



**Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis – Quarterly Highlights
For the nine month period ended September 30, 2017**

INTRODUCTION

This interim management's discussion and analysis ("Interim MD&A") of Volcanic Gold Mines Inc. (the "Company") is the responsibility of management and covers the nine month period ended September 30, 2017. The Interim MD&A takes into account information available up to and including November 28, 2017 and should be read together with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 and the audited annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2016 which are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

All financial information in this document is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Interim MD&A contains certain statements which constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation ("Forward-looking Statements"). All statements included herein, other than statements of historical fact, are Forward-looking Statements and are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the Forward-looking Statements. The Forward-looking Statements in this Interim MD&A include, without limitation, statements relating to:

- the Company's planned exploration activities for its mineral properties;
- the intended use of proceeds received from past and possible future financing activities;
- the sufficiency of the Company's cash position and its ability to raise equity capital or access debt facilities; and
- maturities of the Company's financial liabilities or other contractual commitments.

Often, but not always, these Forward-looking Statements can be identified by the use of words such as "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "estimates", "expects", "forecasts", "scheduled", "targets", "possible", "strategy", "potential", "intends", "advance", "goal", "objective", "projects", "budget", "calculates" or statements that events, "will", "may", "could" or "should" occur or be achieved and similar expressions, including negative variations.

Forward-looking Statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the Forward-looking Statements. Such uncertainties and factors include, among others:

- risks associated with mineral exploration and project development;
- fluctuations in commodity prices;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates;
- credit and liquidity risks;
- changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in countries in which the Company does or may carry on business;
- reliance on key personnel;
- property title matters;
- local community relationships;
- risks associated with potential legal claims generally or with respect to environmental matters;
- adequacy of insurance coverage;
- dilution from further equity financing;
- competition; and
- uncertainties relating to general economic conditions;

as well as those factors referred to in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section in this Interim MD&A.

Forward-looking Statements contained in this Interim MD&A are based on the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions of management, including but not limited to:

- all required third party contractual, regulatory and governmental approvals will be obtained for the exploration and development of the Company's properties;
- there being no significant disruptions affecting operations, whether relating to labor, supply, power, damage to equipment or other matter;
- permitting, exploration and development activities proceeding on a basis consistent with the Company's current expectations;
- expected trends and specific assumptions regarding commodity prices and currency exchange rates;
- prices for and availability of fuel, electricity, equipment and other key supplies remaining consistent with current levels; and
- the accuracy of the Company's current mineral resource estimates.

These Forward-looking Statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any Forward-looking Statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required by law. There can be no assurance that Forward-looking Statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on Forward-looking Statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company's business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties, focused on consolidating a land package in under-explored Republic of Guinea, West Africa and its neighbouring countries. To date, the Company has acquired an interest in the Mandiana Project in Guinea and signed option agreements on two adjacent gold properties.

On January 19, 2017, the Company changed its name from Volcanic Metals Corp. to Volcanic Gold Mines Inc. and is trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "VG". During the current period, it raised gross proceeds totalling \$6.0 million from two private placement financings. As well, Jeremy Crozier, Robert Schafer, and Simon Ridgway joined the Board of Directors, Mr. Crozier was also appointed as President and CEO of the Company, and Alexander Langer was appointed to the new position of Vice-President, Capital Markets of the Company.

EXPLORATION REVIEW

Mandiana Project

In January 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of a 75% interest in the Mandiana Project, a gold property located in the Republic of Guinea, from Sovereign Mines of Africa PLC ("SMA").

The Mandiana Project consists of two contiguous exploration permits which cover an area of approximately 304 square kilometres situated approximately 80 kilometres southeast of AngloGold Ashanti's Siguiri gold mine in eastern Guinea. The Mandiana Project permits occupy a broadly north-south trending belt of gold occurrences shown on the published 1:1,000,000 map of gold deposits and lie within an area known as the Siguiri Basin. Intense artisanal gold mining is conducted throughout the area of the claims and supports the local economy.

The northern of the two claim blocks is the only area that has seen recorded modern exploration activity. Between 2010 and 2013, SMA drilled 119 reverse-circulation and diamond core holes for a total of over 16,000 metres of drilling, targeting under the areas of the artisanal mining activity. A Mineral Resource Statement for the Mandiana Project was issued by SMA in January 2014, prepared to JORC Code standards by SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd. The Company retained the services of SRK Consulting (Canada) Ltd. ("SRK") to update SMA's technical report to NI 43-101 standards and re issued a new Mineral Resource statement for Mandiana.

The Mandiana Project contains an Inferred Mineral Resource of 612,000 oz of contained gold (16.1 Mt at 1.18 g/t Au) for the four deposits drilled by SMA, including 510,000 oz of contained gold (13.3 Mt at 1.20 g/t Au) in the Yagbelen deposit. The Inferred Mineral Resource is given in the following table:

Category	Deposit	Quantity Mt	Gold Grade g/t	Contained Gold oz
Inferred	Yagbelen	13.3	1.20	510,000
	Foulouni	0.7	1.13	25,000
	Woyondjan	1.9	0.99	61,000
	Damantere	0.2	2.21	16,000
Inferred	Total	16.1	1.18	612,000

Note: Mineral resources are reported in relation to a conceptual pit shell. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate. Open pit mineral resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t gold.

Exploration Update

In April 2017, the Company initiated a drilling program at Mandiana, and to mid-July had completed a total of just over 1,500 metres of reverse-circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling, and over 11,000 metres of air core drilling. The program to date results in the expansion of the strike potential of the Yagbelen Resource at Mandiana by approximately 1,000 metres, and its lateral potential by up to 500 metres. The program has also demonstrated the efficacy of air-core drilling as an exploration and target definition technique. Results are reported for the initial holes of this program.

RC and diamond drilling were completed within, and in the immediate surroundings of the Inferred Mineral Resource (the "Resource") at Yagbelen, as previously defined by Sovereign Mines of Africa (as announced on November 8, 2016). Initial RC results of the Company's infill program include:

Hole		From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Gold Grade (g/t) (uncut)
17GRC119		76	81	5	2.68
	<i>incl.</i>	78	80	2	4.61
17GRC120		1	2	1	50.00
17GRC121		51	55	4	2.40
		66	69	3	7.16
	<i>incl.</i>	67	68	1	16.90
		78	89	11	2.08
	<i>incl.</i>	78	80	2	4.51
		101	124	23	2.21
<i>incl.</i>	103	108	5	6.11	
17GRC122		45	48	3	1.21
		70	72	2	1.55
		89	157	68	2.01
	<i>incl.</i>	91	100	9	3.76
	<i>incl.</i>	122	128	6	4.03
	<i>incl.</i>	143	149	6	4.93
17GRC123		61	75	14	2.73
		79	94	15	1.21

As well as serving to infill the Resource, the RC and diamond drilling has also allowed the Company to gather extremely valuable information on the geological controls on mineralization. Based on work completed to date, gold mineralization is seen to occur preferentially in a series of bedded sandstone units; these units are repeated in all holes, and their characteristics will serve as a key targeting tool in the Company's planned resource drilling program.

Closed-spaced air-core ("AC") drilling has been successfully deployed in the identification of extensions to the north, east and south of the Resource, showing the mineralized target area surrounding and along strike from the Resource to be over 3 kilometres in length, up to 500 metres in width and consisting of multiple parallel zones. This mineralized area is considerably larger than the surface projection of the Resource thereby indicating the potential to significantly increase this Resource. Note that the maximum downhole depth from collar of AC drilling is 40 metres for the entire Yagbelen program. AC results therefore likely represent the surface expression of underlying mineralization.

Highlights of the AC drilling program are as follows:

Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Gold Grade (g/t) (at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au)
17YAC0030	24	28	4	2.27
17YAC0076	8	28	20	6.43
17YAC0088	20	24	4	2.08
17YAC0095	8	20	12	1.67
17YAC0133	36	40	4	10.4
17YAC0153	12	16	4	2.25
17YAC0184	0	12	12	6.34
17YAC0205	28	32	4	3.14
17YAC0244	32	36	4	1.92

The AC drilling was performed in grid-like fashion on a series of “fences” established at 100-200 metre intervals, along which inclined holes were drilled at 40-50 metre spacings. AC drilling allows rapid, low-cost exploration beneath cover with the objective of providing targeting information for further mineralization. It has been used very effectively by the Company in the identification and refinement of resource targets for subsequent reverse circulation (“RC”) and diamond drilling. The Company’s near-term plan is to conduct such drilling within the target area identified by AC drilling, with the objective of defining an expanded resource.

During June 2017, the Company commenced a mapping and prospecting program at the Mandiana Project. Recent field activities have focused on a linear zone of artisanal workings 6.3 kilometres in length and up to 550 metres in width at Tadibakourou, at which coarse gold has been recovered from numerous shallow pits and shafts.

Mapping has led to the identification of numerous artisanal pits and shafts from which gold is routinely recovered from vein quartz material by means of gravitational concentration. Anecdotally, gold recoveries of up to 2 kg per shaft – some of which extend to depths in excess of 70 metres - are reported. The workings fall in close north-south alignment to one another, and frequently associate with large, readily discernible haloes of white kaolinitic alteration which further facilitate their mapping. Mineralization at Tadibakourou, Yagbelen and Woyandian is now interpreted to relate to a series of sub-structures within a broader mineralizing structural trend. From workings at each of these deposits, important inference as to the resource potential of Tadibakourou can be made.

The Company intends to test the Tadibakourou deposit by means of air-core drilling in the first quarter of 2018, as the next step for moving the deposit to resource definition. It is envisaged that a similar exploration approach as deployed by the Company as at Yagbelen (see news release July 12, 2017) be adopted in drilling at Tadibakourou.

Of great significance is that artisanal workings at Mandiana are seen to follow the same north-south mineralized trend common in known deposits in the region, including the Siguri Mine, 80 kilometres to the north. Past drilling beneath approximately 1 kilometre of strike length of such workings at Mandiana led to definition of the Resource, as well as numerous outlying bedrock and saprolitic gold occurrences.

Artisanal workings are typically shallow, sparsely populated, and restricted to examination of laterite and saprolite above the water table. Due to the shallow occurrence of coarse gold in the laterite, artisanal diggers make highly effective and meticulous use of metal detectors in their search for gold. Having identified gold and quartz rubble, diggers then excavate in search of further vein material and gold. Many kilometres of artisanal workings remain to be drill tested.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control. Drill chip sampling at Mandiana followed a standardized protocol to ensure the collection of representative and unbiased quantities of material from each sample. Samples were collected from the Company’s Mandiana field operations by SGS Mineral Services of Bamako, Mali, and were transported directly to the assay facilities thereof, at which they were analysed for gold by means of fire assay, in accordance with analytical method FAA505. In this procedure, a 50g sample is fused with a litharge based flux; the resulting prill is then dissolved in aqua regia, from which gold content is then determined by flame AAS at a detection Limit 0.01 ppm. The Company routinely inserted appropriate standards and blanks into its sample stream at Mandiana, and additionally collected regular field duplicate samples.

WAMA Project

In April 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire from West African Associates SARL (“WAMA”), a private Guinean company, an indirect 80% interest in two exploration permits and three semi-industrial mining permits (the “WAMA Project”) which adjoin the entire length of the southern boundary of, and lie within the same mineralized trends as the Mandiana Project.

To date, the Company has completed a total of almost 1,300 metres of reverse-circulation (“RC”), and over 4,000 metres of air-core drilling, at the WAMA property. Drilling took place within, and in the immediate surroundings of an area of historic drilling and artisanal gold workings at Farabakorou (see news release on April 18, 2017). RC drilling by the Company confirms the presence of vein-hosted mineralized intervals proximal to those returned by WAMA.

While the Company is encouraged by the results of this program and the mineralized potential that these represent, the historic drilling intervals reported by WAMA could not themselves be reproduced. As such, the Company is not in a

position to proceed with the acquisition of the Property on the basis of the option terms announced on April 18, 2017. The Company and WAMA are in discussions with respect to a revised transaction via which the Company would have the option to acquire a majority interest in the Property through direct exploration expenditures, thereby reducing or eliminating shareholder dilution. The Company views this revised approach as being more appropriate to the stage of exploration of the WAMA Property and market context, and moreover, remains encouraged by the proceptivity of its principal landholding, the Mandiana Project.

Seimana Project

In early May 2017, the Company entered into a binding and exclusive Memorandum of Understanding to acquire an initial 70% interest in the Seimana Project in Guinea. This interest may be further increased to 100% through additional project expenditures. Seimana comprises four exploration permits, which together adjoin much of the western boundary of the Company's existing Mandiana Project ("Mandiana"), as well as the lands comprising the WAMA Project. The acquisition of the Seimana Project will expand the Company's holding in the Mandiana district of highly prospective Birimian terrain, characterized by widespread, linear zones of shallow artisanal gold mining.

Exploration at Seimana in 2014 and 2015 by a former option holder included the drilling of 31 reverse circulation holes for a total of approximately 3,000 metres of drilling over 9 of the 40 reported targets. In much the same fashion as drilling works conducted at the Mandiana Project – to which Seimana is geologically similar - these targets were derived from artisanal workings. Drilling results include:

- 4m @ 19.8g/t from 50m in hole TAMRC001
- 5m @ 2.64g/t from 61m in hole TAMRC002
- 10m @ 2.58g/t from 36m in hole KROURC001
- 5m @ 2.02g/t from 55m and 3m @ 3.50g/t from 66m in hole KROURC002
- 3m @ 5.6g/t from 26m in hole KOTRC001
- 3m @ 5.06g/t from 21m and 3m @ 3.50g/t from 66m in hole KRDR002

Note: The reader is advised that the above results are historic in nature and are yet to be verified by the Company.

Earlier works at the Seimana Project include surface geochemical and rock-chip sampling, and broad prospecting of artisanal workings over much of the property. Mineralization at Seimana lies along strike from Avocet Mining's Resource¹ of 1.99 million ounces (Measured and Indicated) and 1.02 million ounces (Inferred) of gold at the Tri-K property, located 7 kilometres to the south of the Seimana Project. Mineralization appears to be associated with NW trending geological structures, in common with other known gold deposits within the Sigiri Basin. It is anticipated that the Company will include Seimana in its airborne geophysical survey program currently planned over its consolidated land package, to be followed-up by further prospecting, with the aim of defining and refining drilling targets at the Seimana Project.

¹*Competent Persons' Report, 31 December 2014 (JORC standards)*

Simon Meadows Smith, consulting geologist to the Company, is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 -- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of technical information contained in this MD&A. Mr. Meadows-Smith holds a BSc degree in geology from Nottingham University, England, and has been involved in mineral exploration since 1988, including 20 years of experience working in West Africa. He is a Fellow in good standing of the Institute of Materials, Minerals & Mining in London.

RESULT OF OPERATIONS

The financial statements reflect the financial condition of the Company's business as at and for the periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

Quarter ended September 30, 2017

During the quarter ended September 30, 2017 the Company incurred a loss \$853,064, compared to a loss of \$67,911 for the quarter ended September 30, 2016. Significant expenses for the quarters ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2017</u>	<u>September 30, 2016</u>
Exploration expenditures	\$ 594,473	\$ -
Consulting and management fees	76,795	15,000
Investor relations	114,656	-
Office and administration	24,680	1,664
Salaries and benefits	22,641	-
Share-based payments (relating to value of stock option grants)	-	-
Travel	11,753	-

The Company incurred a significantly higher loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 due to exploration activities on the Company's Mandiana, WAMA, and Seimana projects and an increase in corporate costs, whereas the Company had minimal corporate and no exploration activity during the comparative quarter. Consulting and management fees for the current quarter include a portion of the fees paid to the CEO and President of the Company and fees paid or accrued to the VP, Capital Markets and a director providing advisory services, whereas the comparative quarter costs were related to fees paid or accrued to the former CEO. Current quarter consulting fees also include costs for non-related service providers. Investor relations costs include agreements with third parties for capital market consulting and corporate development. Office and administration costs relate mostly to an administrative cost sharing agreement with Gold Group Management Inc. ("Gold Group"), a private company controlled by a director that includes rent and other support services for the corporate office. Salaries and benefits costs relate primarily to Gold Group which provides administrative personnel, including the Company's CFO and Corporate Secretary.

Nine months ended September 30, 2017

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 the Company incurred a loss \$5,228,493, compared to a loss of \$117,613 for the period ended September 30, 2016. Significant revenue and expenses for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	<u>September 30, 2017</u>	<u>September 30, 2016</u>
Exploration expenditures	\$ 2,592,773	\$ 56,091
Consulting and management fees	184,195	45,000
Investor relations	411,146	-
Office and administration	76,530	7,236
Professional fees	32,643	7,280
Regulatory and filing fees	21,607	10,944
Salaries and benefits	67,203	-
Share-based payments (relating to value of stock option grants)	1,830,353	-
Travel	78,643	-
Recovery on write-off of accounts payable	49,750	8,938

The Company incurred a significantly higher loss for the period ended September 30, 2017 due to more corporate and exploration activities, with the acquisition of the Mandiana Project and equity financings totaling \$6.0 million completed earlier in the period and the addition of the WAMA and Seimana projects in the latter part of the period, whereas the Company had minimal corporate and no exploration activity during the comparative period. The current period was also significantly impacted by a non-cash share-based compensation expense of \$1,830,353 that relates to the value of stock options granted during the current period and vested immediately. Exploration costs are related to activity at the Mandiana, WAMA, and Seimana projects and in other parts of Guinea. As in the quarterly comparison, consulting and management fees partially consist of a portion of the fees paid to the CEO and President of the Company and fees paid or accrued to the

VP, Capital Markets and a director providing advisory services plus fees paid or accrued to Radius for personnel costs prior to the Mandiana acquisition, whereas the comparative period costs were related to fees paid or accrued to the CEO. Investor relations costs, office and administration and salaries and benefits are for the same services described in the quarterly comparison. Professional fees relate mostly to legal fees associated with corporate and property transaction activity, as well as accounting services provided by the former CFO. The recovery on write-off of accounts payable relates to an amount owing to a director of the Company for past services, a portion of which the director agreed to waive.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The Company's quarterly mineral properties, working capital balance and operating results over the last eight quarters are summarized as follows:

	Sept '17	June '17	Mar '17	Dec '16	Sept '16	June '16	Mar '16	Dec '15
Total assets	\$ 4,710,674	\$ 6,026,223	\$ 7,460,714	\$ 479,719	\$ 358,175	\$ 395,018	\$ 402,751	\$ 418,516
Mineral properties	2,001,276	2,001,276	2,001,276	-	-	-	-	-
Working capital	1,641,285	2,493,624	5,050,971	168,295	178,658	246,569	269,775	296,271
Loss for the period	(853,064)	(1,918,690)	(2,456,739)	(429,543)	(67,911)	(23,206)	(26,496)	(36,244)
Loss per share	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)

For the quarters presented, the Company had minimal business activity up to the quarter ended September 30, 2016. With property investigation activities in the latter part of 2016 and the completion of the Mandiana property acquisition in the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company became significantly more active and hired a new President of the Company and engaged several consultants. As a result, there was an increase in operating expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 2016 and a larger increase for the three most recent quarters with exploration activity on the Mandiana, WAMA, and Seimana Projects. The loss for the quarters ended June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017 include a non-cash share-based compensation expense of \$98,123 and \$1,732,230, respectively, whereas there was no such expense for the other quarters presented.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at September 30, 2017, the Company had working capital of \$1,641,285. The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares. The Company's exploration activities do not provide a source of income and therefore the Company has a history of losses and an accumulated deficit.

During the period ended September 30, 2017, the Company completed equity financings to raise gross proceeds of \$6.0 million, and received \$418,750 from the exercise of 8,075,000 warrants. Subsequent to September 30, 2017, an additional \$1,875 was received from the exercise of 7,500 warrants. The Company does not expect its current capital resources to be sufficient to cover its corporate operating costs and to carry out planned exploration activities over the next twelve months. As such, the Company will seek to raise additional capital and believes it will be able to do so, but recognizes the uncertainty attached thereto.

Net cash used in operating activities during the period ended September 30, 2017 was \$3,683,739 (2016: \$58,769).

Net cash used in investing activities during the period ended September 30, 2017 was \$949,673 (2016: \$Nil).

Net cash provided from financing activities during the period ended September 30, 2017 was \$5,880,352 (2016: \$Nil).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company's continuing operations rely on the ability of the Company to continue to raise capital as and when needed.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At the date of this Interim MD&A, the Company had outstanding 45,886,538 common shares and the following stock options and warrants:

No. of options	Exercise price	Expiry date
3,850,000	\$0.60	March 14, 2027
225,000	\$0.60	June 26, 2027
4,075,000		

No. of warrants	Exercise price	Expiry date
3,678,534	\$0.25	January 5, 2018
2,000,000	\$0.05	January 17, 2019
12,958,675	\$0.80	March 8, 2022
18,637,209		

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The following significant related party transaction occurred during the current period:

- i) An amount of \$49,750 owing to a director for past services was waived by the director and written off during the period ended September 30, 2017.

See Note 8 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2017 for details of other related party transactions which occurred in the normal course of business.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The operations of the Company are highly speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business in the mineral exploration industry. Companies in the exploration stage face a variety of risks and, while unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible. The Company faces a variety of risk factors such as, but not limited to, the following:

Mineral Property Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of mineral deposit exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. The main operating risks include: securing adequate funding to maintain and advance exploration properties; ensuring ownership of and access to mineral properties by confirmation that option agreements, claims and leases are in good standing; and obtaining permits for drilling and other exploration activities.

Joint Venture Funding Risk

The Company's strategy includes seeking partners through joint ventures to fund exploration and project development. The main risk of this strategy is that funding partners may not be able to raise sufficient capital in order to satisfy exploration and other expenditure terms in a particular joint venture agreement. As a result, exploration and development of one or more of the Company's property interests may be delayed depending on whether the Company can find another partner or has enough capital resources to fund the exploration and development on its own.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Declines in the market price of gold, base metals and other minerals may adversely affect the Company's ability to raise capital or attract joint venture partners in order to fund its ongoing operations. Commodity price declines could also reduce the amount the Company would receive on the disposition of one of its mineral properties to a third party.

Financing and Share Price Fluctuation Risks

The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Further exploration and development of one or more of the Company's projects may be dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing or other means. Failure to obtain this financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects which could result in the loss of one or more of its properties.

Securities markets have at times in the past experienced a high degree of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be exploration stage companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations in share prices which have not necessarily been related to their operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects. There can be no assurance that these kinds of share price fluctuations will not occur in the future, and if they do occur, how severe the impact may be on the Company's ability to raise additional funds through equity issues and corresponding effect on the Company's financial position.

Political, Regulatory and Currency Risks

The Company's mineral properties are located in the Republic of Guinea, which currently suffers from certain governance issues and a stressed economic and business climate. Operations in the Republic of Guinea are consequently subject to a higher level of risk compared to less economically stressed and more politically stable countries. Operations, the status of mineral property rights, title to the properties and the recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties in such nations can be affected by changing economic, regulatory and political situations. The Company's equity financings are sourced in Canadian dollars but for the most part it incurs its exploration expenditures in US dollars and Guinean francs. At this time there are no currency hedges in place. Therefore a weakening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and Guinean franc could have an adverse impact on the amount of exploration conducted.

Insured and Uninsured Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, the Company is subject to a number of hazards and risks in general, including adverse environmental conditions, operational accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods, and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to the Company's properties or facilities and equipment, personal injury or death, environmental damage to properties of the Company or others, delays, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company may maintain insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, its insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with its operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate future profitability and result in increased costs, have a material adverse effect on the Company's results and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Environmental and Social Risks

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations issued and enforced by government agencies. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement and involve 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 in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present. Social risks are of consideration in the Republic of Guinea, the Company's primary area of operation, due to the existence of poverty. These social risks could have an adverse impact on the efficiency of performing planned exploration activities.

Competition

The Company will compete with many companies and individuals that have substantially greater financial and technical resources than the Company for the acquisition and development of its projects as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.