Aura Resources Inc.

(Formerly Aura Silver Resources Inc.)
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
(Information as at April 29, 2019 unless otherwise noted)

INTRODUCTION

The following provides management's discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") was prepared by Aura Resources Inc. ("Aura" or the "Company") management and approved by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2019.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for annual financial statements. All figures are presented in United States dollars (unless otherwise indicated). The consolidated financial statements include all of the assets, liabilities and expenses of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Aura Resources Mexico S.A. de C.V. and Au Martinique Inc. (which is inactive). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

On November 15, 2018, the shareholders of the Company approved a change in the name of the Company to Aura Resources Inc. and a consolidation of the Company's outstanding common shares on the basis of one new common share for every five common shares issued and outstanding. The Company filed articles of amendment on November 28, 2018 in order to give effect to the name change and share consolidation. All share capital, warrant, compensation option and stock option data presented in this MD&A has been retroactively restated to give effect to the consolidation of share capital.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may contain or refer to certain forward-looking statements relating but not limited to Aura Resources Inc.'s expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects, the failure to obtain sufficient funding for operating, capital and exploration requirements and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Aura Resources Inc. undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company which is publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V: AUU) and is engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of mineral properties in North America. The Company has not determined if its properties contain mineral resources that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts recorded for mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these resources and upon attaining future profitable production from the properties or sufficient proceeds from disposition of the properties.

The Company's current mineral exploration property interests include: Gold Chain, Arizona; Greyhound, Nunavut; and, Taviche, Mexico. Details regarding each mineral property interest are contained in the section entitled *Overall Performance and Results of Operations* in this MD&A.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2018 AND TO DATE

Management and Board of Director Changes Completed

During May and June of 2018, the Company announced changes in the executive management and board of directors of the Company. Mr. Robert Johansing, M.Sc. Econ. Geol., P. Geo., was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company. Mr. Johansing has over 40 years of experience as a mining and mineral exploration geologist. Following his appointment, Mr. Johansing and the board of directors completed an evaluation of the Company's mineral property portfolio and overall strategy leading to the initiatives detailed below.

With the management appointment of Mr. Johansing, Robert Boaz ceased to be President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. On June 28, 2018, Robert Boaz and Nick Tintor resigned as directors of the Company.

New Project Acquired - Gold Chain, Arizona

During July 2018, Aura acquired the Gold Chain project in western Arizona in order to diversify the Company's mineral property portfolio. Since this time, Aura has expanded its land position from 86 to 100 unpatented claims. The Company plans to commence field work in spring 2019 focusing on the known gold-bearing stockwork and breccia zones identified by past operators.

Share Consolidation and Name Change Completed

During November 2018, the shareholders of the Company approved a name change to Aura Resources Inc. and consolidation of the common shares of the Company on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every five (5) pre-consolidation common shares. This consolidation has resulted in 27,490,128 common shares being outstanding. Additionally, the number outstanding and exercise price of all outstanding warrants, compensation options and stock options have been adjusted to give effect to the consolidation of share capital. The share consolidation was implemented with the objectives of having the Company's share price trade in a range above $0.05 per share and to offer a tight capital structure to prospective investors in the Company.

Taviche Project, Mexico – Minaurum Gold New Operator

During January 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Minaurum Gold Inc. ("Minaurum") whereby Minaurum acquired an 80% interest in the Taviche, Mexico project. This transaction transfers operation of this silver-gold bearing epithermal system to an experienced and well financed operator in Mexico to ensure continued advancement of the project. The Company retains a free-carried 20% interest in the project which Minaurum has an option to acquire for CDN$1,000,000.

Greyhound Project, Nunavut – 2018 Program Results Lead to Upcoming Spring Drilling

Exploration continues at the Greyhound project in Nunavut where the Company's partner Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle") continues to identify new drill targets. Highly conductive zones identified by an induced polarization ("IP") geophysical survey during 2018 are located adjacent to previously discovered high grade Zn-Cu boulders and are prime targets for volcanogenic massive sulfide ("VMS") discovery. A drill program is planned to test these targets commencing in early May 2019.

Jefferson Canyon Project, Nevada – Due Diligence During Exclusivity Period Ongoing

On March 4, 2019, the Company announced that it had entered into a non-binding letter agreement with Thorsen-Fordyce Merchant Capital Inc. and TF Minerals (USA) Inc. (together, the "TF parties") relating to the Jefferson Canyon gold-silver project ("JCP") in southern Nevada, Nye County. The agreement covers 57 unpatented claims located about nine kilometres northeast of Kinross's Round Mountain gold mine. Following a review of the project's historical database, the Company entered into the letter agreement with the TF parties, which provides for an exclusivity period extending to May 31, 2019, in order to conclude a definitive agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Jefferson Canyon project over a period of up to six years. During the exclusivity period, the Company has the right to complete its due diligence on the Jefferson Canyon project, including an on-site inspection and sampling.

The site visit is scheduled for early May and will allow for confirmation of historic data and the collection of rock samples to confirm historical results. The Company anticipates that analytical results will be available by late May supporting the conclusion of due diligence on the property and completion of a definitive agreement on or before May 31, 2018.

The JCP contains a large volcanic-hosted epithermal Au-Ag system that is essentially the same age as the nearby Round Mountain deposit, a world-class low-sulfidation (LS) epithermal deposit. Both are hosted in felsic ash-flow tuffs along the margins of calderas and both contain a strong northwest-trending structural control to veins.

The Ag:Au ratio at the JCP is highly variable with a Ag- and base-metal rich core and outer ring hosting strong Au-As-Sb-Hg values. This outer ring is more akin to classic LS systems, like Round Mountain. The core area is more typical of intermediate sulfidation (IS) epithermal vein systems in which Au is coincident with high Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mn. Extensive areas of gold and silver values were identified in historical drilling but have not been confirmed: Central Ag-rich Zone: 47.2m @ 78.8 g/t Ag; 42.7m @ 54.5 g/t Ag; 48.8m @ 80.7 g/t Ag; and, 27.4m @ 0.88 g/t Au. Results from the Peripheral Au-rich Zone include: 19.8m @ 0.99 g/t Au; 25.9m @ 8.63 g/t Au; 44.2m @ 1.13 g/t Au; 32m @ 0.85 g/t Au; and, 56.4m @ 0.63 g/t Au.

Modern exploration in the JCP area began in the late 1960's when drilling of at least 134 holes comprising 17,979 m (58,985 ft) was completed in several campaigns between 1969 and 1986; nearly all of this drilling was reverse circulation. Since that time, geophysical studies were conducted over the extensive Au-Ag anomaly revealing strong alteration within the intra-volcanic package. Technological advances in mineral identification found in altered rocks, i.e. multi-spectral analysis, will provide Aura with the ability to 'fine-tune' the existing alteration model and, possibly, expansion of an emerging resource.

Private Placement Financing

On March 14, 2019, the Company announced the initiation of a non-brokered private placement offering to raise gross proceeds of up to CDN$500,000 (10,000,000 units) at CDN$0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.07 per share for a period of 36 months following the date of issuance.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table contains selected annual financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

	2018 US$	**2017 US$**	**2016 US$**
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration expenditures	Nil	(3,039)	(31,428)
Total expenses	(406,014)	(447,993)	(260,676)
Other income	Nil	81,761	172,558
Net loss for the year	(406,014)	(366,232)	(88,118)
Currency translation differences	(1,208)	6,877	(2,655)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(407,222)	(359,355)	(90,773)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Total assets	164,402	99,679	20,317
Cash dividends per common share	Nil	Nil	Nil

For the year ended December 31, 2018, total expenses were $41,979 lower when compared to 2017. Promotion expenses were $14,459 lower as an advertising and marketing contract concluded during February 2018. Promotion costs in support of the Company’s financing activities during the first quarter of 2017 also accounted for higher costs during 2017. Regulatory and transfer agent fees were $16,219 higher during 2018 when compared to 2017 relating primarily to costs associated with the Company’s share consolidation completed in November 2018. Professional fees were $47,703 higher during 2018 relating to legal costs in both Canada and Mexico relating to various corporate transactions including property agreements for the Gold Chain and Taviche projects. Non-cash stock based compensation charges related to stock options were $96,084 lower during 2018 when compared to 2017. Project generation and evaluation costs during 2018 were $6,167 while no such costs were incurred during 2017. No impairment of mineral properties and exploration costs was recorded during 2018 while an impairment of $3,039 was recorded during 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, other income was $nil (2017 - $81,761). During May of 2017, the Company received the third anniversary cash option payment of $81,761 (CDN$110,000) from Agnico Eagle related to the Greyhound project option agreement. This was the final cash option payment due preceding Agnico Eagle’s earn-in to the project during June 2017.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Mineral Exploration Properties and Deferred Exploration Expenditures

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred a total of $95,762 in mineral exploration property costs that were capitalized. This included $56,732 with respect to the Gold Chain project for the initial cash option payment of $30,000 and $26,732 with respect to the staking of 14 additional claims and the annual renewal fees with respect to project claims. Additionally, costs of $39,030 were incurred with respect to concession fees for the Taviche, Mexico project.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred a total of $11,827 in exploration expenditures. This was comprised of $7,305 related to geology costs for the Gold Chain project and general field costs of $4,522 with respect to the Taviche project.

Since June 2014, property maintenance and direct field exploration programs at Greyhound have been funded by Agnico Eagle under the terms of the option and joint operating agreements with Agnico Eagle.

Gold Chain Project – Arizona, USA

Property Background

On July 30, 2018, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding letter agreement for an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Gold Chain project located in Mohave County, Arizona. The initial project comprised 86 Bureau of Land Management lode mining claims in western Arizona, where work conducted by prior operators has indicated the property is prospective for gold. Consideration payable to earn a 100% interest in the project is payable in annual instalments over a four-year period from inception and consists of a total of $1.5 million in cash (with $1,290,000 of that payable on or before the fourth anniversary on July 30, 2022) and a total of 750,000 common shares of the Company. The vendors of the property hold a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR) on gold and silver. The Company has the right to buy down the NSR in increments of 1% by paying the vendors the sum of $1 million for each 1% of the NSR at any time prior to completion of the first year of commercial production.

Following initial evaluation of the historical technical data base for the Gold Chain project and a field visit during the fall of 2018, an additional 14 claims were staked to cover newly interpreted structural projections, bringing the total project claims to 100. These additional claims fall into an area of interest defined in the letter agreement. Subsequent to year end, on February 4, 2019, the Company completed a definitive legal agreement with the vendors of the Gold Chain project incorporating all of the terms of the letter agreement and other standard industry terms.

The Gold Chain project consists of several mineralized exposures, over five kilometres, composed of epithermal-style gold mineralization. Some of these exposures were mined on a limited scale prior to 1940 and were explored by several companies during the 1980s. Mineralization occurs along a low-angle unconformity or detachment fault where mid-Tertiary volcanics rest directly on Precambrian rocks. The gold-bearing rock is characterized by quartz-calcite veinlets or stockwork in silicified and hematized volcanics in the hangingwall of the detachment fault. Several analogous deposits have been productive in the region. Historical records reveal that drilling identified oxidized conditions extending to at least 100 metres below the surface, a condition favourable for gold recovery by leaching. The Company has commenced historical data compilation and is planning field studies necessary for the construction of geologic and geochemical models which are required for the design of a drill program.

Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, is Aura's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Gold Chain project and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Greyhound Project – Nunavut, Canada

Property Background

During June 2006, the Company initiated its Greyhound project in the central Churchill region of Nunavut, Canada, staking 10 claims for a total of 10,451 hectares. From 2008 to 2011, the Company increased its land holdings in the Whitehills area to a total of 57 claims comprising over 55,000 hectares. Since that time, a total of 44 low priority claims have lapsed. Currently, the Greyhound project comprises a total of 13 claims covering approximately 13,586 hectares. These 13 claims are subject to a joint operating agreement with Agnico Eagle (see below). An application to convert the original 10 project claims to a mining lease under Nunavut Mining Regulations has been filed and remains subject to final acceptance.

During June 2014, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with Agnico Eagle which allowed Agnico Eagle to earn an interest in the 13 claims comprising the Greyhound project. Under the terms of the option agreement, over the first three years of the agreement, Agnico Eagle had the exclusive right to earn an undivided 51% ownership interest by meeting annual commitments that totalled CDN$210,000 in cash payments to the Company and incurring CDN$1,750,000 in exploration work expenditures on the project.

Agnico Eagle completed all requirements to earn a 51% interest effective June 1, 2017. From June 1, 2017 forward, the 13 claims became subject of a joint operating agreement between the Company and Agnico Eagle. Work programs are to be established by a management committee comprised of one representative from each of the Company and Agnico Eagle. If either party to the joint operating agreement fails to fund its pro-rata share of approved exploration programs its interest in the project will be diluted on a pro-rata basis. As at December 31, 2018, the Company's ownership interest in the Greyhound project was 43.54%. If any party's interest in the project falls below 10% then that party will forfeit their 10% interest and in return will receive a 2% NSR. The other party may at any time purchase one-half of the NSR, namely a 1% NSR, for an amount of CDN$2,000,000. Agnico Eagle is the operator of the project.

The Company originally staked the Greyhound precious and base metals prospect based on historical assays from prospecting with samples assaying 1,480 and 3,080 g/t Ag from other exploration companies that were supervised by Company geologists at that time.

The Greyhound property is located north of the community of Baker Lake, Nunavut and south of Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Gold Mine which has been in commercial operation since 2010. An all-weather road to the Meadowbank Mine from Baker Lake crosses portions of the Greyhound property enhancing the project's infrastructure and setting the project apart from many exploration projects in the north.

Greyhound project expenditures and interest

Cumulative expenditures incurred by Agnico Eagle for Greyhound project exploration totaled approximately CDN$1,846,000 as at May 31, 2017. This level of expenditures exceeded the minimum expenditure requirement of CDN$1,750,000 required under the option agreement. Expenditures incurred relating to the initial Spring 2017 drilling program were approximately CDN$575,000 while prior expenditures were CDN$1,271,000. Since June 2014, direct field exploration programs at Greyhound have been funded by Agnico Eagle under the terms of the option agreement as detailed above.

On May 30, 2017, the Company received the third and final anniversary cash option payment of $81,761 (CDN$110,000) from Agnico Eagle. During June 2017, the Company received formal notice of Agnico Eagle's exercise of the first option to complete the earn-in of a 51% interest in the Greyhound project.

As at December 31, 2018, the Company's interest in the Greyhound project was 43.54%. Total cumulative expenditures of $2,180,714 were incurred by Agnico Eagle up to December 31, 2018. If the Company elects not to fund, or is unable to fund current or future expenditures, its interest in the Greyhound project would be further diluted.

Agnico Eagle Exploration Programs 2018 and 2019
During the 2018 field season, Agnico Eagle undertook surface mapping, induced polarization ("IP") geophysical surveys, till sampling and drilling on two newly defined targets. This work was focused primarily on gold targets at two distinct areas around Aura Lake. These two target areas, the northwest fold area and South Aura Lake, were selected for additional work, including diamond drilling.

The 2018 fieldwork has led to the discovery of a base and precious metal target at Greyhound. Agnico Eagle completed an extensive set of induced polarization geophysical surveys, including a previously untested area in the central part of the property. These new data, combined with Aura's earlier discovery of zinc-copper-silver-rich boulders, a gold-rich vein system, field mapping and lithogeochemical sampling, have enabled the identification of a priority exploration target to be drill tested in 2019. The highly conductive zones are prime targets for VMS discovery. Drilling in 2019 is expected to commence during early May 2019. In addition, the 2019 program will proceed with exploration activities focused on the many gold discoveries in other parts of the property.

During the initial phase of exploration in 2006, Aura discovered a series of massive sulphide boulders, ranging from 50 centimetres to one metre in diameter, in a dry stream channel immediately adjacent to the all-weather road to the Meadowbank mine. Analytical data for these boulders illustrate their high base metal contents. Field examination determined that these were glacially transported from the east, based on the measurement of glacial striae and key soil geochemical indicators. Given the fragility of these boulders, the transport distance is most probably approximately two kilometres. The recent IP survey in this area has identified three en echlon distinctly conductive areas. The footwall strata beneath these geophysical targets are strongly sodium (Na) and europium (Eu) depleted, excellent indicators of a volcanogenic massive sulphide-type hydrothermal discharge system. One outcrop to the west is Eu enriched, a possible indicator of hangingwall alteration. Outcrop in this area of the Archean Meadowbank formation is sparse. A sample from a distinctive quartz vein system immediately to the south of these conductors contains 14.6 grams per tonne gold, another excellent target area for additional drilling.

Agnico Eagle Exploration and Drill Programs 2014 to 2017
The 2014 exploration program conducted by Agnico Eagle consisted of surface sampling, as well as a drill program designed to explore coincident structural and conductive targets. The highlight of these programs was the confirmation of the presence of high-grade gold, silver and copper sulphide occurrences located within the Greyhound property with the highest gold sample returning 15.5 g/t; the best silver sample returning 3,850 g/t; and, copper samples assayed up to 3.3%. As expected, the highest gold / silver values occurred primarily south of Aura Lake while the highest copper value is to the northeast of Aura Lake at the Dingo zone showing. The diamond drilling program consisted of 7 holes (894 metres) and tested various structural and conductive targets across the property. This program did not intersect economically significant precious metal values.

In 2015, Agnico Eagle initiated Phase 2 drilling and other exploration programs. Drilling was completed by September and comprised a total of 1,557 metres in 8 holes.

The best hole (GHD15-017) located east of Aura Lake discovered a stockwork with an intersection of greater than 25 metres of silicification and quartz-carbonate veining within mafic volcanics. Of particular note is that the last 1.5 metres of the 195 metre length of core contains 6.41 g/t gold. In addition, one other hole (GHD15-012) located in the Dingo area intersected 3.31 g/t Au over 2.7 metres (includes 1.5 metres of 5.68 g/t Au). No other significant gold mineralization was intersected in other holes drilled. Follow up of the results of GHD15-017 was carried out during 2017 and failed to enlarge the area of mineralization.

A geophysical survey (IP) was recommended to cover the area east and north of GHD15-017 in order to confirm the extent and strength of this potentially highly mineralized stockwork zone. Grab samples in the Dingo area contain up to 14.6 g/t gold.

Additionally, during the 2015 field season Agnico Eagle completed a land survey of the boundaries of 10 claims forming part of the core southwestern Greyhound project claims in order to support registration of the claims as a mining lease. Final submission of this survey and application for lease was submitted to authorities during March 2016. Final approval by Government authorities is anticipated but remains pending.

In 2016, a property-wide ground magnetic (MAG) geophysical survey was completed to better interpret structural features known to host gold ore deposits. Additionally, extensive mapping and prospecting within the area of the MAG survey was conducted. Results were positive, with eight assays over 2.0 g/t Au and three samples over 10.0 g/t Au. Values as high as 15.6 g/t Au (18.93 g/t) were found in sulphide-rich quartz veins in mafic volcanics. In all, 10 assays reported grades in a range exceeding 1.0 g/t.

A new gold showing was located eight kilometres northeast of a target at Aura Lake, and was named the Gilmore prospect. This prospect area measures 500 by 360 metres in size. Also, during 2016, the highest grade of 15.6 g/t Au (18.93 g/t) was sampled from a quartz vein containing copper and lead mineralization. In addition, another significant high-grade sample assaying 13.26 g/t Au was reported. Two diamond drill holes into this zone in 2017 failed to confirm surface mineralization.

In October 2016, the Company announced that the drilling program anticipated during 2016 would be postponed until the Spring of 2017. The final water license required to initiate drilling was delayed and only received in late Fall of 2016.

The Spring 2017 drilling program commenced in April 2017 with the first phase comprising eight holes completed by the end of May. Agnico Eagle undertook a second phase of drilling comprised of two additional holes during July 2017 to follow up on encouraging results from the first phase. In total, the 2017 drilling program comprised 2,262 metres within ten drill holes; 8 around Aura Lake and 2 on the Gilmore vein.

Close to the south end of Aura Lake where past prospecting uncovered surface samples containing gold up to 28 g/t, hole GHD17-023 targeted a magnetically interpreted structural target and intersected quartz veining assaying 3.3 g/t Au over a core length of 3.0 metres (from 94 to 97 m) which included a shorter interval of 1.8 metres assaying 5.42 g/t Au. Deeper in the hole were several intersections of gold mineralization: from 100 to 109.5 metres assaying from 0.2 to 0.45 g/t Au; at 138 metres 1.38 g/t Au over 1.5 metres; and at 179.3 metres 0.993 g/t Au over 1.7 metres. Shorter holes were drilled on either side of GHD17-023 which both intersected similar quartz veins suggesting that the mineralization in GHD17-023 was not isolated but may form part of a quartz vein system within a large siliceous, sulfide-bearing, sericite alteration zone. Hole GHD17-026 hit 1.202 g/t Au over 3.6 metres (62.2 to 65.8 m) including 0.8 metre of 4.92 g/t Au at 63.5 metres. Hole GHD17-027 intersected 0.197 g/t Au from 38.2 to 41.3 metres (3.1 m) and 0.94 g/t Au at 42.1 metres. This is the first time in a drill program on the property that continuity of mineralization has been established.

In the northeastern portion of the claim group, a long, linear quartz vein was traced over 1.7 kilometres in strike length. Prior grab samples collected from this vein, referred to as the Dingo zone, assayed from 1.18 g/t Au up to 126 g/t Au (unverified) and 96.6 to 356 g/t Ag. West of this vein a gossanous copper rich stringer zone assayed 0.896 g/t Au in one grab sample. The copper gossan zone target has not been drilled and further IP geophysical surveys, prospecting and diamond drilling are recommended.

The 2017 field program also included a rock sampling survey conducted on a small area to the northwest of Aura Lake and confirmed the presence of the gold anomaly found in previous prospecting campaigns. Samples taken in this area have returned anomalous Au values with one sample returning 2.1 g/t gold and two samples returning 0.55 g/t gold and 0.59 g/t gold respectively. An iron formation has been mapped in the area which has been affected by the presence of a major fold hinge and faulting. Additional work in this northwest zone is ongoing in 2018 and includes detailed mapping and an induced polarization geophysical survey followed by drilling.

Aura Exploration Programs 2006 - 2013
From 2006 to 2009, several airborne geophysical surveys were flown. Samples collected in 2007 contained up to 2.4% zinc (Zn), 1.02% copper (Cu), 8.1% lead (Pb), 10g/t gold (Au) and 51 g/t silver (Ag) highlighting the potential for discovery of VMS (volcanogenic massive sulphide) deposits. In 2008, grab samples from float and subcrop near Aura Lake contained up to 4.1% Cu, 13.4% Zn, 8% Pb, 2,700 g/t Ag and 28 g/t Au and to the northeast of Aura Lake samples from a series of boulders contained up to 18.5% Zn and 9.2% Cu.

In spite of the prospective surface samples, the Company announced negative preliminary results of drilling and prospecting in 2010 for VMS deposits and redirected its program to focus on gold and silver. In 2010, the Company announced assay results from surface rock samples with gold contents as high as 28.2 g/t while silver contents are up to 5,380 g/t. Seven samples contain an average grade of 14.8 g/t Au (range from 0.3 to 28.8 g/t) and in the nearby area, carbonate quartz veins associated with alkaline dykes have an average grade of 1,472 g/t Ag (range from 21 to 5,380 g/t).

The 2011 fieldwork consisted of a multi-phase exploration program including prospecting and geological mapping, detailed soil sampling, ground geophysical surveying and diamond drilling. The 2011 drilling was conducted in two phases focused in the South Aura Lake area and later at the northeast claim group but results were not encouraging and no significant assay results were encountered.

Also, during 2011, the Company contracted for an interpretative study referred to as Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon ("SGH") to unravel anomalous trends in the entire area and to pinpoint drill targets by geochemical means. The potential sources of high-grade gold boulders and subcrop samples (up to 28 g/t) and high-grade silver (up to 5,380 g/t) are thought to be in close proximity to Aura Lake due to the grouping of the high-grade surface showings in this area. In a review dated November 2017, Agnico Eagle acknowledged that their interpretation of the source of high-grade gold lies to the south of Aura Lake.

Dr. James M. Franklin, PhD, FRSC, P. Geo., a director of the Company, is Aura's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Greyhound, Nunavut property and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Taviche – Mexico Property

Property Background
As at December 31, 2018, the Company held a 100% interest in the Taviche project located in Oaxaca State, Mexico. The Taviche project is comprised of the Higo Blanco concession covering 986 hectares and is subject to a 1.5% NSR held by Maverix Metals Inc.

Subsequent to year end, on January 29, 2019, the Company announced it had entered into a definitive agreement with Minaurum Gold Inc. and its Mexican subsidiary whereby Minaurum acquired an initial 80% interest in the Taviche project for the following consideration: (i) the issuance of 100,000 common shares of Minaurum; (ii) the reimbursement of all Taviche project concession fees paid by the Company during 2018 and payment of the remaining concession fees to bring the property into good standing until

January 31, 2019, to a maximum of $80,000; and, (iii) the issuance of an additional 100,000 common shares of Minaurum upon receiving all relevant approvals and consents required to be obtained for the commencement of exploration and drilling activities at the Taviche project. Upon acquiring the initial 80% interest, Minaurum will act as operator of the Taviche project having exclusive authority and control over the direction and management of the business and operations of the project.

Additionally, the Company has granted Minaurum an exclusive option to acquire the remaining 20% of the Taviche project for a purchase price of CDN$1,000,000. Until exercise of this option, the Company's 20% interest shall be free carried with no obligation to co-finance project costs and will not be subject to dilution.

On April 17, 2019, the Company announced the closing of this agreement with Minaurum. The Company received 100,000 common shares of Minaurum and a cash payment of $39,452 on closing.

Higo Blanco Prospect / Early Exploration

Reconnaissance activities in the East Taviche and Alma Delia concessions during 2007 and 2008 delineated a corridor of northwest-trending gold and silver-bearing quartz-sulfide-carbonate veins, vein breccia and stockwork lenses. In proximity to where these vein systems intersect the underlying Cretaceous limestone, a zone of extensive silicification includes areas of silver-gold-bearing jasperoid (a siliceous replacement of the carbonate sedimentary strata). The Higo Blanco prospect is a series of jasperoid occurrences over a strike length of approximately 7 kilometres. Follow-up mapping and sampling in 2008 enabled the Taviche JV to define several drill targets, initially within a small portion (~2 kilometres) of the overall strike length of the vein/jasperoid complex.

Further sampling at Higo Blanco revealed a very large Au-Ag-Sb (gold, silver, antimony) anomaly associated with a major NW-trending zone referred to as the Mezcal structure.

During the period from mid 2009 to 2011, the Company completed four phases of drilling comprising a total of approximately 7,925 metres of diamond drilling in 35 holes with some silver contents in excess of 300 grams/tonne (g/t) encountered in 9 of the 22 holes, and gold contents in excess of 0.5 g/t encountered in 14 of the holes. During March 2010, the Company initiated a Phase III drilling program to follow up on the encouraging initial results obtained in 2009 drilling. This drilling extended the silver and gold targets.

Higo Blanco National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

During September 2011, a National Instrument 43-101 ("43-101") technical report entitled "*Taviche Project, Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Higo Blanco Projec*t" was finalized. The 43-101 Report included an initial resource estimate and a mineral potential estimate for Higo Blanco as follows.

Inferred Resource Estimate

The 43-101 report provides estimates of an Inferred silver resource of 865,000 tonnes at a grade of 119 g/t for 3.3 million ounces of contained silver and an Inferred gold resource of 3.3 million tonnes at a grade of 0.51 g/t for 54,000 ounces of contained gold. The resource estimate is based on intercepts from 14 drill holes undertaken by the Company with core lengths ranging from 63.5 metres to 161.6 metres. The intercept values for gold and silver provided have been weighted and summed as a global estimation of grade within a geometric envelope referred to as the 'deposit'.

Mineral Potential Estimate

Additionally, the 43-101 Report includes an estimation of "Mineral Potential" located near or within its seven kilometre-long by 300 metre-wide Higo Blanco jasperoid-altered area on the East Taviche and the former Alma Delia concession which the Company has since dropped This exploration target mineral inventory is estimated to be between 6.0 million and up to 29.0 million ounces of silver (2 to 6 million tonnes at a grade of 100 to 150 g/t) and between 108,000 and up to 450,000 ounces of gold (10 to 20 million tonnes at a grade of 0.4 to 0.7 g/t).*

Note that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to date to define this as a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

2014 / 2015 Soil Survey and Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon Analysis

During June of 2014, the Company initiated an extensive soil sampling program across a 5 kilometre-long portion of the Higo Blanco trend. Analysis of these samples yielded sizeable anomalous zones characterized by Spatiotemporal Geochemistry Hydrocarbon ("SGH") analysis by Actlabs, a fully certified analytical lab in Ancaster, Ontario. During the fall of 2014, an infill sampling program was conducted across the main anomalies to better define their shape and extent. All samples, from phase 1 and 2, were then analyzed using SGH analysis.

One of the SGH pods identified by the survey results is coincident with the Company's silver resource as defined by the 43-101 report. None of the additional identified pods have been prospected or drill tested. Additionally, at the northern end of the Higo Blanco trend located 3 kilometres from the resource, there is a strong gold anomaly with an adjacent and overlapping silver target but both are interpreted to be deeper. Neither has been mapped, trenched or drill tested.

During August 2015, the Company announced the findings of a compilation of all new and existing geochemical and geophysical data outlining drill targets exhibiting good mineral potential.

Mr. Robert Johansing, MSc, P.Geo., Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, is Aura's qualified person (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) for the Taviche project and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Expenses

Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 were $406,014 (2017 – $447,993). For the year ended December 31, 2018, total expenses were $41,979 lower when compared to 2017. Promotion expenses were $14,459 lower as an advertising and marketing contract concluded during February 2018. Promotion costs in support of the Company's financing activities during the first quarter of 2017 also accounted for higher costs during 2017. Regulatory and transfer agent fees were $16,219 higher during 2018 when compared to 2017 relating primarily to costs associated with the Company's share consolidation completed in November 2018. Professional fees were $47,703 higher during 2018 relating to legal costs in both Canada and Mexico relating to various corporate transactions including property agreements for the Gold Chain and Taviche projects. Non-cash stock based compensation charges related to stock options were $96,084 lower during 2018 when compared to 2017. Project generation and evaluation costs during 2018 were $6,167 while no such costs were incurred during 2017. No impairment of mineral properties and exploration costs was recorded during 2018 while an impairment of $3,039 was recorded during 2017.

Other Income

During May of 2017, the Company received the third anniversary cash option payment of $81,761 (CDN$110,000) from Agnico Eagle. This amount was recorded as other income.

Net Loss and Net Loss per Common Share

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 was $406,014 (2017 – $366,232) and basic and diluted loss per common share was $0.02 (2017 – $0.01).

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS AND FOURTH QUARTER EVENTS

The following table contains a summary of unaudited quarterly information for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2018.

	2018				2017			
	Q1 $	Q2 $	Q3 $	Q4 $	Q1 $	Q2 $	Q3 $	Q4 $
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net loss	(74,378)	(117,663)	(103,409)	(110,564)	(84,686)	(29,408)	(141,748)	(110,390)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)

During the second quarter of 2017, the Company received the third anniversary option payment from Agnico Eagle resulting in $81,761 being recorded in other income with a corresponding reduction in net loss for the quarter. There were no significant unusual fourth quarter events during the period presented.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2018, the Company held cash of $21,468 (December 31, 2017 – $89,541) and had a working capital deficiency of $258,778 (December 31, 2017 – deficiency of $6,102). Existing funds on hand at December 31, 2018 will not be sufficient to retain certain of the Company's property interests, to conduct or co-fund exploration on the Company's projects or to continue operations during the coming year. The Company will require additional funding to be able to advance and retain mineral exploration property interests and to meet ongoing requirements for general operations.

During 2018 and 2019 to date, the Company has announced the acquisition of the Gold Chain, Arizona project, the transaction with Minaurum for the Taviche, Mexico project and the potential acquisition of the Jefferson Canyon, Nevada project. Exploration and drilling programs continue at the Greyhound project operated by Agnico Eagle. The addition of prospective new projects in mining friendly jurisdictions is a focus of the Company's strategy to attract investor interest.

On March 14, 2019, the Company announced the initiation of a non-brokered private placement offering to raise gross proceeds of up to CDN$500,000.

During June 2018, the Company closed a private placement financing issuing 1,866,800 units for gross proceeds of $216,555 (CDN$280,020). During January 2017, the Company closed a private placement financing, in two tranches, issuing a total of 2,857,143 units for gross proceeds of $379,973 (CDN$500,000).

Agnico Eagle funded all exploration costs at the Greyhound project under the terms of the option agreement established during June 2014 up until their earn-in on June 1, 2017. After this time, the Company is required to co-fund its pro-rata share of ongoing exploration costs for the Greyhound project under the terms of the joint operating agreement or its ownership interest will be diluted. On May 30, 2017, the Company received the third and final anniversary cash option payment of $81,761 (CDN$110,000) from Agnico Eagle. No additional cash option payments remain payable under the agreement with Agnico Eagle. If the Company does not co-fund ongoing exploration for the Greyhound project its interest in the project will be diluted. As at December 31, 2018, the Company's interest in the Greyhound project was 43.54%.

During January 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Minaurum Gold Inc. whereby Minaurum acquired an 80% interest in the Taviche, Mexico project. This transaction transfers operation of the Taviche project to an experienced and well financed operator in Mexico to ensure continued advancement of the project. The Company retains a free-carried 20% interest in the project which Minaurum has an option to acquire for CDN$1,000,000. Under the terms of this agreement the Company is entitled to initial consideration including reimbursement related to concession fees paid and to 200,000 common shares of Minaurum.

The Company continues to evaluate new exploration projects and pursue potential joint ventures for its properties which would allow partners to earn in to a portion of the Company's projects utilizing their own capital over time. Such joint venture arrangements are believed to limit shareholder dilution while allowing the Company and its shareholders to benefit from any success generated by the joint venture exploration programs. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in negotiating additional joint ventures or other transactions or that the terms would be acceptable.

Private placement financings

During June 2018, the Company closed a private placement financing issuing 1,866,800 units for gross proceeds of $216,555 (CDN$280,020). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.25 per share for a period of 36 months following the date of issuance. In connection with this private placement, the Company paid finder fees of $7,409 (CDN$9,600) and issued 64,000 compensation options. Each compensation option entitles the finder to acquire a unit (having the same features as described above) at an exercise price of $0.25 per unit and is exercisable for 36 months from the date of issuance.

During January 2017, the Company closed a private placement financing, in two tranches, issuing a total of 2,857,143 units for gross proceeds of $379,973 (CDN$500,000). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CDN$0.25 per share for a period of 36 months following the dates of issuance. In connection with this private placement, the Company paid finder fees of CDN$11,071 and issued 63,262 compensation options. Each compensation option entitles the finder to acquire a unit at an exercise price of $0.25 per unit and is exercisable for 36 months from the dates of issuance.

The Company has financed its operations from inception to date primarily through the issuance of equity securities. The Company is dependent on raising additional funds in order to finance future exploration programs and to meet requirements for administrative and other operating costs. The Company's operations do not generate cash flows. The Company's financial success is dependent on its ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits on its properties. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to a number of factors many of which are beyond the Company's control (see *Risks and Uncertainties*).

Contractual Obligations
The Company does not currently have any fixed contractual obligations or commitments for capital or operating leases, purchase obligations or other long-term commitments.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

Information with respect to outstanding common shares, warrants, compensation options and stock options as at April 26, 2019, December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	April 26, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Common shares	27,490,128	27,490,128	25,623,328
Warrants	5,423,943	5,423,943	5,087,143
Compensation options	127,262	127,262	63,262
Compensation option warrants	127,262	127,262	63,262
Stock options	740,000	740,000	1,760,000
Fully diluted shares outstanding	33,908,595	33,908,595	32,596,995

The share consolidation was implemented effective November 30, 2018. All figures presented above have been retroactively restated to give effect to the consolidation of share capital. During June 2018, the Company closed a private placement financing of units which included 1,866,800 warrants. During July 2018, a total of 1,530,000 warrants expired. During 2018, a total of 1,020,000 stock options were forfeited.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, derivative instrument obligations, or with respect to any obligations under a variable interest entity arrangement.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Details relating to financial instruments and risk management associated with credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk are disclosed in note 11 to the Company’s consolidated annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

As is typical of the mineral exploration and development industry, the Company periodically reviews potential merger, acquisition, investment and joint venture transactions and opportunities that could enhance shareholder value. Timely disclosure of such transactions is made as soon as reportable events arise.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and disclosures in the notes thereto. These estimates and assumptions are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The most significant items requiring the use of management estimates and valuation assumptions are related to the recoverable value of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration expenditures; the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including flow-through share premiums, warrants, compensation options and stock options; and, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Details with respect to critical accounting estimates, judgments and estimation uncertainties are disclosed in note 4 to the consolidated annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New and revised accounting standards

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) which replaces International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. IFRS 9 also introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities and aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 effective January 1, 2018 on a full retrospective basis. There was no impact from this adoption on the Company's results of operations, financial position, and disclosures.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of its business and the present stage of development of its business. The following factors should be considered:

Additional Funding and Financing Risk

Additional funds will be required for future exploration and development and for general operating costs of the Company. The main source of future funds available to the Company is through the sale of additional equity capital or borrowing of funds. There is no assurance that such funding will be available to the Company. Furthermore, even if such financing is successfully completed, there can be no assurance that it will be obtained on terms favourable to the Company or will provide the Company with sufficient funds to meet its objectives, which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position. In addition, any future equity financings by the Company may result in substantial dilution for existing shareholders.

Exploration Stage Company

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in the hope of locating economic deposits, with the discovery of gold and silver being the Company's focus. The Company's property interests are in the exploration stage only and are without a known economic mineral deposit. Accordingly, there is little likelihood that the Company will realize any profits in the short to medium term. Any profitability in the future from the Company's business will be dependent upon locating an economic mineral deposit, which itself is subject to numerous risk factors. Further, there can be no assurance, even if an economic deposit of minerals is located, that any of the Company's property interests can be commercially mined. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves a high degree of financial risk over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge of management may not eliminate. While discovery of additional ore-bearing structures may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs of the Company or any existing or future partner will result in profitable commercial mining operations. The profitability of the Company's operations will be, in part, directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs which may be affected by a number of factors. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves which are sufficient to commercially mine and to construct, complete and install mining and processing facilities in those properties that are actually mined and developed.

Joint Venture Arrangements
The Company's Greyhound project is subject to a joint operating agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited whereby Agnico Eagle has earned an interest in the project by meeting contractual commitments for staged exploration expenditures and providing cash option payments to the Company over time. Agnico Eagle is operator of the Greyhound project. Under the terms of the joint operating agreement the Company must co-fund its pro-rata share of program expenditures or its interest in the project will be diluted. No absolute assurance can be provided that Agnico Eagle will continue with the project. Continued participation in the project could be influenced by the success of future exploration programs, by other priorities or objectives set by Agnico Eagle, by market related factors or by a number of other factors beyond the control of the Company. The Company may attract additional joint venture partners to projects in the future which would be subject to similar risks and uncertainties.

Economic Risk
The prices of gold, silver and other metals fluctuate. The future direction of the price of any metal or mineral will depend on numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of commodities, and therefore on the economic viability of the Company's properties, cannot accurately be predicted. As the Company is only at the exploration stage, it is not yet possible for it to adopt specific strategies for controlling the impact of fluctuations in the price of the commodities being explored for.

Management; Dependence on Key Personnel, Contractors and Service Providers
Shareholders of the Company rely on the good faith, experience and judgment of the Company's management and advisors in supervising and providing for the effective management of the business and the operations of the Company and in selecting and developing new investment and expansion opportunities. The Company may need to recruit additional qualified contractors and service providers to supplement existing management. The Company will be dependent on a relatively small number of key persons, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Industry Conditions
The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves, to develop processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration and development programs planned by the Company or any partner will result in a profitable commercial operation.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as commodity prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration and development of minerals, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

Value of Common Shares

The value of the Company's common shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly and annual operating results, the success of the Company's business strategy and exploration programs, competition or other applicable regulations which may affect the business of the Company and other factors.

Competition

There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company competes with other interests, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than it has, for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production following successful exploration efforts.

Environmental Risk

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes to environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators.

Title to Property

Although the Company has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests.

Uninsured Hazards

The Company may not always be able or may choose not to obtain insurance for many of the risks that it faces. In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, several risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological or operating conditions, 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 for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in an increase in costs and a decline in the value of the Company's securities. The Company is currently not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) has not generally been available to companies within the industry. The Company may periodically evaluate the cost and coverage of the insurance that is available against certain environmental risks to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate the Company's available funds or could exceed the available funds that the Company has and result in bankruptcy. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the remedial cost of an environmental problem, it might be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.

Conflicts of Interest
Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration, development and production. Consequently, there exists the possibility that such directors will be in a position of conflict of interest. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company are made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a material conflict of interest.

Foreign Political Risk
The Gold Chain property is located in Arizona, USA and the Taviche property is located in Mexico. Jurisdictions outside of the Company's home jurisdiction of Canada may have different levels of foreign political or other risks. As such, the Company's business is exposed to various degrees of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. The Company's operations and investments may be affected by local political and economic developments, including expropriation, nationalization, invalidation of governmental orders, permits or agreements pertaining to property rights, political unrest, labour disputes, limitations on repatriation of earnings, limitations on foreign ownership, inability to obtain or delays in obtaining necessary mining permits, opposition to mining from local, environmental or other non-governmental organizations, government participation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, high rates of inflation, price controls, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and changes in laws, regulations or policies as well as bylaws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation. In the past, Mexico has been subject to political instability, changes and uncertainties, which may cause changes to existing governmental regulations affecting mineral exploration and mining activities. The Company's interest in the property is subject to a variety of Mexican governmental regulations including, among others: regulations promulgated by SEMARMAT; the Mining Law; and the regulations of the *Comision Nacional del Aqua* with respect to water rights. Mexican regulators have broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against operations that do not comply with regulations or standards. Mineral exploration and development activities on the properties in Mexico may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing government regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase the costs related to the mineral exploration and development activities on, or maintaining, the properties. Operations may also be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety. Mexico's status as a developing country may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain any required financing for its projects.

Repatriation of Earnings
There is no assurance that any countries, other than Canada, in which the Company carries on business or may carry on business in the future, will not impose restrictions on the repatriation of earnings to foreign entities.

Permits, Licences and Approvals
The operations of the Company may require licences and permits from various governmental authorities. The Company believes it holds or is in the process of obtaining all necessary licences and permits to carry on the activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations. Such licences and permits are subject to changes in regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to maintain its exploration activities, construct mines or other facilities and commence operations of any of their exploration properties. In addition, if the Company proceeds to production on any exploration property, it must obtain and comply with permits and licences which may contain specific conditions

concerning operating procedures, water use, the discharge of various materials into or on land, air or water, waste disposal, spills, environmental studies, abandonment and restoration plans and financial assurances. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain such permits and licences or that it will be able to comply with any such conditions.

Surface Rights of Private Landowners

Laws in Mexico allow staking of mineral rights on privately-held lands and the carrying out of assessment work which can differ from other jurisdictions. However, the owners of the properties are required to negotiate access and provide compensation to an owner of surface rights for access to the property or if damage occurs to the owner's property during the course of exploration. There can be no assurance that the operator of the Taviche, Mexico property will be able to obtain all of the necessary letters of authorization from the owners of the surface rights on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all.

Community Risks

In addition to mineral tenure and environmental permitting, the Company attempts to engage local communities where it explores. Communities may respond differently to exploration and mineral development activities from region to region. Increasingly the exploration sector is required to engage in social contracts with local residents, communities and surface land owners. Factors affecting social acceptance of exploration are variable and can be unpredictable over time. Local opinions can change rapidly about exploration activities and opinions may not be related to the activity of the Company although its ability to enter an area and conduct its programs may be affected by shifts in perception.

Land Claims

At the present time, none of the properties in which the Company has an interest is the subject of an aboriginal land claim. However, no assurance can be provided that such will not be the case in the future.

Regulatory Matters

The Company's business is subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting and development, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, environmental protection and other matters. Exploration and development are also subject to various federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws impose high standards on the mining industry to monitor the discharge of waste water and report the results of such monitoring to regulatory authorities, to reduce or eliminate certain effects on or into land, water or air, to progressively rehabilitate mine properties, to manage hazardous wastes and materials and to reduce the risk of worker accidents. A violation of these laws may result in the imposition of substantial fines and other penalties.

Mineral Price Fluctuations

The marketability of any mineral is subject to numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The price of minerals can experience volatile and significant movements over short periods of time. Factors impacting price include, but are not limited to, demand for the particular mineral, political and economic conditions and production levels and costs of production in other areas or countries.

OTHER INFORMATION

Other information relating to the Company may be found on the SEDAR website at www.SEDAR.com.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors and Officers
Robert Johansing, BSc., MSc. – President, CEO and Director
W. William Boberg, MSc., P. Geo. – Independent Director
James M. Franklin, PhD, FRSC, P. Geo. – Independent Director
John McNeice, CPA, CA – Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

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