risk.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2016, the Company expensed property investigation costs totaling \$185,495 (2015 - \$29,099) and impairment costs totaling \$25,837 (2015 – \$17,343). During the period, the Company received a mining exploration refund from the Government British Columbia, totaling \$76,403, which was related to previously impaired properties. The Company expensed \$726,595 in termination benefit allowance related to the acquisition of Northair Silver. This amount will be paid to certain individuals during the next 30 months in relation to negotiated change of control provisions previously contracted with Northair.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had working capital of \$4,614,889 (2015 - \$1,252,441), with cash and cash equivalents totaling \$3,536,195 (2015 - \$730,682).

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, the Company closed currently a brokered and non-brokered private placement which was oversubscribed and a total of 15,073,290 shares at a price of \$0.40 per share were issued for total gross proceeds of \$6,029,316 and acquired approximately \$1,500,000 from the acquisition of Northair (see Subsequent Events and Financing Activities section).

Our current cash position will enable us to continue exploration efforts in Mexico and Canada, as well as to generate new properties and forming options or joint venture agreements to managing risk, in which partner companies explore and develop such projects in return for the right to earn an interest in them. The Company plans to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity issuance, as well as through joint venturing and/or optioning out the Company's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operation and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its mineral properties.

The Company's access to additional capital may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. As we expect our reliance on equity financings to continue into the future, these current market conditions could make it difficult or impossible for us to raise necessary funds to meet our capital requirements. If we are unable to obtain financing through equity investments, we will seek multiple solutions including, but not limited to, joint ventures, credit facilities or debenture issuances. We are also attuned to the effect of capital markets on many of our joint venture partners who may not be able to meet their obligations under their option or joint venture agreements.

All cash is held with Canadian Schedule A banks either in deposit accounts or guaranteed investment certificates, and the Company has no joint ventures with any parties that potentially create derivative or hedge risk.

OUTLOOK

The acquisition of Northair provides the Company with a second flagship project, namely "La Cigarra" which contains a current resource with significant expansion potential in one of the most prolific silver mining districts of Mexico, the Parral Mining District. In conjunction with the Pan American agreement on the Promontorio Property the Company will focus its financial resources and management effort on trying to advance the La Cigarra property toward economic assessment. This will entail evaluation of how to best advance it towards economic assessment and will focus on efforts aimed at expanding the resource through drilling, improving grade through geologic re interpretation and drill testing higher grade areas and structures, and additional metallurgical work. The Company commenced its initial 3,000 drill program on August 10, 2016 focused on the higher grade Ram target, a feeder structure which was a high priority for Northair in addition to some high priority targets to expand the high grade areas outside the current resource. Ongoing evaluation of the numerous targets and prioritization of them relative to their probability to improve potential economics of La Cigarra is underway and will provide the basis for a larger program of drilling aimed at achieving that objective. The near term budget over the next few months which includes Ram drilling will be about \$500,000 and may be adjusted once the final program is determined.

Work on Promontorio Property is being conducted by Pan American who on July 7, 2016, commenced a 3,400 metre drill program initially targeting the La Negra discovery. A specific drill budget has not been set. Pan American has agreed to a minimum budget of \$US 1.0 million to be expended by February of 2017.

The Company will also continue to focus on additional acquisitions in the silver resource space, predominately in Mexico as long as accretive deals can be made and silver ounces can be purchased for less than their finding cost. The Company also continues to fund modest grass roots exploration that generates new mineral discoveries with the objective of seeking partners to finance the advancement of these projects.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, exploration deposits and advances, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks and the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's accounts receivable relates to receivables from exploration partners who are earning a right to the Company's property via earn-in option agreements, Goods and Services Tax input tax credits and IVA credits (Mexican Value added Tax refunds) from the Mexican Government. Accordingly, accounts receivable in the form of tax credits from Canada and Mexico are regarded with minimal risk and receivables from exploration partners are regarded with moderate risk by the Company.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. To facilitate its expenditure program, the Company raises funds through private equity placements. The Company anticipates it will have adequate liquidity to fund its financial liabilities through future equity contributions.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company's financial liabilities were comprised of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which have a maturity of less than one year and termination benefit payments, payable up to a further 30 months.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk consists of currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits while maximizing returns.

(i) Currency risk:

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage and has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, the underlying market prices in Canada for minerals are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian, the United States dollar and the Mexican Peso. The Company's transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars, United States dollars and the Mexican Peso, the Company has not entered into any arrangements to hedge currency risk but does maintain cash balances within each currency with a predominate balance held in Canadian Dollars. Canadian dollars are exchanged when needed to meet foreign denominated liabilities.

The balances denominated in foreign currency are as follows:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	US\$	US\$
Cash	988,349	98,023
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	73,121	18,789
	Mexican Peso	Mexican Peso
Cash	2,334,076	935,542
Receivables and advances	14,055,304	4,639,229
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	294,250	192,679

The Company has completed a sensitivity analysis to estimate the impact of the change in the foreign exchange rates on net loss for the period. The result of the sensitivity analysis shows a change in +/- 10% in the Mexican Peso exchange rate could have an impact of approximately +/- \$114,200 on the Company's net loss. This result arises primarily because the Company has Mexican Peso denominated cash accounts, accounts receivable and short term liabilities. The actual results of a change in foreign exchange rates would depend on the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities at the time and could cause the impact on the Company's results to differ from above.

(ii) Commodity price risk:

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, as outlined above. The Company is exposed to the price volatilities for precious and base metals that could significantly impact its future operating cash flow. As part of its routine activities, management is closely monitoring the trend of international metal prices.

(iii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of cash and cash equivalents is limited because of their short-term investment nature. A variable rate of interest is earned on cash and cash equivalents, changes in market interest rates at the period-end would not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had no off Balance Sheet Arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, officers of the Company earned management and consulting fees totaling \$251,500 (2015 - \$251,500) of which \$36,000 (2015 - \$36,000) has been allocated to deferred mineral property costs. These amounts were incurred in the ordinary course of business.

During 2008, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Makwa Exploration Ltd. for the services of James McDonald to act as the Company's President and CEO, and with Manly Capital Corp. for the services of Kenneth Berry to act as the Company's Chairman. The consulting agreement provides for a base monthly fee of \$15,000 payable to each party. The monthly payments have been voluntarily adjusted to \$7,500 for Makwa and \$10,000 for Manly, each until further notice, with the outstanding deferred liability recorded in accrued payables. The consulting agreements were effective as of January 1, 2008 and extend in increments of 24 months, until terminated

Effective September 1, 2008, the Company entered into an administrative and geological services agreement with Touchstone Capital Corp. a private company indirectly related to two common directors. Touchstone provides services to the Company including assisting in professional analysis, geological personnel, planning of exploration programs, promotional materials; providing access to secretarial services and providing such other additional instructions and directions as the Company may require. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred expenses \$60,000 (2015 - \$60,000) under the administrative services contract.

In addition to the above:

- a) Included in marketable securities as at June 30, 2016 is \$334,000 (2015 - \$154,000) market value of shares received from companies with directors in common.
- b) Included in exploration recovery of costs as at June 30, 2016 is \$1,239,657 (2015 - \$1,181,621) received from joint venture partners who have a common director and a common officer.
- c) Included in accounts receivable as at June 30, 2016 is \$123,852 (2015 - \$67,028) from companies who have common directors or officers.
- d) Included in accounts payable as at June 30, 2016 is \$129,381 (2015 - \$179,343) to companies who have common directors or officers.
- e) Included in accrued payables as at June 30, 2016 is \$125,000 (2015 - \$nil) for consulting fees charged by certain directors and officers of the Company.
- f) For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred \$42,000 (2015 - \$33,000) for compensation to directors and is recorded accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Future accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

The following amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Pronouncements that are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company have been excluded from below:

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, *Leases*, which replaces IAS 17, *Leases*, and other lease related interpretations. The new standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a lease contract. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted only in conjunction with IFRS 15. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

The IASB intends to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* in its entirety with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (“IFRS 9”) and to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The completed version of IFRS 9 includes classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting requirements and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Please refer to Note 3 of the Company’s Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, for additional information under “Significant Accounting Policies”.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the collectability of amounts receivable, balances of accrued liabilities, the fair value of financial instruments, the rates for depreciation of property and equipment, the recoverability of mineral property interests, determination of estimates of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the determination of variables used in the calculations of share based payments. While management believes that these estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional Disclosure for Venture Companies without Significant Revenues

The following table sets forth a breakdown of material components of the office and general costs of the Company for the periods indicated.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
	\$	\$	\$
Office	331,411	532,618	584,006
Telephone and postage	21,162	31,795	38,723
Travel and promotion	305,286	541,702	333,543

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

The following table states the diluted share capital of the Issuer as at August 29, 2016:

	Number Shares Outstanding (Diluted)
Outstanding as at December 31, 2015	79,421,397
Private placement	15,884,459 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Issuance of share capital for acquisition mineral property interests	35,000
Issuance of share capital on the acquisition of Northair Silver Corp.	53,909,261
Issuance of share capital for purchase of La Cigarra NSR from Coeur Capital	9,629,091
Outstanding as at June 30, 2016	158,879,208
Private placement	15,073,290 ⁽³⁾
Outstanding as at August 29, 2016	173,952,498
Shares reserved for issuance pursuant share purchase warrants outstanding	61,038,088 ⁽⁴⁾
Shares reserved for issuance pursuant share purchase options outstanding	9,963,000 ⁽⁵⁾
DILUTED TOTAL	244,953,586

Notes

- (1) Pan American Silver tranche 1 private placement of 9,090,909 common shares pursuant to the private placement, are subject to a four-month period hold ending July 4, 2016.
- (2) Pan American Silver tranche 2 private placement of 6,793,550 common shares issued April 28, 2016 and are subject to a four-month period hold ending August 29, 2016
- (3) Closed brokered and non-brokered private placement of 15,073,290 common shares issued July 28, 2016 and are subject to a four-month period hold ending November 29, 2016
- (4) As at August 29, 2016, the Company had outstanding share purchase warrants, enabling holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
5,443,500	0.55	January 18, 2017
1,803,333	0.55	February 17, 2017
3,430,000	1.30	October 25, 2016
500,000	1.30	October 30, 2016
2,120,000	0.60	December 23, 2016
2,388,214	0.60	February 2, 2017
3,586,500	0.55	August 10, 2017
96,000	0.55	August 10, 2017
800,000	0.55	August 26, 2017
26,872,291*	0.55	April 22, 2021
13,998,250	0.71	September 5, 2017
61,038,088		

* Warrants trade on the TSX.V under the symbol "KTN.WT".

- (5) As at August 29, 2016, the Company had outstanding share purchase options, enabling holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
200,000	1.20	December 11, 2016
2,035,000	1.05	November 26, 2017
1,852,000	0.66	September 18, 2018
183,750	2.03	May 19, 2016 ^(a)
105,000	1.41	July 18, 2016 ^(a)
61,250	0.71	September 28, 2016 ^(a)
5,250	0.69	December 15, 2016 ^(a)
350,000	0.80	June 13, 2017 ^(a)
52,500	0.83	January 10, 2018 ^(a)
440,500	0.63	March 4, 2018 ^(a)
444,500	0.43	May 30, 2019 ^(a)
1,050,000	0.47	September 8, 2019 ^(a)
350,000	0.23	December 17, 2019 ^(a)
348,250	0.23	January 26, 2020 ^(a)
2,485,000	0.35	February 23, 2020
9,963,000		

^(a) Assumed from the Northair Acquisition.

Commitments

The Company has entered, jointly with other tenants, into an office lease, which commenced January 1, 2016 and expires July 31, 2018 at \$3,259 per month. Additionally, the Company has entered, into an additional office lease, which commenced August 1, 2013 and expires July 31, 2018 at \$3,182 per month. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the additional office lease was subleased to a third party until July 30, 2018 thereby reducing the Company's commitment to \$339 per month.

Mineral property payments and project related commitments have been outlined under the property headings found in the 'Portfolio of Mineral Properties' section of this MD&A and the consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The Company recorded an allowance of termination benefits totaling \$726,595 related to the certain individuals contracted to Northair. Of the total liability, \$403,522 is due within the next 12 months and the balance of \$323,073, thereafter.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Based on an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end period covered by this MD&A, management believes such controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material items requiring disclosure are identified and reported in a timely manner.

Cautionary note regarding preparation of Mineral Reserves and Resources

This MD&A uses the terms "reserves" and "resources" and derivations thereof. These terms have the meanings set forth in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's Classification System (CIM Standards). NI 43-101 and CIM Standards differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Under SEC Industry Guide 7, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that is part of a mineral deposit, which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination". In addition, the term "resource", which does not equate to the term "reserve", is not recognized by the SEC and the SEC's disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning resources in documents filed with the SEC, unless such information is required to be disclosed by the law of the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation or of a jurisdiction in which its securities are traded. Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis may not be comparable to information made public by US domestic companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

Approval

This MD&A has been prepared by management with an effective date of August 29, 2016. The MD&A and the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements were approved by the Company's Audit Committee as authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the Company's website at www.kootenaysilver.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com