



The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that affected Candente Copper Corp. ("Candente Copper") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") during the relevant reporting period and to the date of this report. This MD&A contains a review and analysis of the financial results for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, and identifies business risks that the Company faces and comments on the financial resources required for the development of the business.

This MD&A supplements, but does not form part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, and consequently should be read in conjunction with the afore-mentioned financial statements and notes thereto and with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2015. The information in this MD&A is current as of November 14, 2016.

All amounts, unless specifically identified as otherwise, both in the Company's consolidated financial statements and this MD&A are expressed in U.S. dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to future events or future performance, management's expectations regarding the Company's growth, results of operations, estimated future revenues, requirements for additional capital, production costs and revenue, future demand for and prices of copper and precious metals, business prospects and opportunities. In addition, statements relating to mineral estimates or mineralized material of recoverable copper and precious metals are forward-looking information, as they involve implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the copper and precious metals can be profitably produced in the future. Such forward-looking information reflects management's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to management. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "predicts", "intends", "targets", "aims", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative or grammatical variations) of such words and phrases or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions "may", "could", "should", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. A number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the actual results or performance to materially differ from any future results or performance expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; development and/or exploration activities and the accuracy of probability simulations prepared to predict prospective mineral resources; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; political instability or insurrection or war; labor force availability and turnover; delays in obtaining governmental approvals and permits or in the completion of development or construction activities or in the commencement of operations; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks Factors" in this MD&A. These factors should be considered carefully and readers of this MD&A should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Such forward-looking information is made as of the date of this MD&A and, other than as required by applicable securities laws, Candente Copper assumes no obligation to update or revise such forward-looking information to reflect new events or circumstances.

USE OF NON-GAAP MEASURES

In this document, we refer to terms that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Our usage of these terms may vary from the usage adapted by



other companies and they cannot be reconciled to comparable terms in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In this document and in the Company's consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise noted, all financial data is prepared in accordance with IFRS.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY

Candente Copper is a Vancouver, Canada based mineral exploration company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral rights interests. The Company is currently focused on the exploration and development of its Cañariaco porphyry copper project (the "Cañariaco Project"), which comprises the Cañariaco Norte and Cañariaco Sur deposits, as well as the Quebrada Verde prospect (collectively, the "Cañariaco Copper Project") located in Northern Peru. The Company also holds other early stage base metal properties located in Peru.

Cañariaco Norte is at the Feasibility Study stage of development. At Cañariaco Sur a deposit has been identified but further drilling is required to delineate the size and grade of the deposit. The Quebrada Verde prospect has geochemical, geophysical and geological targets typical of porphyry copper-gold mineralization, which are currently untested by drilling.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT

On July 29, 2016, the Company closed an oversubscribed non-brokered private placement. The Company raised CDN\$1,073,380 through the issuance of 11,926,440 units ("Units") at a price of CDN\$0.09 per Unit. Each Unit comprises one common share of the Company and one-half of a share purchase warrant, with each whole share purchase warrant being exercisable for 2 years to purchase an additional common share at a price of CDN\$0.15 per share, subject to an acceleration provision. If at any time after November 30th, 2016, the Company's common shares have a closing price on the TSX Exchange at or above a price of CDN\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company may give notice by News Release that expiration of the warrants will be accelerated to 40 days from the date of providing such notice. All shares will be subject to a four month hold period. Director loans in the amount of CDN\$100,000 were used towards this non-brokered private placement.

NET SMELTER ROYALTY AGREEMENT

In September 2015, the Company completed Net Smelter Royalty Agreements between two of the Company's subsidiaries and Exploraciones Apolo Resources S.A.C., an affiliate of Entrée Gold Inc. ("Entrée") granting Entrée a royalty for a 0.5% net smelter return ("NSR") on the Company's wholly-owned Cañariaco Copper Project in Peru. The Company received \$500,000 from Entrée for the NSR.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

The forward-looking information contained in this section is subject to the risk factors and assumptions contained in the section "Forward-Looking Statements" included with this MD&A. These factors are described under the heading "Risk Factors" and are Non-GAAP measures.

Cañariaco Copper Project

The Cañariaco Copper Project is an advanced stage porphyry copper exploration and development project located in Northern Peru. The Company's main focus is to conduct an exploratory search for additional mineral deposits within the Cañariaco Copper Project and to progress development of the Cañariaco Norte Project through completion of a Feasibility Study

The Company has a 100% interest in the mineral rights of the Cañariaco Copper Project.



Due to increasing costs (over time) for holding mineral rights, the Company allowed certain claims to lapse at the end of June 2016 such that the area covered by the Cañariaco Property has been reduced from 10,960 hectares to 7,029.5 hectares. This will not have any material impact on the project as no claims covering known mineralization were surrendered. The claims allowed to lapse had only covered ground, which was considered exploration worthy during initial exploration at Cañariaco Norte. Common industry practice for exploration companies is to rationalize property size to minimize holding costs by dropping non-core claims.

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Cañariaco Norte Project

Mineral resource estimate for the Cañariaco Norte Project, as provided below, was prepared by AMEC Americas Ltd. ("AMEC"). A NI 43-101 Technical Report with effective date of November 8, 2010, and titled "Cañariaco Project, Lambayeque Department, Peru", was filed on December 15, 2010, with Canadian securities regulators in support of the resource statement.

Table 1 - Mineral Resources at Various Copper Cut-off Grades:

Measured and Indicated Resource Summary									
Cu cut-off	tonnes (M)	Cu Eq*	Cu Eq**	Cu	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Metal		
							Copper (B lbs)	Gold (M Ozs)	Silver (M Ozs)
0.30%	752.4	0.52%	0.49%	0.45%	0.07	1.9	7.533	1.669	45.237
0.20%	1003.0	0.46%	0.44%	0.40%	0.06	1.7	8.941	2.065	56.102
0.14%	1106.2	0.44%	0.41%	0.38%	0.06	1.7	9.332	2.052	61.665
Inferred Resource Summary									
0.30%	157.7	0.47%	0.44%	0.41%	0.06	1.8	1.434	0.304	8.932
0.20%	293.3	0.38%	0.36%	0.33%	0.05	1.5	2.165	0.472	14.216
0.14%	419.4	0.32%	0.31%	0.28%	0.04	1.3	2.634	0.539	17.969

*Copper equivalent grade including gold and silver values and based on 100% metal recoveries. Copper grade equivalent calculation. $Cu Eq\% = (Cu\% + ((Au\ grade \times Au\ price) + (Ag\ grade \times Ag\ price)) / (22.0462 \times Cu\ price \times 31.0135\ g/t))$

**Copper equivalent grade including gold and silver, metal recoveries (gold 55%; silver 50%) and smelter returns (copper 96.5%; gold 93%; silver 90%) applied. Copper grade equivalent calculation: $Cu Eq\% = (Cu\% + ((Au\ grade \times Au\ price \times Au\ recovery \times Au\ smelter\ return\%) + (Ag\ grade \times Ag\ price \times Ag\ recovery \times Ag\ smelter\ return\%)) / (22.0462 \times Cu\ price \times 31.0135\ g/t \times Cu\ recovery \times Cu\ smelter\ return\%))$

This mineral resource estimate is based on 230 drill holes. Metal prices used by AMEC for the resource estimate were: copper \$2.50/lb, gold \$1,035/oz and silver \$17.25/oz.

In January 2011, AMEC completed a positive pre-feasibility study progress report for the Cañariaco Norte Project entitled "Cañariaco Norte Project, Prefeasibility Study Progress Report" (the "January 2011 Pre-Feasibility Study Progress Report"). In March 2011, AMEC completed a NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Cañariaco Project, Lambayeque Department, Peru, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study Progress Report", details of which are disclosed in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In November 2011, the Company completed a re-assessment of the Cañariaco Norte Project economics using the new Peruvian mining tax rates that became effective at that time. The after-tax NPV, IRR and payback period for the Cañariaco Norte Project were estimated to be \$912 million, 17.2% and 4.4 years



respectively, using an averaged long term copper price of \$2.25 per pound and a discount rate of 8%.

Management now considers these long term calculations on copper price to be inconsistent with current industry consensus. Furthermore, the Peruvian corporate tax rate was reduced as of January 1, 2015. Given both factors mentioned, the Company has revised the November 2011 financial model to reflect the sensitivity of the project economics to an updated range of metal prices and the updated Peruvian corporate tax rate. The following sensitivity table shows that using copper prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.90 per pound, gold prices ranging from \$1,235.00 to \$1,500.00 per ounce, and a fixed silver price of \$18.00 per ounce, the after-tax NPV, IRR and payback periods are now estimated to range from: \$736 million to \$1,611 billion; 14.8% to 21.9%; and 5.4 to 3.8 years respectively.

Table 2 - Sensitivities (8% discount, after tax)

Gold Price \$/oz	NPV / IRR	Copper Price \$/lb			
		\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.90
\$1,235.00	NPV \$M	736	1,060	1,379	1,562
\$1,235.00	IRR %	14.8	17.5	20.1	21.5
\$1,500.00	NPV \$M	785	1,106	1,429	1,611
\$1,500.00	IRR %	15.2	17.9	20.5	21.9

AMEC FW - 4th Qtr 2010 Pre-production Capex - \$1.5 billion.

AMEC FW – 2nd Qtr 2016 Long term pricing Cu \$2.90 / Au \$1,235 / Ag \$18

From April 2011 to June 2013, the Company engaged AMEC and Knight Piesold for certain aspects of a definitive Feasibility Study. During that time metallurgical drilling was completed; 50% of geotechnical drilling was conducted; site layout, process plant, infrastructure and ancillary facilities design was well advanced; preliminary mine design was completed; and the Environmental and Social Impact study was approximately 80% completed. Since June 2013, all activities other than certain Community Engagement and Initiatives have been minimized in order to reduce corporate expenditures.

Given a renewed interest in exploration by investors, the Company has recently been evaluating drill targets at Cañariaco Sur and Quebrada Verde and plans to re-initiate exploration in these areas once investor interest allows sufficient funds to be raised.

Exploration activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

There has been no field activity for the reporting period.

Don Gregorio

The Don Gregorio property is located in northern Peru 140 km NNE of Chiclayo in the department of Cajamarca and approximately 40 km north of the Cañariaco Norte Project porphyry Cu-Au deposit (M & I resource at 0.3% Cu cut-off: 752Mt at 0.45% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au and 1.9 g/t Ag). A 100 hectare concession at the south end of the property was sold in February 2015, and the property now consists of one mineral concession totaling 900 hectares.

Exploration activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

There has been no field activity for the reporting period.



Arikepay

The Arikepay property is located in southern Peru, in the Department of Arequipa, 58 km south of the city of Arequipa and 45 km south of Freeport-McMoRan's Cerro Verde copper-molybdenum mine. The property consists of six mineral claims totalling 4,000 hectares. Prior to Candente Copper's acquisition of Arikepay, Phelps Dodge had completed several holes of RC drilling, however the Company has never been able to acquire results from that program. In 2012, the Company completed 3,630m of Reverse Circulation drilling in 14 widely spaced holes and identified a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

On November 28, 2013, Cobriza Metals Inc., now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an option agreement with Compañía Minera Zahena S.A.C. ("Zahena") allowing them to earn up to 100% interest in the Arikepay project ("the Option Agreement"). Terms of the Option Agreement are as follows:

Zahena can earn a 75% interest in Arikepay by making \$5 million ("M") in exploration expenditures and \$4M in payments to Candente within 4 years ("First Option").

Upon completion of the First Option, Zahena can earn an additional 25% interest, by completing a bankable feasibility study and by paying Candente \$10M within 5 years of earning its initial 75% interest ("Second Option"). Completion of the Second Option would result in Zahena earning 100% interest in Arikepay subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") to Candente. A final payment of \$5M would be made to Candente 60 days from the start of commercial production or within 4 years of completion of the bankable feasibility study, whichever occurs first. Payments for First and Second Option total \$19M.

Zahena would retain the right to purchase 1% of the NSR for an additional \$5M at any time up to 60 days from the start of commercial production, leaving Candente with a 1% NSR.

A payment of \$50,000 was received by Cobriza Metals, (a subsidiary of the Company) upon signing the Agreement (on November 28, 2013), and a \$200,000 first anniversary payment was received by the Company in March, 2016. Payments of \$750,000, \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 are due on March 13 of 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

In addition, the Company granted Zahena a one-year extension of the period to complete the minimum drilling requirement under the Joint Venture agreement.

Exploration activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016

Exploration drilling by Zahena commenced on the Arikepay property on October 26, 2016. As of the date of this MD&A, drilling is in progress and no results have yet been received by the Company.



CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

Operating Highlights	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015 (Restated)	Change
Mineral rights acquisition and surface access	112,266	78,786	33,480
Community engagement and initiatives	19,969	331,662	(311,693)
Drilling	8,142	-	8,142
Environmental, health and safety	-	93,584	(93,584)
Exploration – geology, geochemistry, geophysics, other	78,282	-	78,282
Project management and field support	102,490	99,359	3,131
Total before exchange differences and royalty payment	321,149	603,391	(282,242)
Royalty and option payment received	(200,000)	(500,000)	300,000
Total mineral properties	\$ 121,149	\$ 103,391	\$ 17,758

Nine months ended September 30, 2016 versus 2015

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, main activities at the Cañariaco Copper Project consisted of limited community based activities under the ongoing Sustainable Development program and environmental monitoring as required by the existing drilling permit. Feasibility Study engineering activities also remain on hold pending strengthening of the Company's financial resources.

Below are mineral property costs incurred for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2015:

- Mineral rights acquisition and surface access costs increased to \$112,266 from \$78,786. These costs are related to annual payments to maintain the properties in good standing.
- Community engagement and initiatives relate to the Company's community relations, communication and development programs. Total costs incurred for these programs for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, totaled \$19,969 versus \$331,662 from the same period in 2015.
- Project management and field support costs include costs related to the maintenance of the corporate and operational overhead structure in Peru. Individually, these costs include: salaries and wages of personnel in Lima, Chiclayo and the Cañariaco Copper Project camp facility, communication, transportation, drill core and equipment storehouse facility, food, lodging and fuel costs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, these costs totalled \$102,490 compared with \$99,359 for the same period in 2015.



CONSOLIDATED OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

Operating Highlights	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015 (Restated)	Change
Mineral rights acquisition and surface access	-	1,076	(1,076)
Community engagement and initiatives	8,000	222,342	(214,342)
Drilling	2,277	(3,389)	5,666
Environmental, health and safety	-	93,533	(93,533)
Exploration – geology, geochemistry, geophysics, other	55,212	(41,644)	96,856
Feasibility study	-	(5,747)	5,747
Project management and field support	28,076	(90,504)	118,580
Total mineral properties	\$ 93,565	\$ (324,333)	\$ 417,898

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 versus 2015

Below is a comparison of the mining property costs incurred above for the three months ended September 30, 2016 with the same period ended September 30, 2015:

- Mineral rights acquisition and surface access costs increased to \$Nil from \$1,076. These cost are related to annual payments to maintain the properties in good standings.
- Community relations and sustainable development relate to the Company's community relations, communication and development programs. Total costs incurred for these programs as of September 30, 2016, totaled \$8,000 versus \$222,342 from the same period in 2015.
- Project management and field support costs include costs related to the maintenance of the corporate and operational overhead structure in Peru. Individually, these costs include: salaries and wages of personnel in Lima, Chiclayo and the Cañariaco project camp, communication, transportation, camp facility, drill core and equipment storehouse facility, food, lodging and fuel costs. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, these costs totaled \$28,076 compared with a credit of \$90,504 for the same period in 2015. The credit in 2015 was a result of a reallocation in the accounts.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Financial Performance and Financial Position for the nine months ended September 30, 2016. For a summary of selected information for each of the last eight quarters and for each of the most recently completed periods ending September 30, 2016, please refer to Appendix A.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position			
	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	Change
Cash	\$ 606,701	\$ 115,257	\$ 491,444
Mineral properties	\$ 65,096,095	\$ 64,947,013	\$ 149,082
Total Assets	\$ 66,626,870	\$ 66,000,102	\$ 626,768
Share Capital	\$ 82,880,385	\$ 82,105,922	\$ 774,463

Consolidated Statement of Loss			
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	Change
Net loss	\$ (51,150)	\$ (920,855)	\$ 869,705
Loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Interest and other income	\$ 2,479	\$ 18,655	\$ (16,176)
Management fees, office salaries and benefits	\$ 127,008	\$ 198,456	\$ (71,448)
Share-based payments	\$ 309,732	\$ 152,085	\$ 157,647
Regulatory and filing fees	\$ 30,190	\$ 32,242	\$ (2,052)
Office, rent, miscellaneous	\$ 42,010	\$ 73,321	\$ (31,311)

Nine months ended September 30, 2016

Total cash as of September 30, 2016, increased from December 31, 2015, by \$491,444. Cash was used for general and administration expenses of \$119,604 and mineral property expenditures of \$108,063.

Total assets increased during the period ended September 30, 2016, by \$626,768, which was the result of increased in cash and mineral property expenditures.

Net income during the nine months ended September 30, 2016, increased when compared to the same period in 2015 by \$869,705. The difference was attributed to variances in total general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2016:

- Management fees, office salaries and benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, decreased by \$71,448 from the same period in 2015.
- Regulatory and filing fees and office, rent and miscellaneous decreased by \$2,052 and \$31,311 respectively, due to decreased activity and cost cutting initiatives.
- Share-based payment expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, increased from the same period in 2015 by \$157,647 as the Company issued new options in 2015 and recognized share-based expense in the current period due to gradual vesting of outstanding options.



OPERATIONAL OUTLOOK

The forward-looking information contained in this section is subject to the risk factors and assumptions contained in the section "Forward-Looking Statements" included with this MD&A. These factors are described under the heading "Risk Factors" and are Non-GAAP measures.

There has been no drilling activity for the reporting period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flow activities for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, and 2015:

Cash Flow	For the nine months ended		Change
	September 30,		
	2016	2015	
Provided provided by (used in) Operating Activities	\$ (119,604)	\$ 116,580	\$ (236,184)
From (used in) Investing Activities	\$ (108,063)	\$ (579,111)	\$ 471,048
Provided from Financing Activities	\$ 774,463	\$ 618,254	\$ 156,209
Cash beginning of period	\$ 115,257	\$ 30,126	\$ 85,131

OPERATING ACTIVITIES **2016 versus 2015**

Cash flow from operating activities changed from the same period in 2015 by \$236,184. The increase was primarily a result in gain on currency exchange in 2015 as well as gain on forgiveness of debt in current year.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES **2016 versus 2015**

Cash from investing activities decreased by \$471,048 due the decrease of expenditures on the Company's mineral properties.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES **2016 versus 2015**

Cash provided by financing activities increased from 2015 by \$156,209 due to a larger private placement in 2016 versus 2015.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY OUTLOOK

The Company's capital resources include existing cash of \$606,701 and trade and other receivables of \$637,325. Given the current global resource sector slowdown, the Company has significantly reduced expenditures and is focusing primarily on initiatives that benefit the community and maintain the Company's presence in the Cañariaco Copper Project area. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the President, CEO, and VP Exploration forgave fees owed to them in the amount of \$430,158.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will continue operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due. As at September 30, 2016, the Company has \$31.20 million cumulative losses since inception.



The Company does not generate cash flows from operations and accordingly, the Company has depended on financing its activities through the issuance of securities and other financial instruments. Although, the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future, in which case the Company may be unable to meet obligations as they come due in the normal course of business. These factors cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than amounts on the statement of financial position.

SHARE CAPITAL

As the date of this report, the Company had 163,669,750 common shares outstanding.

As the date of this report, the Company had 14,856,175 outstanding share options and 10,404,842 outstanding warrants.

COMMITMENTS

In July 8, 2012, the Company signed a land use agreement with the community of San Juan de Cañaris, by which the community authorized the Company to use the land for exploration purposes. The Company has committed \$550,000 (a negotiable amount of this may still be remaining) to fund sustainable development programs subject to specific project approval by the parties. The Company also committed to issue 1,000,000 shares of the Company to the community upon the earlier of the commencement of the construction phase of the Cañariaco Copper Project or the transfer of at least 51% of the Cañariaco Copper Project to a third party.

Due to the complexity and nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues for such items when a liability is both probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In the opinion of management, these matters currently will not have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties consist of companies owned by executive officers and directors and Companies with common officers and directors. The following is a list of the related parties that the Company enters into trading transactions with:

- Ridley Rocks Inc. – Management and exploration fees
- SW Project Management – President, project management and engineering fees
- Michael Thicke Geological Consulting Inc. – Exploration fees
- Candente Gold Corp. – Shared expenses with a company related by common directors and management

a. Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses and mineral property costs in the normal course of operations in connection with companies owned by key management and directors. Expenses have been measured at the exchange amount that is determined on a cost recovery basis.



	Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Salaries and fees and project management	\$ 123,740	\$ 254,130
Share-based payments	304,924	80,587
	\$ 428,664	\$ 334,717

Share-based payments are the fair value of options expensed to directors and key management personnel during the year.

The Company does not remunerate the directors of the Company unless its market capitalization is greater than \$75 million. In 2016, the Company paid \$nil in directors' fees (2015 - \$nil).

Amounts due to and from related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. Trade payables and accrued liabilities at September 30, 2016, included \$386,863 due to related parties (December 31, 2015 – \$666,412). During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the President, CEO, and VP Exploration forgave fees owed to them in the amount of \$430,158.

Trade and other receivables at September 30, 2016, included \$605,466 (December 31, 2015 - \$598,040) due from Candente Gold Corp., a company with common officers and directors.

b. Loan payable

During the nine month period Directors loaned an additional amount of \$75,000.

Director loans in the amount of CDN\$100,000 were used towards the July 29, 2016, non-brokered private placement

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 3 of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates and judgments that may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Company regularly reviews its estimates, however; actual amounts could differ from the estimates used and, accordingly, materially affect the results of operations.

(a) Critical accounting estimates

i. Estimated useful lives

Management estimates the useful life of equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for amortization for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors could cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's equipment in the future.

ii. Valuation of share-based payments and warrants

When options and warrants are issued, the Company calculates estimated fair value using a Black-Scholes valuation model, which may not reflect the actual fair value on exercise. The Company uses historical Company stock prices and estimated dividend yield rates to arrive at the inputs that are used in the valuation model to calculate the fair value of the option or warrant.



iii. Income taxes

Determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations often involving multiple jurisdictions. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable income in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each applicable jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize a deferred tax asset could be materially impacted.

(b) Critical accounting judgments

i. Unproven mineral right interest

Unproven mineral right interest include the cost of acquiring licenses, exploration, analyses, project administration, drilling, community relations, sustainable development programs, environmental, health and safety. The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proven reserves are determined to exist, the rights of tenure are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the known deposit. Management is required to exercise significant judgment in determining the timing of the determination of the technical and economic feasibility of the unproven mineral right interest. The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indicators that unproven mineral right interest are impaired. Based upon the Company having no intention of abandoning the Cañariaco Copper Project, the Company's assessment of its market capitalization and the Company's assessment of the fair value based on in-situ mineral content and other fair value less costs to sell measures, management has determined that there is no impairment charge as at September 30, 2016.

ii. Rehabilitation and environmental provisions

The Company has accounted for material rehabilitation and environmental provisions that existed as of the year end based on facts and circumstances that existed as of December 31, 2015. The Company reviews facts and circumstances surrounding its exploration program, existing laws and compliance, contracts and other policies on an ongoing basis. A material restoration obligation involves a number of estimates relating to timing, type of costs and associated contract negotiations, and review of potential methods and technical advancements. At this time rehabilitation and environmental obligations pertain to the reclamation of exploration drill sites, access paths, and other areas at the Cañariaco Copper Project site that may have been impacted by the drilling activities.

CONTROL MATTERS

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management as is appropriate to permit timely decisions regarding public disclosure.

Management is reasonably confident that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is being made known to senior management in a timely manner, and that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective not only with respect to the Company's annual filing requirements but on an ongoing basis.



INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (“ICFR”)

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the additions to and dispositions of the assets of the Company; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

Any system of internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

An evaluation of the design effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was conducted as of September 30, 2016 by the Company's management. Based on this evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that the design, disclosure controls, procedures and the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was and is effective. The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the internal control of financial reporting is effective and has been overseeing the Company's Management in this regard.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period from January 1, 2016, to September 30, 2016, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISK FACTORS

The Company is subject to a number of significant risks due to the nature and the current stage of its business and the effect of worldwide economic conditions. Exploration of unproven mineral right interest involves a high degree of technical, financial and social risk. While discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few exploration properties are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenditures may be required to establish resources and reserves by drilling, constructing mining and process facilities, developing metallurgical processes and extracting base and precious-metals. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs of the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Risk factors that should be taken into account in assessing the Company's activities and any investment in the Company include, but are not limited to, those listed below. Any one or more of these risk factors could have a material impact on the financial condition of the Company. This information, by its nature, is not all-inclusive and risk factors that have not been listed could have a material impact on the future financial condition of the Company.

Economic conditions may prevent the Company from obtaining the capital required to continue operations

The Company's ability to continue operations is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing. Equity market conditions, funding environments and the price of the Company's common shares may make it dilutive and difficult to raise funds by the sale of the Company's shares. An investment in the shares of a



junior resource company is considered to be a high-risk investment. In the past, the Company has been successful in raising capital for its exploration and development activities; however, there is no assurance that financing will be available to the Company in future periods.

History of Losses

The Company incurred a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, of \$51,150 and is expected to generate losses while it continues to be an exploration and development-stage company. The Company anticipates significant expenditures for its mineral exploration programs. The Cañariaco Norte Project has a 43-101 compliant mineral resource and has received a NI 43-101 Technical Report entitled "Cañariaco Project, Lambayeque Department, Peru, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-feasibility Study Progress Report". In addition, Feasibility level studies commenced in April 2011 with AMEC as the lead engineering consultant. Having said this, most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially productive mineral reserves and are ultimately expensed in full. The Company could in fact be required to report net losses into the foreseeable future.

The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the success of its exploration programs, which are affected by numerous factors including the cost of such programs, the amount of mineral resources or reserves discovered and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced.

Dilution

The Company does not generate any revenues from production and may not have sufficient financial resources to undertake by itself all of its planned exploration, feasibility and development programs. The Company has limited financial resources and has financed its operations primarily through the sale of securities such as common shares. The Company assesses various options for financing however the Company may need to continue its reliance on the sale of such securities for future financing, resulting in potential dilution to the Company's existing shareholders. The amount of additional funds required will depend largely on the success of the Company's exploration programs and extent of future development activities.

Further exploration programs will depend on the Company's ability to obtain additional financing which may not be available under favorable terms, if at all. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may not be able to commence or continue with its exploration and development programs or to meet minimum expenditure requirements to prevent the full or partial loss of its mineral properties.

No Known Mineral Reserves

The Company's mineral properties are in the exploration stage and although one property, the Cañariaco Norte Project, has established 43-101 compliant mineral resources, it is without known mineral reserves. Although the Company may discover mineral reserves through its exploration programs, commercial production may not be warranted due to insufficient quantities or unfavourable economic conditions.

In the event a mineral reserve is discovered, substantial expenditures are required to develop the mineral reserve for production including facilities for mining, processing, infrastructure and transportation. The marketability of any minerals discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as global economic conditions, mineral markets and mineral pricing, global smelting and refining availability, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is not warranted to commence or continue commercial production.



Title to Mineral Properties

The Company believes it has diligently investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all properties are in good standing. However, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, which may affect the validity of the Company's ownership of such properties.

Although the Company has exercised due diligence with respect to title to properties in which it has a material interest, title to such properties may be challenged or impugned in the future. The Company makes a search of mining records in accordance with mining industry practices to confirm that it has acquired satisfactory title to its properties but does not obtain title insurance with respect to such properties. The possibility exists that title to one or more of its properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in maintaining such claims. Should a defect in title be discovered by or disclosed to the Company, all reasonable steps would be taken to perfect title to the particular claims in question. The Company is not aware of any material defect in the title to its mineral properties.

A claim on any of the Company's mineral properties, especially if commercially productive mineral resources or reserves are located, could adversely affect the Company's long-term profitability as it may preclude entirely the economic development of a mineral property. Also, such a claim may affect the Company's current operations due to the potential costs, time and efforts of defending against such claims.

Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the operations of the Company. The Company's success is dependent to a great degree on its ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel. The loss of such key personnel, through incapacity or otherwise, may require the Company to seek and retain other qualified personnel and could compromise the pace and success of its exploration activities. The Company does not maintain key person insurance in the event of a loss of any such key personnel. Also, certain management personnel of the Company are officers and/or directors of other publicly-traded companies and may devote only part of their time to the Company.

Additionally, the Company has relied on and is expected to continue relying upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. In the event a commercial mineral deposit is discovered on any of the Company's properties, the Company will likely continue to require the expertise of such consultants and others for the development and operation of a producing mine.

Industry Operating Hazards and Risks

Mineral exploration and development involves many risks, including location of commercially productive mineral resources or reserves, which may not occur even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation. The operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest may be subject to some or all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to resource companies, any of which could result in work stoppages. Fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides social disruptions, political instability and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the industry operating risks involved in the development and operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Other risks include injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties and suspension of operations. The occurrence of any of these operating risks and hazards may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and operations, and may incur legal liability.

Although the Company will, when appropriate, secure liability insurance in an amount which it considers appropriate, the nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed policy limits, the liability and



hazards might not be insurable, or the Company might elect not to insure itself against such liabilities due to high premium costs or other reasons, in which event the Company could incur significant costs that may have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and operations.

Government Regulations Political Climate

Mineral exploration on the Company's properties are affected to varying degrees by: (i) government regulations relating to such matters as environmental protection, health, safety and labour; (ii) mining law reform; (iii) tax laws (iv) restrictions on production, price controls, and tax increases; (v) maintenance of claims; (vi) tenure; and (vii) expropriation of property through nationalization, requisition or confiscation. Any mineral exploration activities conducted by the Company, including commencement of production, require permits from governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters.

Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in development and/or production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. All permits required for the conduct of exploration, development and mining operations, including the construction of mining facilities, may not be obtainable by the Company on reasonable terms, which would have an adverse effect on any mining project the Company might undertake. Additionally, failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining exploration, development or operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is and will continue to operate in compliance with applicable legal and environmental regulations and social requirements. However, amendments to current governmental laws and regulations affecting mining companies, or the more stringent application thereof, or shifts in political conditions or attitudes could adversely affect the Company's operations including the potential to curtail or cease exploration programs or to preclude entirely the economic viability of a mineral property. The extent of future changes to governmental laws and regulations cannot be predicted or quantified, but it should be assumed that such laws and regulations will become more stringent in the future. Generally, new laws and regulations will result in increased compliance costs, including costs and time and effort for obtaining permits, and increased delays or fines resulting from loss of permits or failure to comply with the new requirements.

Social Climate

Social acceptance to operate during the various stages of a mining project is an integral part of operating such that lack thereof provides a very real risk during the exploration, exploitation and closure stages of mine development. In addition, the fact that the means and tools to manage social acceptance are not an exact science adds to the level of risk.

The Company has established Corporate Social Responsibility policies and programs that include:

- Regular communication with various members of the Community regarding their concerns and needs as well as our activities and objectives.
- Social and Sustainable Development projects and alliances with local and International Non-Governmental Organizations ("NGOs") that are committed to improving the lives of families in under-developed regions.



The Company considers these initiatives as a foundation for building a positive and mutually beneficial long-term relationship with the various stakeholders in the Cañariaco Copper Project.

Environmental Liability

Although the Company is not aware of any formal claims for damages related to any impact that its activities have had on the environment, it may become subject to such claims in the future. An environmental claim could adversely affect the Company's business due to the high costs of defending against such claims and its impact on senior management's time.

The Company conducts exploration activities in Peru. Such activities are subject to various laws, rules and regulations governing the protection of the environment. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed properties and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

The Company is committed to compliance with all environmental regulations currently applicable, nevertheless environmental hazards may exist on the Company's mineral properties, which are not known to the Company at present, that have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators.

Environmental regulations may change in the future which could adversely affect the Company's activities including the potential to curtail or cease exploration programs or to preclude entirely the economic development of a mineral property. The extent of any future changes to environmental regulations cannot be predicted or quantified, but it should be assumed that such regulations will become more stringent in the future. Generally, new regulations will result in increased compliance costs, including costs for obtaining permits, delays or fines resulting from loss of permits or failure to comply with the new regulations.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

Although the Company does not hold any known mineral reserves, its future revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the future mining and sale of base and precious metals or interests related thereto. The prices of these commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to other new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of metal substitutes, metal stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations, cannot be accurately predicted.

Depending on the price obtained for any minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

Additional information, including the Company's most recent Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at <http://www.sedar.com>



APPENDIX A

Summary of quarterly financial results

	Q3 2016	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015	Q1 2015	Q4 2014
Net income (loss)	(260,669)	209,519	101,452	\$ (557,280)	\$ (208,732)	\$ (414,781)	\$ (387,822)	\$ (488,945)
Loss Per Share Attributable to Shareholders Basic and Diluted	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	\$ (0.00)	(0.00)	\$ (0.00)