SAVILLE RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Year ended April 30, 2017

The following is a discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of Saville Resources Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended April 30, 2017, and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017, which have been prepared in Canadian dollars and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The effective date of this report is July 5, 2017.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Saville Resources Inc. is an exploration stage company engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing mineral resource properties and placing such properties into production. The Company holds an interest in a mineral property in British Columbia. The Company's property does not contain a known ore body. The Company owns no producing properties and, consequently has no current operating income or cash flow. Operations are primarily funded by equity subscriptions. Currently the Company is concentrating its efforts on its property located in Greenwood, British.

RESOURCE PROPERTIES

Bud Property

Details of the Company's Bud Property are included in Note 7 "Exploration and Evaluation Assets", of the audited financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2017.

Work-to-date on the Bud Property failed to encounter ore grade mineralization over mineable widths. A large hydrothermal system with prospective structure and stratigraphy, and local mineralization with viable gold, silver and copper grades has been identified.

Since acquisition of the property in 2003, the Company's work programs have consisted of site preparation which included road building and adit re-opening, trenching, sampling and a nine-hole (538 metre) diamond drill program. In March, 2007 the Company conducted a combined ground magnetometer – induced polarization (IP) survey.

In 2007, the Company acquired additional ground, adjoining the Bud Property to the south. These newly acquired claims (previously the Elk Property and now included within the Bud Property) cover an area of copper-gold mineralization hosted in diorite and in limey mafic volcanics. Mineralization is exposed intermittently over an area of about 600 by 200 meters.

The results from the March 2007 combined ground magnetometer – induced polarization (IP) survey showed a moderately strong, northwest-trending IP chargeability anomaly. Linda Caron, M.Sc., P.Eng., the Qualified Person under NI 43-101 supervised the 2008 trenching, prospecting and rock sampling program designed to test this anomaly. Porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization was encountered over significant widths in the trenches.

In total, 7 trenches and 11 test pits, totalling approximately 368 lineal meters were dug. Where bedrock was exposed, trenches were sampled continuously from one end to the other. Trench samples were continuous representative chip samples collected across the sample interval, using a hammer (and chisel, where necessary). Sample intervals ranged from less than 1.0 meter to as much as 6.0 meters, depending on geology. Rock samples collected during the prospecting program were select grab samples.

In her Technical Report on the 2008 Trenching Program, Ms. Caron said the following in her Recommendations section:

"The 2008 trenching program was successful at encountering porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization over significant widths at the Buckhorn and Moreen zones. Better copper/gold values occur within strongly magnetic diorite. Mineralization was discovered by prospecting within an area 75-300 meters to the west and northwest of the area tested by trenching at the Buckhorn showing. Samples from this area returned significantly anomalous copper and gold values. A strong magnetic high in this area suggests a continuation to the Buckhorn zone to the northwest. Anomalous copper-gold values were also returned from historic workings approximately 400 meters east-northeast of the Buckhorn showing. A magnetic high anomaly also occurs in this area.

Follow-up work is strongly recommended to further explore for porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization on the property. Geological mapping should be completed to aid in interpretation of ground magnetics, prior to testing by diamond drilling. Soil geochemistry is also recommended, to help define targets for drill testing or for additional excavator trenching."

The Company was involved in protracted negotiations with Hong Ta on a property in China which would have resulted in an RTO. The future of the Bud Property was put on hold pending completion of the RTO and due to limited funds. All funds were conserved as much as possible since the Company couldn't raise funds due to its "stock halt" basis. All required payments and obligations on the Bud Property were completed except for the balloon payments in year ended ten. The RTO fell through in 2011.

During the year ended April 2012, 2014 and 2015, the Company extended the payment date of the final option payment with consideration of $15,000 and issued 150,000 common shares.

A work program was done in October, 2012 and consisted of a soil geochemical survey, geological mapping and additional rock sampling designed to follow-up on the previous results and define targets for trenching and for diamond drilling.

The 2012 program was successful in identifying two new areas of mineralization on the property. Disseminated chalcopyrite occurs in pyritic chert at the Iron Top zone and can be traced, intermittently in outcrop, for approximately 500 metres. Rock sample results to 0.91% Cu and 1.41 g/t Au were returned from grab samples within this area. Two old pits at the eastern end of the mineralized trend expose epidote-hematite-magnetite skarn with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. A grab sample from the dump of one of these pits returned 0.58% Cu and 0.82 g/t Au.

At the XLCR showing, altered diorite with minor disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, similar to that seen at the Buckhorn zone, is exposed. A grab sample from the dump of a historic exploration shaft at the XLCR showing returned 0.28% Cu and 0.28 g/t Au.

The 2012 program was also successful in defining several significant soil anomalies that warrant follow-up. Copper values were strongly anomalous in soils over a large area encompassing the Buckhorn, Moreen and XLCR showings. Anomalous molybdenum values, plus spotty but frequent anomalous gold values, occur within the area of anomalous copper. The strongest portion of the copper soil anomaly is a 400 metre long by 150 – 300 metre wide zone which covers and extends west from the Buckhorn and Moreen showings. Within this zone, copper values in soil range up to 2870 ppm Cu and gold values range up to 685 ppb Au.

A second strong copper soil anomaly occurs in the northwest portion of the grid. The soil anomaly includes values to 943 ppm Cu in soil and is open to the west. Cobalt and gold values in soil (to 145 ppb Au) are elevated peripheral to the copper anomaly.

A further strong copper soil anomaly (with values to 632 ppm Cu) was defined in the southeast portion of the grid. Offset to the east from the copper soil anomaly is a cobalt +/- gold (to 149 ppb Au)-arsenic-molybdenum soil anomaly.

In late October, 2014 the Company conducted a surface sampling program under the supervision of Bruce Laird, P. Geo., designed to collect 22 kilogram samples of material from several showings on the property for in house bench testing of custom milling processes. The custom milling process is designed to recover free milling gold and may be suitable to the Bud-Elk project and may be tailored to other projects.

Sample #	Property	Showing	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
2596567	Bud-Elk	Moreen	0.48	1.0	0.17
2596571	Bud-Elk	Buckhorn	0.66	1.5	0.46
2596577	Bud-Elk	Morrison	2.02	20.4	0.58
2596578	Bud-Elk	Morrison	0.54	6.6	0.15

The surface sampling program collected grab samples from several showings on the Bud-Elk property for ICP analysis to confirm historical values and to test their appropriateness for in house custom milling. Discussions are ongoing with the lab to determine the free milling portion of the gold values from ICP analysis.

A follow-up work program has been recommended for the property. A 2-phase ($515,000) program is recommended to further explore the Bud-Elk property. The recommended Phase 1 program involves extending the exploration grid northwards to cover the area between the northern limit of the current grid and the Morrison showing, then completing geological mapping, soil sampling and IP and magnetometer surveys over the extended grid. Excavator trenching is recommended in Phase 1 to follow-up soil geochemical anomalies from the 2012 program, and in particular areas of anomalous copper and associated gold in the central, northwest and southeast portions of the grid. Excavator trenching is also recommended to test any geochemical anomalies resulting from the recommended grid extension. Phase 1 has a budget of $215,000.

Phase 2 involves diamond drilling to follow-up on the results of the Phase 1 program, and to follow-up on the results of previous work on the property. In particular, drilling is warranted at the Buckhorn showing to test the at-depth continuation of mineralization discovered by the 2008 trenching program. Phase 2 has a budget of $300,000 and is in-part contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company negotiated another one year extension to extend the due date to April 4, 2017. The Company has paid $10,000 cash for the extension. The Company and the Optioner have mutually agreed to another extension of the balloon payment with the details to be determined at a later date.

Munn Lake Diamond Property

On August 24, 2016 the Company entered into a property option agreement (the “Agreement”) to acquire the Munn Lake Diamond Property located in the Slave Province, Northwest Territories from DG Resource Management Ltd. (“DG Resource”) and Zimtu Capital Corp. (“Zimtu”), whereby the Company can acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to 19 mineral claims covering more than 14,000 ha (34,000 acres). On April 28, 2017, the Company announced that it would not be proceeding with the property acquisition of Munn Lake due to the current poor market conditions for the funding of diamond exploration projects.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company will be proceeding with a consolidation of it share capital as approved at the 2016 Annual and Special Meeting of shareholders held on June 29, 2016. The consolidation of the common shares of the Company will be done on the basis of five (5) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share. The 25,891,911 common shares of the Company currently outstanding will be reduced to approximately 5,178,382 common shares.

The Company has arranged a non-brokered private placement financing, subject to Exchange approval, of up to 16,666,666 Units (“Units”) of the Company at a price of $0.06 per Unit (post-consolidation) for gross proceeds of up to $1,000,000. Each Unit will consist of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months from closing. The terms of the warrants include an acceleration clause such that if the volume weighted average trading price of Saville’s common share trading price on the TSX Venture Exchange is $0.16 or higher for at least 20 consecutive trading days , the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants upon 30 days notice to the holders of the Warrants. Proceeds of the private placement will be used for ongoing exploration, new project evaluation and for general working capital. Finder's fees may be payable by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the Exchange policies and guidelines. All of the securities issued under the offering will be subject to a hold period expiring four months and one day from closing.

The Company has entered into settlement agreements (the "Settlement Agreements") with creditors of the Company whereby the Company would issue units of the Company at a deemed price of $0.06 per unit in full and final settlement of the amounts owing to such creditors. Each unit consists of one common share (post consolidated) in the share capital of the Company and one transferable common share purchase warrant Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share upon payment of the exercise price of $0.10 for a period of five years.

Pursuant to the Settlement Agreements, $219,000 in debts would be settled and a total of 3,650,000 units would be issued. The common shares and share purchase warrants received as part of the Settlement Agreements will be subject to a four month and one day statutory hold period.

Closing of the non-brokered placement, the debt settlement arrangements and finalization of the consolidation are subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

SAVILLE RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Year ended April 30, 2017

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Year ended April 30, 2017	Year ended April 30, 2016	Year ended April 30, 2015
Revenues	-	-	-
G & A Expenses	118,472	100,372	137,959
Net Loss	154,449	388,895	159,712
(Loss) Earnings per share- basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Working Capital (Deficiency)	(305,872)	(141,423)	247,472
Total Assets	330,461	322,359	660,354
Exploration and evaluation assets-Annual	10,000	-	18,274
Exploration and evaluation assets-Cumulative	326,890	316,890	316,890
Liabilities (L.T.)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The net loss for the year ended April 30, 2017 was $154,449 compared to a net loss of $388,895, for the year ended April 30, 2016, a net decrease of $234,446. The decrease is primarily due to the write-down of the note receivable of $312,396 in 2016. During the year ended April 30, 2017, there was an increase in professional fees to $62,251 (2016 – 47,112) and transfer agent and filing fees to $20,280 (2016 - $12,153) due to the upcoming share consolidation and private placement and the Company impaired the costs of the Munn Lake Property of $35,977 (2016 - $nil).

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Year ended April 30, 2017				Year ended April 30, 2016			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G&A Expenses	36,034	33,107	26,721	22,610	39,975	20,916	17,547	21,934
Note Write-down	(17,997)	5,999	5,999	5,999	312,396	-	-	-
Other loss (Income)	17,997	(5,999)	(5,999)	(5,999)	(5,868)	(6,007)	(5,999)	(5,999)
Net Loss (Income)	72,011	33,107	26,721	22,610	346,503	14,909	11,548	15,935
-per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
-per share-diluted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	330,461	365,419	359,664	327,590	322,359	630,720	634,879	646,480
Liabilities(L.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital (Deficiency)	(305,872)	(259,838)	(222,212)	(164,033)	(141,423)	205,080	219,989	231,537
Share Capital:								
-Authorized	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
-Outstanding	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911
-Warrants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
-Options	-	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

- **Table 1 – Share Capital**

	July 5, 2017	April 30, 2017	April 30, 2016
Shares	25,891,911	25,891,911	25,891,911
Options	-	-	600,000
Warrants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Fully Diluted	**35,891,911**	**35,891,911**	**36,491,911**

The Company will be proceeding with a consolidation of it share capital as approved at the 2016 Annual and Special Meeting of shareholders held on June 29, 2016. The consolidation of the common shares of the Company will be done on the basis of five (5) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share. The 25,891,911 common shares of the Company currently outstanding will be reduced to approximately 5,178,382 common shares.

The Company has arranged a non-brokered private placement financing, subject to Exchange approval, of up to 16,666,666 Units ("Units") of the Company at a price of $0.06 per Unit (post-consolidation) for gross proceeds of up to $1,000,000. Each Unit will consist of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.10 for a period of 24 months from closing. The terms of the warrants include an acceleration clause such that if the volume weighted average trading price of Saville's common share trading price on the TSX Venture Exchange is $0.16 or higher for at least 20 consecutive trading days , the Company may accelerate the expiry date of the Warrants upon 30 days notice to the holders of the Warrants. Proceeds of the private placement will be used for ongoing exploration, new project evaluation and for general working capital. Finder's fees may be payable by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance within the Exchange policies and guidelines. All of the securities issued under the offering will be subject to a hold period expiring four months and one day from closing.

The Company has entered into settlement agreements (the "Settlement Agreements") with creditors of the Company whereby the Company would issue units of the Company at a deemed price of $0.06 per unit in full and final settlement of the amounts owing to such creditors. Each unit consists of one common share (post consolidated) in the share capital of the Company and one transferable common share purchase warrant Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional Common Share upon payment of the exercise price of $0.10 for a period of five years.

Pursuant to the Settlement Agreements, $219,000 in debts would be settled and a total of 3,650,000 units would be issued. The common shares and share purchase warrants received as part of the Settlement Agreements will be subject to a four month and one day statutory hold period.

Closing of the non-brokered placement, the debt settlement arrangements and finalization of the consolidation are subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Proceeds of the private placements will be used to conduct exploration on the Company's Bud Property and for general working capital. Finders fees may be payable by the Company on a portion of the offering in accordance with the Exchange policies and guidelines. All of the securities issued under this offering will be subject to a hold period expiring four months from closing.

- **Table 2 - General and Administrative Expenditures**

	Year ended April 30, 2017			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Filing Fees & Transfer Agent	6,106	340	8,710	5,124
Legal, Accounting and Audit	21,595	24,131	8,700	7,825
Management & Consulting Fees	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Office	55	146	28	2,015
Investor Communications & Travel	778	990	1,783	146
Total G&A Expenses	**36,034**	**33,107**	**26,721**	**22,610**

Other MD&A Requirements

Risk Factors

An investment in securities of the Company is speculative and involves significant risks and uncertainties which should be carefully considered by prospective investors before purchasing such securities. The occurrence of any one or more of these risks and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on the value of any investment in the Company and on the business, prospects, financial position or operating results of the Company. The risks noted below do not necessarily comprise all those faced by the Company.

- The Company does not own the Bud Property, but does hold, directly or indirectly, rights to acquire the property. The Company may, in the future be unable to exercise any or all of the option(s), and, as a result, will not acquire any or all of the Property(s). If the Company fails to exercise the option(s), it will lose all of its interest in the property(s) and will not be entitled to retract the Common Shares issued as payment.

- The Company faces liquidity issues that threaten its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has no current source of operating revenue. Should there be a funding shortfall, there can be no assurance that financing would be available on terms acceptable to the Company. There can be no assurance that management will be able to adequately reduce costs or secure additional financing if required. If funding is not obtained in a timely manner, the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern.

- Fluctuations in market prices of gold, silver, and diamonds will affect the profitability of the Company's operations and its financial condition. The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the extraction and sale of gold and silver and other metals or interests related thereto. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive 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 silver, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's current exploration projects cannot accurately be predicted.

- The Company's potential profitability is partly dependent upon factors beyond the Company's control. As with other enterprises in the mining industry, the Company's mineral exploration and development related activities are subject to conditions beyond the Company's control that may impact upon the potential profitability of its mineral projects. For instance, world prices of and markets for minerals are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to governmental interference, currency pegging and/or controls and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social and economic environments.

- Another factor is that rates of recovery of minerals from mined ore may vary from the rates experienced in tests and a reduction in the recovery rates will adversely affect profitability and, possibly, the economic viability of its projects.

  Profitability will also depend on the costs of operations, including costs of labour, equipment, electricity, environmental compliance, diesel prices and other production inputs, the discovery and/or acquisition of additional mineral reserves and mineral resources, the successful conclusion of feasibility and other mining studies, access to adequate capital for project development and sustaining capital, design and construction of efficient mining and processing facilities within capital expenditure budgets; securing and maintaining title to concessions and other mining rights, obtaining permits, consents and approvals necessary for the conduct of exploration, development, construction and production, the ability to procure major equipment items and key consumables in a timely and cost-effective manner. Such costs will fluctuate in ways the Company cannot predict and are beyond the Company's control, and such fluctuations will impact on profitability and may eliminate profitability altogether. Additionally, due to worldwide political and economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for development and other costs have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to predict. These changes and events may materially affect the Company's financial performance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages this risk by careful management of its working capital to ensure its expenditures will not exceed share capital financings or proceeds from property sales or options. At April 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $305,872 (2016 – $141,423).

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, the attainment of profitable mining operations. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence of opportunities of merit in the mining sector and is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements. The conditions described above may cast significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption. Management of the Company does not expect that cash flows from the Company's operations will be sufficient to cover all of its operating requirements, financial commitments and business development priorities during the next twelve months. Accordingly, the Company expects that it will need to obtain further financing in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, or, if available, that this funding will be on acceptable terms. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay or reduce the scope of any or all of its development projects.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At April 30, 2017, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, note receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of cash, note receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company classifies its cash as FVTPL, note receivable as loans and receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other liabilities. The fair value of cash is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high credit quality financial institution.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient working capital to fund its ongoing operating expenditures, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and short term investment. As at April 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $305,872 (2016: $141,423).

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

As the Company has not had significant revenue from operations in its last three financial years, the following is a breakdown of the material costs incurred:

	Year ended April 30		
	2017	2016	2015
Capitalized Exploration and Evaluation Costs	$326,890	$316,890	$316,890
Capitalized Property held for Sale	Nil	Nil	Nil
General and Administration Expenses	$118,472	$100,372	$137,959
Gain on sale of marketable securities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gain on sale of mineral properties	Nil	Nil	Nil

The components of exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	Year ended April 30		
	2017	**2016**	**2015**
Acquisition cost	$ 120,750	$ 110,750	$ 110,750
Assays	26,045	26,045	26,045
Mapping, compilation and IP survey	82,871	82,871	82,871
Site preparation	30,580	30,580	30,580
Drilling and sampling	136,550	136,550	136,550
Cost recovery	(69,906)	(69,906)	(69,906)
	$326,890	$316,890	$316,890

INVESTOR RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

- The Company's shareholder information continues to be handled in-house by directors and officers of the Company.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company accrued management fees to the directors totaling $30,000 (2016 - $30,000). The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.
- As at April 30, 2017, $66,250 (2016 - $36,250) was payable to directors of the Company.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the financial statements includes:

- The Company's assessment as to whether any impairment exists in the valuation of its assets,
- The Company's determination of valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, and
- The inputs used in accounting for share purchase options in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Judgments

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies from those involving estimations that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements are as follows:

- Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs

  Management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit including geologic information, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

- Going concern

  Significant judgments used in the preparation of these financial statements include, but are not limited to those relating to the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the Company have evaluated or caused to be evaluated for effectiveness the Company's disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") which have been designed or caused to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The Company took into consideration the following two characteristics common to companies of a similar size:

1. The limited number of personnel in smaller companies, which constrains the Company's ability to fully segregate conflicting duties;
2. The Company relies on an active board of directors, and management with open lines of communication to maintain the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

In addition, management has relied upon certain informal procedures and communication, and upon "hands-on" knowledge of senior management to maintain the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures. As a result of the evaluation, the Company has concluded that the DC&P and ICFR are effective as required by its current size, and in compliance with the recommendations of National Instrument 52-109. However, there can be no assurance that the risk of a material misstatement in the financial statements can be reduced to less than a remote likelihood. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended April 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

SAVILLE RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Year ended April 30, 2017

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains "forward-looking information" which include, but is not limited to, information about the transactions, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performances of the Company and its projects, the future price of metals, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production revenues, margins, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, cost and timing of plant and equipment, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking information statements can be identified by the use of words such as "proposes", "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

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 future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities and feasibility studies; assumptions in economic evaluations that may prove inaccurate; fluctuations in the value of the Canadian or US dollar; future prices of metals; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant or equipment or failure to operate as anticipated; accidents; labour disputes or slowdowns or other risks of the mining industry; climatic conditions; political instability; or arbitrary decisions by government authorities.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

- None.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

- The Company's Annual General Meeting was held on June 29, 2016 in Vancouver with all agenda items passing.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of Saville Resources Inc. has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A on July 5, 2017.