

**AVNEL GOLD MINING LIMITED
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

The following management's discussion and analysis (the "MD&A") for Avnel Gold Mining Limited ("Avnel" or the "Company") describes the consolidated operating and financial results of the Company for the period from January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the un-audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2016, that have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). In this MD&A, the Company also reports certain non-IFRS measures, which are defined herein. All amounts in this discussion are expressed in United States dollars, unless identified otherwise.

Avnel was incorporated under The Companies (Guernsey) Laws 1994 to 2001 on February 18, 2005 with the purpose of becoming the holding company for, and to carry on the business of, Avnel Gold, Limited, a Cayman Islands company ("Avnel Cayman"), pursuant to a reorganisation which was completed on February 22, 2005. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for financial reporting purposes are referred to herein as the "Company", unless the context requires otherwise.

First Quarter 2016 Highlights

- Announced the results of a positive Feasibility Study for the Kalana Main Project
- Announced an updated Mineral Resource Statement for the Kalana Main Project
- Submitted an ESIA and other associated documentation to the Malian authorities for the development of the Kalana Main Project

Subsequent to March 31, 2016:

- Received approval of the ESIA for the development of the Kalana Main Project from the Malian authorities
- Filed a Technical Report in support of the Feasibility Study on SEDAR

Outlook

A positive feasibility study for the Kalana Main Project (the "Feasibility Study") has been completed and the related Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") have been approved by the Malian authorities. The approval of the ESIA was the key government approval required to advance the Kalana Main Project towards construction as the Kalana Exploitation Permit was awarded to Avnel in 2003 with an initial term of 30 years. The only significant government approval required to develop new mines on the permit is an ESIA and the associated ESMP.

The Company continues to advance the Kalana Main Project towards a construction decision through its 80% ownership in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Kalana, S.A. ("SOMIKA"). The ESIA has been prepared to conform to the requirements of the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards, the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety guidelines, and other financial institutions that are signatories to the Equator Principles with the intent of pursuing

international financing for the development of the Kalana Main Project. The Company anticipates that the Kalana Main Project will be sufficiently advanced to consider a construction decision during 2016, subject to the availability of adequate financing on a timely basis.

With respect to operations at the small, Soviet-era, underground Kalana Mine, gold production in the first quarter of 2016 was 2,958 ounces. The Company continues to forecast gold production of 8,600 ounces in 2016. Although the Kalana Mine was cash flow positive in 2015, the Company does not expect the mine to be profitable under the prevailing gold price environment. The Company continues to sustain operations to partially offset the cost of providing underground access to facilitate due diligence activities necessary to secure mine development financing. The continued operation of the mine also helps to maintain socio-economic stability in the local community as the workforce prepares to transition to activities related to the construction and operation of the proposed Kalana Main Mine. The Company intends to sustain operations for as long as economically feasible and safe to do so, without incurring any significant capital expenditures, until such a time as the Company is able to evaluate development options for the Kalana Main Project.

Overview of the Company

Avnel is a junior natural resource company engaged in the business of exploration, mine development, and the mining and extraction of precious metals, principally gold, with operations in south-western Mali, on the border with Guinea, in West Africa. The Company is a reporting issuer in each of the provinces and territories of Canada other than Quebec, and its Common Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "AVK".

The Company's principal asset is an 80% indirect equity interest in Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or De Kalana, S.A. ("SOMIKA"), with the Republic of Mali holding the remaining 20% equity interest, which has free carry and anti-dilution rights. SOMIKA owns and operates the Kalana Mine, a small, Soviet-era, underground gold mine, and holds rights to the Kalana Exploitation Permit, a combined exploitation and exploration permit that is unique in Mali, which was awarded to Avnel in 2003 for a term of 30 years. This permit is also host to 29 exploration targets, including the Kalana Main Project, the Company's flagship development-stage project. A positive Feasibility Study has been completed for the Kalana Main Project and the ESIA for the development of a new mine has been approved by the Malian authorities.

The Company's strategic objective, through SOMIKA, is to develop the Kalana Main Project into an open-pit mining operation. A secondary objective of the Company is to explore the remainder of the Kalana Exploitation Permit to discover new mineral deposits.

Kalana Main Feasibility Study

The Company issued a news release on March 30, 2016 announcing a summary of the results of a feasibility study for the Kalana Main Project (the "Feasibility Study"). The Feasibility Study was led by Snowden Mining Consultants Pty Ltd. ("Snowden") with the support of several leading consulting firms, all of whom have extensive experience in Mali, including Mr. Ivor Jones of Denny Jones Pty. Ltd. ("Denny Jones"), DRA Projects (Pty) Ltd. ("DRA"), and Epoch Resources (Pty) Ltd. ("Epoch Resources"). The Company filed a *National Instrument 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-

101”) compliant technical report in support of the Feasibility Study and the ESIA on SEDAR on May 6, 2016. Avnel has an 80% equity interest in SOMIKA, the Malian company that holds the Kalana Exploitation Permit, which includes the Kalana Main Project. The non-IFRS performance measurements reported in this MD&A in regards to the Feasibility Study results are based upon 100% ownership of the Kalana Main Project.

The life of the Kalana Main Project is 21.5 years from construction to closure in the Feasibility Study. The proposed Kalana Open Pit covers the full footprint of the existing Kalana Mine underground infrastructure. The Kalana Mine’s underground workings, offices, the gold plant, and other buildings are scheduled to be reclaimed 15 months after the start of construction. The pre-strip is scheduled to commence 16 months after the start of construction. Hot commissioning and commercial production are scheduled to commence 22 and 25 months after the start of construction, respectively. The life of mine (“LoM”) is defined as 18 years, including the six months of mining pre-strip and the processing of stockpiled material after mining of the open pit it scheduled to cease.

The mine plan provides for mining production from the Kalana Open Pit deposit, from a single open pit with 12 stages, using trucks and excavators. Run of mine (“RoM”) ore will be delivered from the mine to the processing plant, which consists of a simplistic conventional two-stage crushing circuit and a single-stage milling circuit to achieve a target grind size of 80% passing 75 microns. The processing plant design is based on annual throughput rates of 1.5 million-tonnes-per-annum (“Mtpa”) for saprolite and 1.2 Mtpa for saprock and fresh rock material. Gold is to be extracted by gravity concentration and a carbon-in-leach (“CIL”) plant to produce a gold dore via elution, electrowinning, and smelting. LoM average recovery is projected to be 93% at an average head grade of 2.8 g/t Au resulting in LoM production of 1.82 million ounces.

The plant design philosophy incorporates a requirement that the processing plant be constructed in a manner that would expedite the construction of the leaching and adsorption circuit with the intention of processing historic tailings from the underground Kalana Mine prior to the hot commissioning of the mill. These tailings are intended to be recovered by hydraulic mining and processed through the CIL circuit over a 5-month period starting 17 months after the commencement of construction. Ore from the pre-strip stockpiles will be fed to the plant during the hot commissioning period prior to commercial production. This production represents an opportunity to generate pre-commercial production cash flow that could potentially partially offset development capital requirements.

The site will be developed to include the process plant, Kalana Open Pit, mining services area, tailings storage facility, waste rock dump, accommodation facilities, stormwater management systems, and sewerage treatment. A 5-kilometre long diversion of the public road between the communities of Kalana and Yanfolia will also be required.

The site has an existing limited nominal grid supply of 5 mega-volt-ampere (“MVA”) at 33 kilovolts (“kV”) from the local utility and currently operates with 2 MW. Mali has an electrical power capacity deficit and it is not currently feasible to obtain reliable, additional power from the grid that will meet the requirements for the proposed Kalana Main Open Pit Mine. As a result, the power distribution design for the new process plant is expected to be provided by a power plant comprising heavy fuel oil (“HFO”) generators, which will be constructed as part of the development phase. The existing grid supply will be retained and used to power the mining services infrastructure and accommodation.

The initial capital expenditure estimated to bring the Kalana Main Project to commercial production is \$196.3 million. The pre-production capital expenditure includes construction of the processing plant and related infrastructure, purchase of the initial mining fleet (not lease financed), construction of the TSF, the initial stages of the Town of Kalana partial relocation and Owner's team costs. After-tax operating revenue generated during the pre-production period from the processing of historic tailings and commissioning ore is approximately \$41.2 million and is expected to offset the initial capital expenditure. As a result, the total net capital expenditure to commercial production is \$163.2 million, including an initial investment in working capital of \$8.1 million. Total LoM sustaining capital is estimated at \$123.0 million and includes capital for the process plant and infrastructure, allowances to divert the Kalanako stream, mobile fleet rebuilds and additional fleet purchases, plus other sustaining capital and closure costs.

Mine operating costs will vary depending on the amount of bulk and selective material, the depth of the material, the distance hauled to the waste dump or RoM pad, and the type of ore mined. Total mining costs are \$2.97 per tonne of material moved over the LoM, excluding the pre-strip, grade control and maintenance reduction. Pre-stripping commences in the pre-production period and the associated mining costs for ore and waste are included in the pre-stripping capital expenditure.

Processing plant operating costs also vary depending on the type of ore. Plant processing operating costs for saprolite, saprock, and fresh ores are \$12.82 per tonne of ore ("t ore"), \$18.28/t ore, and \$17.68/t ore, respectively. Plant processing operating costs for the historic tailings ore is \$8.44/t ore. Mine site G&A operating costs are \$6.17/t ore.

Average annual gold production over the first five full years of commercial production is approximately 148,000 recovered ounces at an average cash operating cost of \$460 per ounce produced which includes mining, plant processing and mine site G&A operating costs. Including refining, transportation, and royalties, the average total cash cost is \$507 per ounce sold. Including sustaining capital expenditures and mine operator fees to be earned by Avnel, the average on-site all-in sustaining capital cost ("AISC") is \$595 per ounce sold during the first five years of commercial production. Over the 18-year LoM, the average total cash operating cost is \$648 per ounce produced, the average total cash cost is \$695 per ounce sold, and the AISC is \$754 per ounce sold.

On a 100% ownership basis and utilising a constant gold price of \$1,200 per ounce, the Kalana Main Project has an unlevered internal rate of return ("IRR") of 38%, an unlevered net present value ("NPV") of \$196 million at an 8% discount rate (\$257 million at a 5% discount rate), and an undiscounted payback period of initial capital of 1.2 years. The Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve for the Kalana Main Project is 21.0 million tonnes at an average grade of 2.8 grams of gold per tonne ("g/t Au") containing 1.96 million ounces of gold.

Included in these after-tax estimates are management fees paid to Avnel for the operation of the Kalana Main Mine (the "Mine Management Fee"). As per the Company's Operator Agreement with SOMIKA, the Mine Management Fee is calculated as 0.75% of SOMIKA's turnover (gross revenue) and 2.5% of *brut exploitation excess* (or "EBE", which is equivalent to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, and Depreciation or "EBITD") as calculated in accordance with *Le Système Comptable Ouest Africain* ("SYSCOA").

Excluded from this analysis is SOMIKA's repayment of existing inter-company loans, accrued interest, and accrued Mine Management and Engineering Fees associated with the underground Kalana Gold Mine to Avnel. Avnel estimates that these amounts total approximately \$115 million as at December 31, 2015.

Kalana Main ESIA

The ESIA is the culmination of more than two years of environmental baseline studies, engineering studies conducted as part of the Feasibility Study, archaeological and cultural heritage studies, water management studies, ecological studies, social baseline studies and comprehensive community consultations. Additionally, the Town of Kalana and the surrounding communities have overwhelmingly endorsed the development of the Kalana Main Project.

The ESIA and other related documentation were submitted to the Malian authorities for review in the first quarter of 2016 and were approved by the Ministry of Environment and Sustaining Development on April 28, 2016. The approval of the ESIA was the key government approval required to advance the Kalana Main Project towards the construction phase as the Kalana Exploitation Permit was awarded to Avnel in 2003 with an initial term of 30 years. The only significant government approval required to develop new mines on the permit is an ESIA and the associated ESMP.

The existing underground Kalana Mine is in full compliance with all environmental obligations and is audited by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development annually. The Company is actively engaged with the Kalana workforce, organised labour, community elected, and traditional leaders. The Company has made significant contributions to the local communities, including the electrification of the Town of Kalana and support to schools, medical clinics, youth facilities, and local sports.

Mineral Reserves

The Mineral Reserve Statement for the Kalana Main Project is presented in the table below:

Kalana Main Project Mineral Reserve Estimate^{1,2,3,4} (March 2016)

Deposit	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Moz)
Kalana Main	Proven	5.1	3.0	0.49
Kalana Main	Probable	15.9	2.8	1.43
Kalana Main	Proven and Probable	21.0	2.8	1.92
Tailings	Probable	0.7	1.8	0.04
Total Proven and Probable		21.7	2.8	1.96

1 - Mineral reserves are disclosed on a total project basis at 100%, are inclusive of mineral resources, and defined using a gold price of \$1200/oz. Avnel owns an 80% equity interest in SOMIKA, the Malian company that owns the Kalana Exploitation Permit. Some amounts in this table may not compute due to rounding and truncation.

2 - Kalana Main includes depletion by production to September 2015. There has been minor production since September 2015.

3 - Mineral reserves are estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

Mineral Resources

The In Situ Mineral Resource Statement for the Kalana Project as at March 2016, which is inclusive of mineral reserves, is summarised in the following table:

Mineral Resource Statement^{1,2,3,4,5} (March 2016)

	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (Moz)
Measured			
Kalana Main	9.5	4.20	1.28
	9.5	4.20	1.28
Indicated			
Kalana Main	13.5	4.10	1.77
Kalana Main Tailings	0.7	1.75	0.04
	14.2	3.97	1.81
Measured and Indicated			
Kalana Main	23.0	4.14	3.06
Kalana Main Tailings	0.7	1.75	0.04
	23.7	4.07	3.10
Inferred			
Kalana Main	1.7	4.51	0.24
Kalanako	0.4	5.55	0.07
	2.1	4.71	0.31

1 - Mineral Resources are disclosed on a total project basis at 100%. Avnel owns an 80% equity interest in SOMIKA, the Malian company that holds the Kalana Exploitation Permit.

2 - Mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves and are reported above a cut-off grade 0.90 g/t Au at a gold price of \$1,400 per ounce, with the exception of Kalanako, which is reported at a gold price assumption of \$1,500 per ounce.

3 - Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues. The Mineral Resources are estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

4 - Kalana Main includes depletion by production to September 2015. There has been minor production since September 2015.

5 - The quantity and grade of reported Inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.

Exploration Upside

Although the Company believes that lateral near-surface extents of the Kalana Main deposit have been fairly well defined, the deposit is open for expansion at depth. There is also significant regional exploration potential. Avnel's exploration team has dedicated significant resources to the evaluation of regional exploration prospects outside of the Kalana Main area. This initial work is based upon historical data carried out by others, regional work conducted by Avnel and the IAMGOLD Corporation, and the Company's field surveys of active and historical orpillage. This work, which is ongoing, is intended to prioritise targets for future exploration.

A high-priority exploration project for the Company is the Kalanako deposit, which has the potential to improve the Kalana Main production schedule in the later years of mine life with additional drilling. Kalanako is located 3 km northeast of Kalana Main. Kalanako consists of several sub-parallel northwest – southwest striking mineralised trends that have been established from historical exploration data. The drilling dataset consists of information collected from 30 diamond drill holes totaling 24,928 m and 235 RC drill holes totaling 7,699 m. Two mineralized trends have been established from widely spaced RC drilling and are interpreted to have strike lengths of 250 m to 500 m, are less than 10 m thick, and appear to be steeply dipping based upon field observations and drilling results. The Company believes that the mineralised zones at Kalanako are open for expansion and that additional drilling is warranted. On March 26, 2015, the Company reported a maiden In Situ Mineral Resource for the Kalanako deposit. The Inferred portion is 0.38 million tonnes grading 5.55 g/t Au containing 0.07 million ounces at a cut-off grade of 0.90 g/t Au utilising a gold price assumption of \$1,500 per ounce. The Kalanako In Situ Mineral Resource does not include any local estimates for internal or external dilution.

Fougadian Project

All of the exploration permits that comprise the Fougadian Project expired in 2015. The Company has applied to the Malian Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Water for a new consolidated exploration permit that covers an area of 99.8 km² and discussions are ongoing. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company does not consider the Fougadian Project to be material to it.

Current Underground Mining Operations

Operations at the small, Soviet-era, underground Kalana Gold Mine were cash flow positive for the year ended December 31, 2015. These results are significantly better than the year ended December 31, 2014. Since the fourth quarter of 2014, operations have benefitted from continued weakness in the local currencies relative to the US dollar, which has contributed to lower than budgeted operating costs. Operations have also benefitted from significantly higher than budgeted gold production, which resulted in higher cash flow and lower unit costs than budgeted. Higher than budgeted gold production is attributed to a higher than budgeted head grade of material processed by the mill.

In 2016, the Kalana Gold Mine is scheduled to process approximately 4,400 tonnes of material per month from a mix of underground production and surface stockpiles at an average grade of 6.4 g/t until the end of 2016. Following the cessation of underground mining, the Company plans to process surface stockpiles, which are estimated to contain 2,500 tonnes of material at an average grade of 6.7 g/t Au. As a result, the Kalana Gold Mine is forecast to produce 8,600 ounces in 2016 from a total of 53,000 tonnes of material at an average grade of 6.4 g/t Au with a budgeted metallurgical recovery rate of 78%. In the first quarter of 2016, gold production from the Kalana Mine was 2,958 ounces.

Although the Kalana Mine continues to benefit from an ongoing weakness in local currencies relative to the US dollar and an improving gold price environment, the Company does not expect the underground mine to be profitable under the prevailing gold price environment. The Company continues to sustain operations to partially offset the cost of providing underground access to facilitate due diligence activities necessary to secure mine development financing. The continued

operation of the mine also helps to maintain socio-economic stability in the local community as the Company prepares to transition the workforce to activities related to the construction and operation of the new mine. The Company intends to sustain operations for as long as economically feasible and safe to do so, without incurring any significant capital expenditures, until such a time as the Company is able to evaluate development options for the Kalana Main Project.

Selected Financial Information

(In thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Three months ended March 31

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Total Revenue.....	3,251	3,087
Total expenses.....	3,811	3,409
Other (expense)/income.....	(185)	189
Net loss	(745)	(133)
Net (loss)/profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent.....	(419)	86
Net profit/(loss) per share attributable to owners of the parent ...	(\$0.001)	\$0.000
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	304,330,124	261,430,124
 Balance Sheet		
	March 31	December
	2016	31 2015
Working capital surplus.....	8,336	8,803
Total assets	27,351	27,958
Provisions	3,398	3,349
Shareholders' Equity	32,840	32,738

Results of Operations, Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

Metal revenues increased to \$3,251,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2016 from \$3,087,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2015. The increase in revenue is a result of a 6% increase in ounces sold from 2,539 ounces in the quarter to March 31, 2015 relative to 2,696 ounces in quarter to March 31, 2016, that was partly offset by a 1% decrease in the realised average sales price of gold from \$1,216 per ounce in the quarter to March 31, 2015 to \$1,203 per ounce in the quarter to March 31, 2016.

Total expenses increased by 12% from \$3,409,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2015 to \$3,811,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2016. The increase in expenses is attributed to the weakening of the dollar against the Central African franc ("CFA") and the South African Rand. Exploration costs expensed were \$146,000 in the first quarter of 2016 compared to nil in the first quarter of 2015. Operating costs per ounce of gold sold for the quarter to March 31, 2016 increased from \$803 per ounce to \$832 per ounce.

Avnel recorded a net loss of \$745,000 (\$0.001 attributable loss per share) for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to a net loss of \$133,000 (\$0.000 attributable loss per share) in the quarter to

March 31, 2015. Included in the quarter to March 31, 2016 is a loss on the fair value of derivative financial instruments of \$175,000, compared to a gain of \$296,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2015. The fair value accounting gains reported have no cash effect on the Company.

As compared to the balance sheet as at December 31, 2015, Avnel's cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2016 decreased by \$1,838,000 from \$7,211,000 to \$5,373,000 arising from cash used in operations and technical studies.

There was a working capital surplus of \$8,336,000 as at March 31, 2016 compared to a working capital surplus of \$8,803,000 as at December 31, 2015. Total assets reduced from \$27,958,000 as at December 31, 2015 to \$27,351,000 at March 31, 2016. Total provisions increased from \$3,349,000 as at December 31, 2015 to \$3,398,000 at March 31, 2016. Total stockholders' equity increased to \$32,840,000 as at March 31, 2016 from \$32,738,000 as at December 31, 2015.

Mining Operations

The following table summarises the production from the Kalana Gold Mine:

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31	
	2016	2015
Tonnes milled	14,905	12,344
Gold grade - grams per tonne (g/t Au)	7.9	9.4
Recovery rate - %.....	77.8	81.8
Gold production - ounces.....	2,958	3,059
Cost per tonne milled.....	\$177	\$218
Operating cost per ounce of gold sold.....	\$832	\$803
Operating cost per ounce of gold produced.....	\$890	\$880

Gold production of 2,958 ounces in the quarter to March 31, 2016 was 3% lower than the quarter to March 31, 2015. A 16% decrease in head grade to 7.9 g/t Au in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 9.4 g/t Au in the first quarter of 2015, together with lower gold recovery of 77.8% in the first quarter of 2016 relative to 81.8% in the comparative period of 2015, contributed to the lower gold production. The reduction in head grade and recovery was partly offset by increased tonnes milled from 12,344 tonnes in the quarter to March 31, 2015 to 14,905 tonnes in the quarter to March 31, 2016.

Gold Sales

Gold sales data is as follows:

		Three months ended March 31	
		2016	2015
Gold ounces sold	- at spot price	2,696	2,539
Average realized gold price per ounce	- at spot price	\$1,203	\$1,216
Metal revenue - \$000			
Total gold sales		3,245	3,081
Silver sales		6	6
Metal revenue		3,251	3,087

Gold spot prices commenced in 2016 at \$1,082 per ounce and ended at March 31, 2016 at \$1,237 per ounce, with the London PM Fix averaging \$1,181 per ounce during the quarter.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Quarters Ended

Quarter ended (US\$'000 except per share amounts)	Mar 31 <u>2016</u>	Dec 31 <u>2015</u>	Sept 30 <u>2015</u>	June 30 <u>2015</u>	Mar 31 <u>2015</u>	Dec 31 <u>2014</u>	Sept 30 <u>2014</u>	June 30 <u>2014</u>
Total revenue	3,251	2,614	2,280	3,379	3,087	3,722	2,709	2,809
Net (loss)/profit from continuing operations	(745)	(1,267)	825	(2,273)	(133)	(2,948)	(3,079)	(2,100)
Net (loss)/profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	(419)	(792)	1,352	(1,860)	86	(2,922)	(2,304)	(1,572)
Net (loss)/profit per share from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	(\$0.001)	(\$0.004)	\$0.004	(\$0.006)	\$0.000	(\$0.011)	(\$0.009)	(\$0.008)

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, which should be read in conjunction with this MD&A, have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Group will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2016 the Group had net current assets, excluding derivative financial liabilities, of \$8,336,000 including a cash balance of \$5,373,000. As discussed below, the Company needs to raise further funds in the second half of 2016 in order to satisfy short-term working capital

needs and will also focus on securing the longer term project financing required to develop the Kalana Main project.

The Company continues to advance the Kalana Main Project towards a construction decision through its 80% ownership in SOMIKA. On March 30, 2016 the Company announced a summary of results of a positive Feasibility Study for the Kalana Main Project. The economic results of the DFS show post tax NPV of \$196.0m discounted at 8% at a gold price of \$1,200 per ounce.

Supported by the results of the Feasibility Study, the directors consider that in the Kalana Main Project the Company has a valuable asset. The directors recognise the continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise adequate capital and that funding will be required both in the short term for working capital purposes and, in the longer term, to develop the proposed Kalana Main Project. The directors recognise that the need for further funds to be raised within twelve months of the date of approval of these financial statements represents a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors believe that the required financing will be raised and in conjunction with management are actively pursuing various financing options with the major shareholders and are engaged in ongoing discussions with banks, financial institutions and other mining companies regarding proposals for financing. While these discussions are ongoing, it cannot be guaranteed that such financing will be secured, or be available on a timely basis or on acceptable terms. The directors have reasonable expectations that these financing discussions will be successful and therefore the consolidated financial statements have been presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different than those reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Mining Properties

The carrying value of the Company's property, plant and equipment, including mining properties and capitalised mine development costs and capitalised exploration and evaluation assets, at March 31, 2016 was \$17.5 million and \$19.9 million as at December 31, 2015. The carrying value of these assets is not necessarily indicative of the realisable value of such assets if they were to be offered for sale at this time.

As of March 31, 2016, management assessed indicators of impairment of the carrying value of the Company's mineral properties and mining assets and does not consider that there has been any evidence of impairment in the value of such assets.

By their very nature, there can be no assurance that these estimates will actually be reflected in the future operations. The ultimate value of mineral properties and capitalised development costs is dependent upon, amongst other things, obtaining the necessary financing to develop the Kalana Main Project.

Contractual Obligations

The Company has the following contractual obligations as at March 31, 2016:

Contractual Obligations - \$000	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Operating Leases ⁽¹⁾	56	35	21	-	-
Total Contractual Obligations	56	35	21	-	-

(1) The Company has entered into operating leases for office space and equipment with a company related to the Fern Trust, a significant shareholder of the Company, as defined by the TSX. Pursuant to these leases, which expire in June 2016, future minimum payments will amount to \$35,000 up until the end of the lease.

Contingent Liability

Malian Taxation

The three-year period Malian tax audit on SOMIKA for the years ended 2009, 2010, and 2011 was carried out during 2012 and resulted in a partial report received in December 2012 covering only the 2009 year. A further report covering 2010 and 2011 was received in November 2013. The inspector was claiming \$7.2 million including penalties, alleging payment of interest and fees, (which is disputed), withholding tax on foreign suppliers and VAT exemption. Management believes strongly that the majority of the tax claims are unfounded and have taken external advice. Management responded to the inspector in December 2013 contesting the claim and held a working clarification meeting in January 2014. A reassessment was received on July 14, 2014 for \$6.5 million that does not give rise to an obligation to pay. On July 16, 2014, the Company sent a letter disputing the reassessment to the tax authorities and discussions continued in 2015. The tax audit of SOMIKA for the years ended 2012, 2013 and 2014 commenced in December 2015.

Related Party Transactions

SOMIKA purchases explosives from African Explosives Limited ("AEL"). Mr. Ibrahim Kantao is a director of the Company, SOMIKA and AEL and is also the Director-General of AEL Mali SARL. Such purchases amounted to \$73,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$87,000 in the three months to March 31, 2015. The Company has an ongoing supply agreement with AEL.

The premises occupied by Avnel and Kalana Mine Services in London are leased from a company associated with the Fern Trust, a significant shareholder of the Company. The Company incurred \$35,000 in rental costs during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$37,000 in the quarter to March 31, 2015. The Company's lease expires in June 2016.

Business Risks

The risks associated with Avnel and the effect on future operating results and financial position of the Company are set out in detail under the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's most recently filed Annual Information Form (the "AIF"), which is incorporated by reference into and forms an

integral part of this MD&A. The AIF is available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Company's website (www.avnelgold.com).

Going Concern

Supported by the results of the Feasibility Study results reported on March 30, 2016, the directors consider the Kalana Project, through the Company's 80% equity ownership in SOMIKA, to be a valuable asset. The directors recognise the continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise adequate capital and that additional funding will be required in the short term for both working capital and to develop the Kalana Main Project. The directors recognise that this represents a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Exploration, Development, and Operating Risk

The Company faces risks associated with underground mining such as rock conditions, water, geological faults, variable vein widths, dilution, power supply, and equipment failures. The international mining industry is facing a shortage of skilled personnel and the Company faces risks in attracting and retaining skilled employees. The Company operates in a remote location in Mali and is reliant on transport systems to deliver equipment and materials which are purchased in South Africa or Europe. There is a risk that such equipment and materials may not always be available on site when required.

The Company's operations are located in West Africa where a major health risk due to a recent outbreak of the Ebola virus has occurred, although it appears to be contained. There is a risk that the Ebola virus may impact the mine's future operations both directly and indirectly. The Malian government has instituted procedures to reduce the risk of the Ebola virus becoming an epidemic and outside international agencies are providing support to control the outbreak.

Gold Prices

The Company also faces risk in respect of its exposure to gold prices. Gold prices are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond Avnel's control. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world. The price of gold and base metals has fluctuated widely in the past 10 years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of and commercial production from our properties to be impracticable.

Foreign Exchange Risk/Gold Hedging

All gold revenues and a portion of operating costs are in United States dollars.

The Company may engage in hedging agreements or activities to minimise the effect of declines in gold prices on its operating results. While these hedging activities may protect the Company against low gold prices, they may also limit the price that the Company can realise on the gold it produces where the market price of gold exceeds the gold price in such forward sales or option contracts. As a

result, the Company may be prevented from realising possible revenues in the event that the market price of gold exceeds the price stated in such forward sales or option contracts.

The Company's local costs are paid for in CFA, which is fixed to the Euro at a ratio of 655.957 CFA per Euro. Currency exchange rate fluctuations against the US dollar may increase the Company's costs and the Company may engage in hedging activities to protect the Company's costs. The Company to date has not hedged its foreign exchange risk relating to its non-US dollar expenses.

Capital Requirements

Avnel will require significant capital in order to fund future plans to develop the Kalana Main Project. In addition, a portion of Avnel's activities will be directed towards the search for, and development of, new mineral deposits which will require significant capital investment to achieve commercial production from any successful exploration efforts. Avnel will require additional financing from external sources to meet such requirements. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to Avnel or, if it is, that it will be offered on acceptable terms. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities of Avnel, the interests of shareholders in the net assets of Avnel may be diluted. Any failure of Avnel to obtain required financing on acceptable terms could have a material adverse effect on Avnel's financial condition, results of operations and liquidity and require Avnel to cancel or postpone planned capital investments.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

Due to Malian law, which states that insurance should be contracted only with local Malian insurance companies, Avnel has not had property insurance coverage since July 31, 2009. The Company has been in negotiation with its UK insurance brokers and Malian insurance companies to place the insurance with a Malian insurance company and re-insure the risk in Europe. The Company has to date not been able to obtain re-insurance. Avnel does not maintain political risk insurance.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The Company is committed to environmental protection, to safe operations and to the control of environmental risks. The Company adheres to the requirements of the Malian Government and has adopted policies and procedures as expected in the mining industry. The Company is committed to maintaining the aforementioned risks at levels as low as can be reasonably achieved, taking into account social and economic factors, and that continued improvement in environmental and health and safety performance be achieved. Certain hazardous materials are presently stored on the Kalana Gold Mine site, including diesel fuel, arsenic trioxide and sulphide concentrates tailings that remain from the SOGEMORK operations in the 1980s.

Governmental Regulation

All phases of Avnel's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdiction in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. 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 is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Avnel's

operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the property which are unknown to Avnel at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Global Financial Risk

Recent global financial conditions have been characterised by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted by both the rapid decline in value of sub-prime mortgages and the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper market. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Common Shares may be adversely affected.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting . Management is required to make various estimates and judgements in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses for each period presented and in the disclosure of commitments and contingencies. Management considers the following critical accounting policies reflect its more significant estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been presented on the basis that the Company is a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the carrying value of assets, the amounts and classification of liabilities, or other adjustments that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

All costs, other than acquisition costs, are expensed prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. Gains or losses resulting from the sale or abandonment of properties are included in operations. Acquisition and development costs associated with properties brought into production are charged to operations using the units of production method based on estimated proven and probable reserves that can be recovered. Costs of start-up activities and on-going costs to maintain production are expensed as incurred. Production facilities and equipment are stated at cost and are amortized over the estimated proven and probable reserves which can be recovered from the related property.

The Company evaluates the carrying value of its properties and equipment when events or changes in circumstances warrant and tests for recoverability of the long life asset value. With respect to properties, a test for recoverability is performed to determine if the estimated discounted future cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the asset. Measurement of any impairment loss is determined by the estimated fair value of the assets based on the best information available, including comparable asset values in the market and the use of valuation techniques. Any estimates of future cash flows are subject to risks and uncertainties and it is reasonably possible that changes in estimates could occur which may affect the expected recoverability of investments in mining properties. The

carrying value of the Company's estimate of mineral resource has been estimated as at in excess of the net book value of the Company's assets at the balance sheet date using comparative market value of resources, taken from recent mine transactions conducted at arm's length between willing parties. Based on these estimates management believe that no impairment to the carrying values exist at the balance sheet date. The Company has not recorded any impairment losses in any of the periods.

The fair value of a retirement or rehabilitation obligation is recognised as an asset and a liability in the period when it is incurred. The liability is discounted and an accretion expense is recognised using the credit-adjusted risk free rate in effect when the liability is incurred. The retirement asset is included in mining properties and charged to operations using the units of production method based upon estimated proven and probable reserves which can be recovered.

During 2006, the Company commissioned an environmental report by an independent party. This estimated a cash flow for the retirement and rehabilitation of the underground Kalana Gold Mine of \$2,236,000. The environmental liability is based on the work required to be carried out on the tailings facilities to ensure stabilisation of the facility and re-vegetation of the tailings surface area, the capping of the underground shafts and the reclamation of plant, workshops and buildings where appropriate. The area disturbed by mining operations will then be re-vegetated. There will then be an ongoing monitoring of the water quality and re-vegetation programmes. It is possible that the closure plan will change if a new open pit mine is developed, which is dependent on ongoing exploration, positive technical studies, and availability of project financing.

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are re-converted into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange prevailing on the balance sheet date.

The financial statements of overseas subsidiaries are remeasured into their functional currency. Mining properties and other non-current assets are remeasured at historical rates. Monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at current rates. Revenue and expense transactions are remeasured at the average rate for the period. Remeasurement gains and losses are included in income.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

As at May 11, 2016, the Company had 304,330,124 issued and outstanding Common Shares. The following provides details on options or rights to purchase Common Shares of the Company as at May 11, 2016.

Avnel's share purchase options that have been issued to employees and contractors consist of:

- (a) 2,500,000 amended CEO options issued on February 23, 2005, which can be exercised at a price of \$0.275 per option to purchase one common share of Avnel, expiring on February 23, 2023; and
- (b) 5,805,000 Employee Long Term Incentive Plan options issued between August 2005 and May 2015, which can be exercised at a price of between C\$0.20 and C\$0.60 per option to obtain one common share of Avnel, expiring between December 2016 and March 2023.

Date of Grant	Vesting Date	Expiration Date	Exercise Price (\$)	Number Outstanding
August 8, 2008	August 8, 2008	August 6, 2018	0.45	1,500,000
January 1, 2011	January 1, 2011	December 31, 2016	0.35	170,000
January 1, 2011	January 1, 2012	December 31, 2016	0.35	170,000
January 1, 2011	January 1, 2013	December 31, 2016	0.35	160,000
November 15, 2011	November 15, 2011	November 15, 2021	0.60	1,500,000
March 25, 2013	March 25, 2013	March 25, 2023	0.35	50,000
September 5, 2014	September 5, 2014	September 5, 2019	0.25	300,000
September 5, 2014	September 5, 2014	September 5, 2019	0.20	920,000
September 5, 2014	September 5, 2015	September 5, 2019	0.20	245,000
September 5, 2014	September 5, 2016	September 5, 2019	0.20	120,000
				5,135,000

Warrants and Compensation Options

The following table shows the number of warrants (and similar instruments) to purchase Common Shares of the Company as at May 11, 2016.

Date Issued	Type	Date Expiring	Exercise Price (C\$)	Number Outstanding
July 17, 2014	Warrants*	January 17, 2017	0.20	67,586,400
July 17, 2014	Broker Compensation Options	July 17, 2016	0.15	1,222,776
July 17, 2014	Broker Warrants	January 17, 2017	0.20	810,000
July 17, 2014	Broker Compensation Units	July 17, 2016	0.15	810,000
Sept 18, 2014	Warrants	Sept. 18, 2016	0.25	2,000,000
May 7, 2015	Warrants	May 7, 2017	0.40	21,450,000
May 7, 2015	Broker warrants	May 7, 2017	0.27	2,378,000
				96,257,176

* The warrants issued on July 17, 2014, entitle the holder to purchase one ordinary share in the capital of the Company at a price of C\$0.20, at any time for a period of 30 months from the date of issue. However, in the event that the ordinary shares trade on the TSX, or other recognised stock exchange or market, as applicable, at a volume-weighted average price of C\$0.30 or more for a period of at least 20 consecutive trading days, the Company shall be entitled to accelerate the exercise period to a period ending at least 30 days from the date that notice of such acceleration is provided to the holders of warrants.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material items requiring disclosure by the Company are identified and reported in a timely manner.

Based on current securities legislation in Canada, management, including the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company, evaluated the design and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015, and concluded that such

disclosure controls and procedures were operating effectively at that date. There were no significant changes to the Company's disclosure controls process during the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

It should be noted that, while the Company's CFO and CEO believes that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and that they are effective, it is not expected that the disclosure controls and procedures can prevent all errors or mistakes. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Internal controls over financial reporting

Management is responsible for designing, establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information prepared by the Company for external purposes is reliable and has been recorded, processed and reported in an accurate and timely manner.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities. The Audit Committee fulfills its role of ensuring the integrity of the reported information through its review of the interim and annual financial statements.

Due to the small size of the Company, there are certain aspects of the Company's internal control systems that are not ideal. This is not uncommon in a company the size of Avnel. Due to the limited number of staff at Avnel, it is not feasible or cost effective to achieve complete segregation of duties.

The Company's management, including the CFO, have evaluated the design and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as at December 31, 2015, and have concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective during the year 2015.

The Company's management believe that any internal controls over financial reporting, including those systems determined to be effective and no matter how well conceived and operated, have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, including the possibility that misstatements may not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, even effective internal controls over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Furthermore, the effectiveness of internal controls can change with circumstances.

Additional Information

This MD&A has been prepared as of May 11, 2016. Additional information about the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available at www.avnelgold.com or the website of the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.

Non-IFRS Measures

Avnel's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

Management uses both IFRS and non-IFRS measures to monitor and assess the operating performance of the Company's operations. Throughout this MD&A, management uses certain non-IFRS performance measures to provide additional information, as the Company believes that certain investors use these measures to assess gold mining companies. These non-IFRS performance measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Non-IFRS performance measures do not have standardised definition under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other organisations:

"Cost per Tonne Milled" is calculated by dividing the relevant mining and processing costs and total costs by the tonnes of ore processed in the period. Management uses this measure as a possible indication of the mining and processing efficiency of the mine.

"Cash Operating Cost" is calculated as reported production costs, which includes costs such as mining, processing, administration, non-site costs (transport and refining of metals, and community and environmental), less royalties paid. These costs are then divided by the number of ounces produced to arrive at "Cash Operating Cost per Ounce Produced" and are divided by the number of ounces sold to arrive at "Cash Operating Cost per Ounce Sold", after taking into account certain inventory movements. These terms are commonly used by gold mining companies to assess the level of gross margin available to the company, typically by subtracting Cash Operating per Ounce Sold from the average per ounce price realised during the period. These terms are also often used as an indication of a mining company's ability to generate cash flow from operations.

"On-site All-in Sustaining Cost" is defined in the Feasibility Study as mine site cash operating costs, which includes costs such as mining, processing, administration, plus transport and refining of metals, stamp duty, and royalties, Mine Management fees to be earned by Avnel, plus sustaining capital costs, which includes community and environmental. These costs are then divided by the number of ounces of expected production to be sold to arrive at "On-site All-in Sustaining Cost per Ounce Sold".

"Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, and Depreciation" or "EBITD" represents net earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation. EBITD is an indicator of the Company's ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund capital expenditures.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Canadian securities laws that are based on the Company’s expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the gold market and economic environment in which it operates. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections, and other forward-looking statements will not occur. These assumptions may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, among other things, cash flow estimates, production estimates and similar statements relating to the economic viability of a project, timelines, strategic plans, including our plans and expectations relating to the development and exploitation of the Kalana Main Project, costs and timing of and availability of financing for the development an open pit mine based on the preliminary economic assessment of the Kalana Main Project, the completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study on the Kalana Main Project, the approval of the ESIA, the availability of project financing, the Company’s ability to raise funds, the continued operation of, and production at, the existing Kalana Gold Mine, the completion of transactions, market prices for gold and other statements that are not statements of fact. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Therefore, actual results of the Company could differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements as a result of these risks and uncertainties and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, where as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable law.

Technical Information

Except where indicated, the disclosure contained or incorporated into this MD&A of an economic, scientific or technical nature, has been summarised or extracted from the *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) compliant technical report titled “NI43-101 Technical Report on Kalana Main Project”, dated effective 1 April 2016 (the “Kalana Technical Report”), prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants (Pty) Ltd. (“Snowden”), Denny Jones Ltd (“Denny Jones”), DRA Projects SA (Pty) Ltd (“DRA”) and Epoch Resources (Pty) Ltd (“Epoch Resources”). The Kalana Technical Report was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Allan Earl (Executive Consultant – Mining Engineering of Snowden), Mr. Ivor Jones (Executive Consultant – Applied Geosciences of Denny Jones), Mr. Glenn Bezuidenhout (Principal Process Engineer of DRA), Mr. Sybrand van der Spuy (Civil Engineer of DRA), Mr. Guy Wiid (Principal Consultant – Tailings and Waste Rock Facilities of Epoch Resources), and Mr. Stephanus (Fanie) Coetzee (Principal Consultant – Environmental and Social of Epoch Resources), all of whom are independent “Qualified Persons” as such term is defined in NI 43-101. Readers should consult the Kalana Technical Report to obtain further particulars regarding the Kalana Project, which contains the Kalana Main Project, the Kalana Mine, plus a number of mineral exploration prospects.

Information of a scientific or technical nature in this MD&A arising since the date of the Kalana Technical Report has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Roy Meade, the Company’s

President, and Dr. Olivier Féménias, the Company's Vice-President, Geology, both of whom are non-independent "Qualified Persons".

Mineral resources and mineral reserves reported in this MD&A have been classified within the meaning of the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (November 2010). Mineral resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent resource estimates. Mineral resources may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. Actual recoveries of mineral products may differ from reported mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates due to inherent uncertainties in acceptable estimating techniques. In particular, inferred mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category of mineral resource. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into proven and probable mineral reserves.