

Copperbank Resources Corp.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Six months ended June 30, 2017

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Background

The following discussion and analysis of Copperbank Resources Corp. (the “Company” or “Copperbank”) for the six months ended June 30, 2017, is prepared as of August 29, 2017 and should be read together with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period, and the audited consolidated financial statements for the recent year ended December 31, 2016 and related notes attached thereto, which are presented in Canadian dollars and prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollar unless otherwise indicated.

Certain statements in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements involving known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to vary considerably from these statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Additional information of the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Description of Business

Copperbank was incorporated on October 21, 2014 under the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia), whereby 0999279 B.C. Ltd. (“0999279”), 1016077 B.C. Ltd. (“Full Metal”), and Choice Gold Corp. (“Choice Gold”), were amalgamated as one company. The legal existence of Choice Gold and Full Metal ceased however, 0999279 survived the amalgamation continued under the name Copperbank Resources Corp.

The Company’s head office and principal address is Suite 2706 - 1011 West Cordova Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 0C2. The Company’s shares are traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “CBK” and its principal business is the acquisition and development of mineral properties. All of the Company’s resource properties are located in the U.S.A. and are still in their exploration stages.

The underlying value of the Company’s resource properties are entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, on the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and upon future profitable production.

Corporate update

In February 2017, the Company granted 6,650,000 incentive stock options, with an exercise price of \$0.10 per share to officers, directors, consultants and advisors. These options can be exercised for a period of five years from the date of grant, are subject to the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange and contain vesting provisions whereby 25% of the Options vest six months from date of grant and 25% every six months thereafter.

In February 2017, the Company appointed Brigitte Dejou as an independent director. Ms Dejou has 25 years of experience in mineral exploration.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company issued the following common shares

- 500,000 common shares for the settlement of \$50,000 accounts payable with its CEO and 400,000 common shares for the settlement of \$40,000 payable to an external consultant at \$0.10/share.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

- 625,000 common shares for the settlement of \$75,000 accounts payable with its CEO and 150,000 common shares issued to the CFO for the settlement of \$18,000 payable at \$0.12/share.
- 22,500,000 common shares at \$0.08/share for cash proceeds of \$1,800,000. Cash commissions of \$5,640 was paid.
- 4,166,667 common shares at \$0.12/share for cash proceeds of \$500,000

All of the above transactions have improved the Company's working capital and to finance the operations including the drilling operations of its Pyramid Properties during the third quarter of 2017.

On July 28, 2017, the Company appointed Gavin C. Dirom as an independent director. Mr. Dirom has over 25 years of experience in the Canadian mineral industry.

A total number of 650,000 stock options were granted to a consultant and a newly appointed director with the exercise price of \$0.13/share.

Exploration Properties Overview

As of June 30, 2017, the Company held three projects in the United-States of America. The Pyramid Project in southwest Alaska situated on Native-land hosts an historical inferred copper resource with excellent exploration upside. The San Diego Project, also located in the Alaskan Peninsula is an early stage exploration project displaying several anomalous gold and copper values in rock, soil and stream sediment samples. The Company also had the Contact Project in northeastern Nevada that encloses a copper resource with a recent, positive historical prefeasibility study. All the properties present a style of mineralisation characteristic of porphyry systems.

Strategic review and planned drilling activities in 2017:

On April 4, 2017, the Company has completed a strategic review of the Pyramid Property and the Contact Property. Management believes that completing further drilling campaigns at both deposits may unlock substantial new value for the Company. It is anticipated that the budgetary parameters, which the Company management is planning, would result in a small financing being completed if the proposed programs went forward. It is anticipated that the company's existing strategic shareholders would be the lead orders of the financing.

Pyramid

At the Pyramid project, the Company initiated a drilling program with two diamond core drill rigs for a 1,500 meters total drilled during the third quarter of 2017 for an estimated budget of US\$750,000. The Company's objective is to drill step-out holes from the current resource and to depth, in advance of infill drilling planned for 2018. Specifically, the program is designed to expand high grade resources around diamond drill hole PY11-16 which returned 155 meters of 0.71% copper, 0.18 g/t gold and 0.018% molybdenum (0.97% Cu Eq.) starting at 94 meters, and bottoming in 34 meters of 0.844% copper. It should be noted that there is not sufficient information available to determine the true width of this mineralized zone.

On August 14, 2017, management determined to double its drilling program, which is to be financed by an equity financing for the issuance of 5,173,366 units at a price of \$0.15/unit (total proceeds of \$776,005). Each unit consists of a common share and a share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.25 per share for a period of five years.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

The Company believes Pyramid shows excellent potential within untested alteration zones in the core of the actual known mineralisation. The important data that would be collected from these 2017 strategic holes, will better position the Company to determine next steps for this project and re-evaluate the current historical resource.

San Diego Bay, AK

A short exploration program was initiated on San Diego Bay Project, parallel to the Pyramid project, to verify the main mineralized zones and do some follow-up over historical pan concentrate samples anomalous in copper and/or gold. This vast area displays an intense colour anomaly over more than 40 square kilometers and was never drill tested. The current program will orientate a 2018 more comprehensive program.

Contact, NV

The Contact Project was the object of a pre-feasibility study in 2013 over the eastern portion of the property by the Company predecessor and encloses an historical resource of 141 million tons of 0.22% Cu at a 0.07% Cu cut-off grade. The Company consider additional reverse circulation infill drilling to follow-up and expand higher grade resources in the area of previously drilled holes EN104 which returned 22 meters of 1.003% copper starting at 44 meters and EN111 that returned 59 meters of 0.698% copper starting at 3 meters. Widely-spaced shallow core holes are also intended to obtain material for further metallurgical testing and provide additional recovery information required for potential mine planning. It is estimated that US\$750,000 will accomplish these goals. A map of the project can be found in the Corporate Presentation, which can be viewed at the Company's website at the following URL: <http://copperbankcorp.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/WEB-August-21-2017-CBK-Presentation.compressed-2.pdf>.

The Company is considering additional exploration drilling over the prospective Copper Ridge area, located 1.6 kilometers southwest of the main Contact Copper Deposit. High grade rock chip samples released on August 27, 2012 by the previous operator returned grades in excess of 1% copper in grab samples from outcrops with visible copper oxide mineralization within a quartz monzonite host rock. The completion of a geophysical survey in view to establish drilling targets is considered and would be followed by widely-spaced reverse circulation drilling to test this prospective area.

Summary of Quarterly Results

All of the resource properties of the Company are in their exploration stages. The Company has not had revenue from inception and does not expect to have revenue in the near future. The Company's operating result is not seasonal in nature and has been mainly related to the amount of exploration activities in such quarter. The Company's quarterly performance in the latest eight quarters is as follows:

	2017		2016				2015	
	30-June	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sept	30-Jun	31-Mar	31-Dec	30-Sep
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	422,691	274,185	65,739	179,523	256,062	133,404	375,000	8,444,296
Loss per share (i)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06

(i) loss per share - basic and diluted

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

The Company's quarterly historical results were not subject to seasonality. These quarterly results were affected by following incidental events:

1. Loss during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 was \$8.4 million. The Company incurred impairment charges of \$8.2 million in connection with its Contact Property and various grass-root stage properties during this quarter
2. Loss during the quarter ended December 31, 2015 was about \$375,000. The Company incurred an impairment charge of \$335,851 in connection with its Contact Property during this quarter.
3. Loss during the quarter ended December 31, 2016 was about \$65,739. The Company incurred less losses as \$47K exploration expenses reported in prior quarters has been capitalized to the resources property at the year end.
4. Loss during the quarter ended June 30, 2017 was higher comparing to the other quarters as the Company recorded share-based compensation of \$139,000 in this quarter.

Performance Summary

Six months ended June 30, 2017 ("2017 Six Months")

The Company's loss in the 2017 Six Months was \$696,876 (2016 - \$389,466), an increase of \$307,410. The \$696,876 loss is a combined result of having operating expenses of \$696,208 (2016 - \$422,936), and a one-time gain from disposition of property of \$Nil (2016 - \$32,921).

The main components of operating expenses and other income were as follows:

Six months ended June 30,		2017	2016	2017-2016
	Ref	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES				
Amortization		-	256	(256)
Consulting and management fees	i	331,747	153,205	178,542
Mineral property maintenance		8,911	-	8,911
Filing fees and shareholders' services		16,114	17,822	(1,708)
Insurance		6,000	1,791	4,209
Rental		22,434	29,479	(7,045)
Office and administration		15,777	5,273	10,504
Promotion, advertisement and shareholder relations	iii	30,586	129,620	(99,034)
Professional fees		46,355	11,161	35,194
Share-based compensation	ii	192,700	36,050	156,650
Travel		26,584	38,279	(11,695)
Total expenses		697,208	422,936	274,272
Loss before other items:		(697,208)	(422,936)	(274,272)
Other items:				
Gain on disposal of equipment previously written off		-	32,921	(32,921)
Interest and other income		332	549	(217)
Net loss		(696,876)	(389,466)	(307,410)

i. Consulting and management fees increased as the Company is more active during 2017 Six Months and more consultants were engaged.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

ii. Share based compensation increased as options were granted in February 2017. No similar transactions during the same period in 2016.

iii. Promotion, advertisement and shareholder relations decreased. The Company participated in various conferences and road show presentations in fiscal 2016. There were less promotional activities during 2017 Six Months. As a result, promotion expenditures decreased.

Three months ended June 30, 2017 (“2017 Q2”)

The Company’s loss in the 2017 Q2 was \$422,691 (2016 - \$256,052), an increase of \$166,629. The main components of operating expenses and other income were as follows:

Three months ended June 30,		2017	2016	2017-2016
	Ref	\$	\$	\$
EXPENSES				
Consulting and management fees	i	184,834	75,927	108,907
Mineral property maintenance		70	-	70
Filing fees and shareholders' services		10,152	7,950	2,202
Insurance		2,750	630	2,120
Rental		13,853	14,280	(427)
Office and administration		13,088	4,731	8,357
Promotion, advertisement and shareholder relations	iii	21,086	102,565	(81,479)
Professional fees		35,757	4,387	31,370
Share-based compensation	ii	139,100	17,314	121,786
Travel		2,187	28,278	(26,091)
Total expenses		422,877	256,062	166,815
Loss before other items:		(422,877)	(256,062)	(166,815)
Other items:				
Interest and other income		186	-	186
Net loss		(422,691)	(256,062)	(166,629)

See discussion of the above for the changes of items i, ii, iii.

Proposed Transactions

The Company does not have any proposed transactions that are material to disclose.

Liquidity, Capital Resources and Going Concern

During 2017 Six Months, the Company used \$634,709 for operating activities.

Net cash used in investing activities for 2017 Six Months was \$995,452 for maintenance the mineral interest, and completion of an infrastructure study on the Pyramid property, and prepayments made for the drilling activities conducted in the third quarter of 2017.

Net cash generated from financing activities was \$2,294,360 in the current six-month period which was the net proceeds from private placements.

The Company is not subject to external restriction in using its capital resources.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

The Company is a resource exploration stage company, which does not generate any revenue and has been relying on equity-based financing to fund its operations. On June 30, 2017, the Company was not able to finance its day to day activities from its operations. The Company will require additional financing either through equity or debt financing, sale of assets, joint venture arrangements or a combination thereof in order to meet its administrative costs and to continue to explore and develop its mineral properties. There is no assurance that sufficient future funding will be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company.

The Company has a history of obtaining funding when needed in the past. However, readers are cautioned that there can be no assurance that management's plan to raise further financing will be successful, as it is dependent on prevailing capital market conditions and the continued supports from its related parties.

Related Party Transactions

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company incurred the following transactions with key management members and the directors of the Company:

		2017	2016
	Nature	\$	\$
Key management	Rent	12,000	9,000
Key management	Consulting fees	175,000	107,000
Key management and directors	Share-based payments	110,000	32,160

Included in the Company's due to related party is an amount owing to key management members of \$Nil (2016/12/31 - \$26,231). Due to related party has the same terms as the Company's trade payable, which is unsecured and non-interest-bearing.

The Company issued 1,275,000 common shares to its CEO and CFO for the settlement of payables totaling \$143,000.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company borrowed \$400,000 non-interest-bearing advance from the CEO that was settled with the issuance of 5,000,000 common shares on May 11, 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Significant accounting policies and new accounting standards yet to adopt

The Company has not adopted new accounting policies since its recent year ended December 31, 2016.

Following is a list of the new accounting standards yet to adopt:

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*)

The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with earlier application is permitted.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2017.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*)

The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with earlier application permitted.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2017.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*. The final version of this new standard supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of IFRS 9.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- *Classification and measurement of financial assets:*
Debt instruments are classified and measured on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics as either: "amortized cost", "fair value through other comprehensive income", or "fair value through profit or loss" (default). Equity instruments are classified and measured as "fair value through profit or loss" unless upon initial recognition elected to be classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income".
- *Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:*
When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the entity's own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income (as opposed to previously profit or loss). This change may be adopted early in isolation of the remainder of IFRS 9.
- *Impairment of financial assets:*
An expected credit loss impairment model replaced the incurred loss model and is applied to financial assets at "amortized cost" or "fair value through other comprehensive income", lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity recognizes twelve-month expected credit losses if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and lifetime expected credit losses otherwise.
- *Hedge accounting:*
Hedge accounting remains a choice, however, is now available for a broader range of hedging strategies. Voluntary termination of a hedging relationship is no longer permitted. Effectiveness testing now needs to be performed prospectively only. Entities may elect to continue to applying IAS 39 hedge accounting on adoption of IFRS 9 (until the IASB has completed its separate project on the accounting for open portfolios and macro hedging).

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*)

The amendments provide guidance on the accounting for:

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

- the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments;
- share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and
- a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

This new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

The main features of the new standard are as follows:

- An entity identifies as a lease a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.
- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments.
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly.
- A lessor provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

The new standard supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

Applicable to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2019.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to a number of financial and market risks, including credit, interest rate, liquidity and commodity risks. The Company may, or may not, establish from time to time active policies to manage these risks. The Company does not currently have in place any active hedging or derivative trading policies to manage these risks since the Company's management does not believe that the current size, scale and pattern of cash flow of its operations would warrant such hedging activities. There was no change in the management of the financial risks from its recent year ended December 31, 2016.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

Fair value

Financial instruments that are not measured at their fair values consist of cash, other receivable, note receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related party. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Company does not have financial instruments that are measured at their fair values.

Outstanding share data

As of the date of this report, the Company has 173,956,497 common shares, 74,238,004 share purchase warrants, and 11,650,000 stock options outstanding.

Risk factors

The principal activity of the Company is mineral exploration which is inherently risky. There is intensive government legislation from state, provincial, federal, municipal and aboriginal governments, surrounding the exploration for and production of minerals from our and any mining operations. Exploration and development is also capital intensive and the Company currently has no source of income. Only the skills of its management and staff in mineral exploration and exploration financing serve to mitigate these risks, and therefore constitute one of the main assets of the Company.

The Company has its cash deposited with a large, federally insured, commercial bank which it believes to be creditworthy. Federal deposit insurance covers deposit balances up to \$100,000. Therefore, most of the Company's cash deposit exceeds federal deposit insurance available.

Title

Title to mineral properties, as well as the location of boundaries on the grounds may be disputed. Moreover, additional amounts may be required to be paid to surface right owners in connection with any mining development. At all of such properties where there are current or planned exploration activities, the Company believes that it has either contractual, statutory, or common law rights to make such use of the surface as is reasonably necessary relating to those activities. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to its properties will not be challenged or impaired.

Successful challenges to the title of the Company's properties could impair the development of operations on those properties.

The Company's properties include unpatented mining claims, patented mining claims, and mineral rights on private lands. The Company's properties on unpatented mining claims, is land owned and administered by the U.S. government. A valid unpatented mining claim is an interest in real property that can be bought, sold, mortgaged, devised, leased and taxed, but it is always subject to the paramount title of the U.S. and the rights of third parties to use the surface of the claim in a manner that does not unreasonably interfere with the claimant's activities. Unpatented mining claims are mining claims located and staked on available federal public domain land in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872, with dimensions not to exceed 600 feet by 1,500 feet for lode claims (which constitute the great majority of the Company's unpatented mining claims), or 20 acres for placer claims. The process of locating an unpatented mining claim is initiated by the locator. Unpatented mining claims can be staked without any invitation from or grant by the federal government or any state government. A valid unpatented mining claim must include a discovery of valuable minerals. Prior to discovery, however, a mining claimant has a possessory right

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

to conduct mineral exploration and development activities on the claim. The locator of a valid unpatented mining claim has the right to explore for, develop and mine minerals discovered on the claim, subject to compliance with the annual maintenance requirements of the U.S. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 which currently requires timely payment of an annual maintenance fee in order to maintain an unpatented mining claim.

Unpatented mining claims are unique property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than private real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations that supplement the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872. Also, unpatented mining claims and related rights, such as rights to use the surface, are always subject to possible challenges by third parties or contests by the federal government. The validity of an unpatented mining claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively control the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims.

In recent years, the U.S. Congress has considered a number of proposed amendments to the General Mining Law, as well as comprehensive reform legislation. Although no such legislation has been adopted to date, there can be no assurance that such legislation will not be adopted in the future. If ever adopted, such legislation could, among other things, impose royalties on production from currently unpatented mining claims located on federal lands. If such legislation is ever adopted, it could have an adverse impact on earnings from the Company's operations, and it could reduce estimates of the Company's present resources and the amount of the Company's future exploration and development activity on federal lands.

Permits and Licenses

Although the Company either currently holds or has applied for or is about to apply for all consents which it requires to carry out its current drilling programs, the Company cannot be certain that it will receive the necessary permits and licenses on acceptable terms or at all, to conduct further exploration and to develop its properties. The failure to obtain such permits, or delays in obtaining such permits could adversely affect the operations of the Company. Government approvals and permits are currently and may in the future be required in connection with the operations of the Company. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its mining operations or from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Exploration and Development Efforts May Be Unsuccessful

There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration and development of its properties as described herein will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration and development projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits and no assurance can be given that any level of recovery of ore reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates of reserves, mineable deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to ore reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

production scale. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

Lack of Cash Flow

None of the Company's properties have advanced to the commercial production stage and the Company has no history of earnings or cash flow from operations. The Company does not expect to generate material revenue from mining operations or to achieve self-sustaining commercial mining operations for several years.

The Company has paid no dividends on its shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Historically, the only source of funds available to the Company is through the sale of its securities. Future additional equity financing would cause dilution to current shareholders.

No Mineral Resources or Reserves in Production

The properties in which the Company has an interest or right to earn an interest are in the exploration or pre-development stages only and are without a known body of ore in commercial production.

Uncertainty of Obtaining Additional Funding Requirements

Programs planned by the Company may necessitate additional funding, which could cause a dilution of the value of the investment of the shareholders of the Company. The recuperation value of mining properties indicated in the balance sheet depends on the discovery of mineralization that can be profitably exploited and on the Company's capacity to obtain additional funds to realize these programs.

The Company's exploration activities can therefore be interrupted at any moment if the Company is incapable of obtaining the necessary funds in order to continue any additional activities that are necessary and that are not described in the exploration programs outlined in the Company's geological report for its properties.

Mineral Prices May Not Support Corporate Profit

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The price of minerals is volatile over short periods of time, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining techniques.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

Environmental Regulations

The current and future operations of the Company, including further exploration, development activities and commencement of production on its properties, requires permits from various Canadian and U.S. Federal, Provincial and State governmental authorities.

Such operations are subject to various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

safety and other matters. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits which the Company may require for construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures, production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

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 operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage because of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violation of applicable laws or regulations.

Uncertainty of Reserves and Mineralization Estimates

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating proven and probable reserves and mineralization, including many factors beyond the control of the Company. The estimation of reserves and mineralization is a subjective process and the accuracy of any such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may justify revision of such estimates. No assurance can be given that the volume and grade of reserves recovered and rates of production will not be less than anticipated. Assumptions about prices are subject to greater uncertainty and metals prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the market price of base or precious metals also may render reserves or mineralization containing relatively lower grades of ore uneconomic to exploit. Changes in operating and capital costs and other factors including, but not limited to, short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades, may materially and adversely affect reserves.

Foreign Operations

The Company's foreign activities are subject to the risk normally associated with conducting business in foreign countries, including exchange controls and currency fluctuations, limitations on repatriation of earnings, foreign taxation, laws or policies of particular countries, labor practices and disputes, and uncertain political and economic environments, as well as risk of war and civil disturbances, or other risk that could cause exploration or development difficulties or stoppages, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation or loss of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation. Foreign operations could also be adversely impacted by laws and policies affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation. The Company currently has exploration projects located in the U.S.

Operating Hazards and Risks Associated with the Mining Industry

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved.

Operations in which the Company has direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious and base metals, any of which

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

could result in work stoppages, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage. The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins and other hazards for which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration activities.

Ability to Manage Growth

Should the Company be successful in its efforts to develop its mineral properties or to raise capital for other mining ventures it will experience significant growth in operations. If this occurs management anticipates that additional expansion will be required to continue development. Any expansion of the Company's business would place further demands on its management, operational capacity and financial resources. The failure to manage growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Lack of a Dividend Policy

The Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, as any earnings are expected to be retained for use in developing and expanding its business. However, the actual amount of dividends received from the Company will remain subject to the discretion of the Company's board of directors and will depend on results of operations, cash requirements and prospects of the Company and other factors.

Possible Dilution to Present and Prospective Shareholders

The Company's plan of operation, in part, contemplates the accomplishment of business negotiations by the issuance of cash, securities of the Company, or a combination of the two, and possibly, incurring debt. Any transaction involving the issuance of previously authorized but unissued common shares, or securities convertible into common shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of common shares.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company strongly depends on the business and technical expertise of its management and key personnel. There is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. As the Company's operations expand, additional general management resources will be required, especially since the Company encounters risks that are inherent in doing business in several countries.

Conflict of Interest

Certain directors of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company. If a conflict arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any project or opportunity, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Lack of Trading Volume

The lack of trading volume of the Company's shares reduces the liquidity of an investment in the Company's shares.

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis constitute "forward-looking statements". These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance, business prospects or opportunities. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar expressions. Information concerning the interpretation of drill results, mineral resource and reserve estimates and capital cost estimates may also be deemed as forward-looking statements as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present and how much capital will be required if and when a project is actually developed. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this Management Discussion and Analysis should not be relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this Management Discussion and Analysis. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis. Such statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about:

- general business and economic conditions;
- the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of copper, uranium, or other mineral commodities under exploration;
- the availability of financing for the Company's exploration and development projects on reasonable terms;
- the ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis;
- the ability to attract and retain skilled staff;
- market competition;
- the accuracy of our resource estimate (including, with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which it is based; and
- tax benefits and tax rates.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties relating to, among other things, risks related to international operations, actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, as well as those factors discussed in the section "Risk Factors". Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, the risk factors discussed in the section. The Company cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not

Copperbank Resources Corp.
Six months ended June 30, 2017
Management Discussion and Analysis

place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are incorporated by reference herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Officers And Directors

Gianni Kovacevic	Director, CEO, and Executive Chairman
Brigitte Dejou, P. Eng.	Director , appointed in February 2017
Tony Ricci, CA, CPA	Director, CFO
Kenneth Cunningham	Director
Gavin C. Dirom	Director, appointed in July 2017