



NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

**CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

DATED AUGUST 26, 2016

Management's Comments on Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Nuinsco Resources Limited for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 have been prepared by management, reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102, Continuous Disclosure Obligations of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company herewith discloses that the accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	<i>Notes</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	6	\$ -	\$ 33
Receivables	7	85	55
Total current assets		85	88
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	8	58	64
Exploration and evaluation projects	9	1	1
Total non-current assets		59	65
Total Assets		\$ 144	\$ 153
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIENCY) EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	\$ 448	\$ 420
Total current liabilities		448	420
Long-term liability	12	568	429
Total Liabilities		1,016	849
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	14	98,169	98,169
Contributed surplus		5,821	5,589
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(2,148)	(2,148)
Deficit		(102,714)	(102,306)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(872)	(696)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency		\$ 144	\$ 153

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1) CONTINGENCY (Note 20)

Approved by the Board of Directors

(signed)
René R. Galipeau
Director

(signed)
Paul Jones
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)	Notes	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2016 (unaudited)	2015 (unaudited)	2016 (unaudited)	2015 (unaudited)
Other expenses					
General and administrative		(60) \$	(204) \$	(170) \$	(401)
Share-based payments:	16				
Options		(232)	-	(232)	-
Depreciation of property and equipment	8	(2)	(4)	(6)	(8)
Pre-exploration write-offs	9	-	(1)	-	(45)
Operating loss		(294)	(209)	(408)	(454)
Finance costs	17	-	(187)	-	(1,206)
Net finance costs		-	(187)	-	(1,206)
Net Loss for the Period		\$ (294) \$	(396) \$	(408) \$	(1,660)
Loss per share	15				
Basic loss per share		\$ (0.00) \$	(0.00) \$	(0.00) \$	(0.01)
Diluted loss per share		\$ (0.00) \$	(0.00) \$	(0.00) \$	(0.01)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2016 (unaudited)	2015 (unaudited)	2016 (unaudited)	2015 (unaudited)
Net Loss for the Period		\$ (294) \$	(396) \$	(408) \$	(1,660)
Other comprehensive (loss) income					
Net change in fair value of financial assets	8	-	(138)	-	(512)
Other comprehensive loss for the period		-	(138)	-	(512)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Period		\$ (294) \$	(534) \$	(408) \$	(2,172)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' (Deficiency) Equity (unaudited)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total Equity
Balances as at January 1, 2015		\$ 98,169	\$ 5,589	\$ (1,720)	\$ (83,857)	\$ 18,181
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Net income for the period		-	-	-	(1,660)	(1,660)
Other comprehensive income						
Net change in fair value of financial assets		-	-	(460)	-	(460)
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(460)	-	(460)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(2,120)
Balances as at June 30, 2015		\$ 98,169	\$ 5,589	\$ (2,180)	\$ (85,517)	\$ 16,061
Balances as at January 1, 2016		\$ 98,169	\$ 5,589	\$ (2,148)	\$ (102,306)	\$ (696)
Total comprehensive income for the period						
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(408)	(408)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(408)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Contributions by owners in the period						
Options vesting	18	-	232	-	-	232
Total transactions with owners		-	232	-	-	232
Balances as at June 30, 2016		\$ 98,169	\$ 5,821	\$ (2,148)	\$ (102,714)	\$ (872)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)

Six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	<i>Notes</i>	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the period	\$	(408)	\$ (1,660)
Adjustments for:			
Share-based payments		232	-
Depreciation of property and equipment	8	6	8
Net finance costs	17	-	1,206
Change in receivables		(30)	6
Change in trade and other payables		167	61
Net cash used by operating activities		(33)	(379)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation projects	9	-	(46)
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities		-	435
Net cash from investing activities		-	389
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash		(33)	10
Cash, Beginning of the Period		33	14
Cash, End of the Period	\$	-	\$ 24

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nature of Operations

Nuinsco Resources Limited (“Nuinsco” or the “Company”) is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company’s registered office is 80 Richmond St. West, Suite 1802, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2A4. The condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “Nuinsco” and individually as “Nuinsco entities”) and Nuinsco’s interest in jointly-controlled entities. Nuinsco is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of properties for the mining of precious and base metals. The Company conducts its activities on its own or participates with others on a joint venture basis. The Company also makes strategic investments through equity or loan financing to companies engaged in the exploration and development of resource properties.

Going Concern

The Company’s Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. As at June 30, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$363,000 (December 31, 2015 – working capital deficiency of \$332,000). Working capital (deficiency) is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

The Company is subject to the risks and challenges experienced by other companies at a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to: continuing losses, dependence on key individuals, realization on its marketable securities as required and the ability to secure adequate financing or to complete corporate transactions to meet the minimum capital required to successfully complete its projects and fund other operating expenses. Advancing the Company’s projects through exploration and development to the production stage will require significant financing. Given the current economic climate, the ability to raise funds has been and may continue to be difficult. Refer to the Risks and Uncertainties and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections of the MD&A for additional information.

None of the Company’s projects are currently in commercial production and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon exploration results which have the potential for the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, the Company’s ability to finance exploitation of its projects through debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding.

The Company presently has no specific plans in place to secure funding although management continues to hold discussions on securing financing or potential sale of assets. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining any financing or selling assets, or in accomplishing that on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain financing or otherwise improve liquidity, it will be unable to fund continuing operations and corporate administration costs. In an effort to preserve cash and property assets, effective June 29, 2015 the Company terminated the employment of most personnel. Paul Jones continues as CEO, in the capacity of a consultant, and oversees administration, maintenance of exploration projects and the ongoing initiatives to advance them. The Company has also retained a part-time CFO and a part-time administrator. Subject to available funding, the Company will engage other personnel as needed in order to continue to manage its affairs and obligations. Effective May 11, 2015, the Company voluntarily delisted its shares from the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Company intends to remain at its corporate office and maintain website, telephones and email communication with shareholders, subject to having sufficient funds. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing it will be required to curtail all of its operations and may be required to liquidate its assets.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* (“IAS 34”). This is GAAP for a Canadian public company.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements reflect the accounting policies described in Note 3 to the Company’s Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (“2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements”) (with the exception of any changes set out in Note 3 below) and accordingly, should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and the notes thereto.

The management of Nuinsco prepares the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements which are then reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 26, 2016 and were made available to shareholders and others through filing on SEDAR shortly thereafter.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis except for derivative financial instruments such as warrants and the Participating Interest which are measured at fair value with changes through operations and financial assets such as marketable securities which are measured at fair value with changes recorded through other comprehensive income or loss (“OCI”).

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information is expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated; tabular amounts are stated in thousands of dollars.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that, on the basis of existing knowledge, outcomes in the next financial year that are different from the assumptions used could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for fair presentation.

Significant estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information regarding significant areas of estimation uncertainty made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 9 measurement of the recoverable amounts of exploration and evaluation projects;
- Note 10 valuation of Interest in CBay Minerals;
- Note 11 valuation of Participating Interest; and
- Note 16 measurement of share-based payments.

Significant Judgements

Judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes resulting from the effects of amended judgements are recognized in the period in which the change occurs and in any future periods presented.

Information regarding significant areas of critical judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 1 going concern assessment;

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

- Note 9 classification of expenditures as exploration and evaluation projects or operating expenses;
- Note 9 impairment of exploration and evaluation projects;
- Note 20 disclosure of contingencies.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Company are set out in detail below. Such policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by Nuinsco entities.

(a) New Accounting Policies

There have been no new accounting policies adopted by the Company.

(b) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Since the issuance of the Company's 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued several new and revised standards and interpretations. However, the revised standards and interpretations are not applicable to the Company or are expected to have minimal impact.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board fulfils its responsibility through the Audit Committee which is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management practices are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has an established code of conduct which sets out the control environment within which framework all directors' and employees' roles and obligations are outlined. The Company's risk and control framework is facilitated by the small-sized and hands-on executive team.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected financial loss to the Company if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's cash, receivables, loan receivable and marketable securities.

Cash

The Company's cash is held through large Canadian financial institutions. The Company has a corporate policy of investing its available cash in Canadian government instruments and certificates of deposit or other direct obligations of major Canadian banks, unless otherwise specifically approved by the Board.

Receivables

Amounts due are settled on a regular basis.

When necessary, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of other receivables and investments. The main component of this allowance is a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

Further, when the Company engages in corporate transactions, it seeks to manage its exposure by ensuring that appropriate recourse is included in such agreements upon the counterparty's failure to meet contractual obligations.

Marketable securities

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in securities which are listed on public stock exchanges. Such strategic investments are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Management actively monitors changes in the markets and management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. The Company's investments are generally in the junior natural resources sector and these companies are subject to similar areas of risk as the Company itself. As at June 30, 2016, the Company had no investments in marketable securities.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking undue damage to the Company's reputation.

Presently, the Company is facing a significant shortfall in liquidity before it expects any cash flows from the Participating Interest. The Company continues to hold discussions on securing financing or potential sale of assets. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining any financing or selling assets, or in accomplishing that on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain financing or otherwise improve liquidity, it will be unable to fund continuing operations and corporate administration costs.

The Company's objective is to maintain sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and marketable securities. This is accomplished by budgets and forecasts which are updated on a periodic basis to understand future cash needs and sources. When possible, spending plans are adjusted accordingly to provide for liquidity.

The Company manages its liquidity risk through the mechanisms described above and as part of Capital Disclosures below. The Company has historically relied on issuances of shares to develop projects and to finance day-to-day operations and may do so again in the future.

All other contractually-obligated cash flows are payable within the next fiscal year with the exception of the Company's deferred director and management fees.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices will affect the Company's income, the value of its E&E properties or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on purchases, certain marketable securities and other payables that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Company entities, primarily the Canadian dollar. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are the United States dollars ("US\$"). The Company currently has no exposure to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash earns interest at variable short-term rates. Accordingly, the estimated effect of a 50bps change in interest rate would not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations. None of the Company's other financial instruments are interest-bearing. The fair value of the Participating Interest includes a discount rate; any significant changes in interest rates would be taken into account in selecting an appropriate discount rate. However, the Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk on other significant assets or liabilities which could be caused by a sudden change in market interest rates.

Other market price risk

The Company's strategic investments are subject to equity price risk. The values of these investments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, the price of metals or other factors affecting the value of the investments.

Commodity price risk is the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The value of the Company's mineral resource properties is related to the price of, and outlook for, base and precious metals. Historically, such prices have fluctuated and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to: industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities and other factors such as significant mine closures. The Company does not have any hedging or other commodity-based risks respecting its operations. The value of the Company's strategic investments is also related to the price of, and outlook for, base and precious metals.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management. The Company has a small but hands-on and experienced executive team which facilitates communication across the Company. This expertise is supplemented, when necessary, by the use of experienced consultants in legal, compliance and industry-related specialties.

The Company also has standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- development of contingency plans;
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance when this is effective and available.

Compliance with Company standards is supported by a code of conduct which is provided to employees, officers and directors. The Company requires sign-off of compliance with the code of conduct.

Capital Management Disclosures

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its accumulated capital in order to provide an adequate return to shareholders by maintaining a sufficient level of funds to support continued project development and corporate activities. Capital is defined by the Company as the aggregate of its shareholders' equity as well as any long-term debt, equipment-based and/or project-based financing.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the level of funds available to the Company to manage its operations. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company's objectives are to obtain equity, long-term debt, equipment-based financing and/or project-based financing sufficient to maintain and expand its operations. There are no assurances that these initiatives will be successful.

Neither the Company, nor any of its subsidiaries, are subject to externally-imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to financial risk management or capital management during the period.

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the methods described below. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Fair value hierarchy

The different levels of valuation are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

(a) Marketable Securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through operations or OCI is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date.

(b) Receivables

The fair value of receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes only.

(c) Warrants

The fair value of investments in warrants is based upon the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Measurement inputs include: share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly-available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on the terms under which the instruments were issued, historic experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends and the risk-free interest rate (based on Government of Canada bonds).

(d) Non-derivative Financial Assets

Financial assets at fair value through operations include the Company's Participating Interest. The fair value of the Participating Interest is based on the net present value of expected cash flows taking into account the probability of cash flows.

(e) Non-derivative Financial Liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(f) Share-based Payment Transactions

The fair value of employee share options is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The measurement inputs are described above under Note 5(c). Any service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

6. CASH

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bank balances	\$ -	\$ 33
Cash in the Statements of Cash Flows	\$ -	\$ 33

7. RECEIVABLES

	<i>Notes</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Receivables from Victory Nickel Inc.			
Due under management agreement	18	\$ -	\$ 16
Sales tax receivable		16	6
Due from CBay Minerals	18	29	21
Other receivables		21	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits		19	12
		\$ 85	\$ 55

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
Balance as at January 1, 2015	\$ 428	\$ 349	\$ 79
Depreciation	-	15	(15)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	428	364	64
Depreciation	-	6	(6)
Balance as at June 30, 2016	\$ 428	\$ 370	\$ 58

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROJECTS

As at December 31, 2015, all projects were written down due to the lack of funding of the Company and related uncertainty as to future spending on the properties. IFRS requires a write-down of the carrying value of assets to the net recoverable amount. Given the current market uncertainties, the valuation of resources properties is difficult and management cannot reliably estimate any recoverable amount. As a result the Company has chosen to write down the value of the property assets. The Company will revisit the valuation of these assets at the end of every reporting period and will recognize a recovery if the fair value of these assets can be reliably determined.

Uranium and Rare Metals

Diabase Peninsula

Nuinsco acquired its 100% interest in the Diabase Peninsula property in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan.

The property consists of ten contiguous claims encompassing 21,949 hectares ("ha"). Three claims were optioned while seven were staked by Nuinsco. Exploration for uranium has been undertaken at Diabase Peninsula since March, 2005, with the most recent drill program being completed in the winter of 2011 to 2012. During the winter of 2013 a modest program of geochemical sampling was initiated which included a survey consisting of sampling for detection of radon gas which is an indicator of uranium mineralization.

In order to maintain the option on one of the claims, the Company was required to make an option payment of approximately \$935,000 by September 2, 2012; in May 2012, the Company was successful in extending the option terms for a year, with additional extensions being possible, for four quarterly cash payments of \$9,350 and \$37,600 of the Company's shares. This deferred the option payment of \$935,000 by at least one year. The shares were issued in the third quarter of 2012 and all quarterly cash payments were made.

In September, 2013, the Company negotiated a further extension whereby it is required to make payments totalling \$1,028,500 as follows: an aggregate sum of \$400,000 payable in quarterly instalments of \$25,000 up to and including June 2, 2017 and a lump sum of \$628,500 on or before September 2, 2017. The Company made two instalments of \$25,000 on each of September 2, 2013 and December 2, 2013. A further \$100,000 was paid on a quarterly basis throughout 2014 in accordance with the contract. The Company has reached a further agreement with the option holder to defer the payments of \$25,000 originally due March 2, June 2, September 2 and December 2, 2015 to year-end 2015. In April 2016, the Company re-negotiated to extend the remaining payments on the Diabase property to the end of 2016.

The claims are subject to a 3% gross production royalty payable to the vendor of the original Diabase Peninsula claim; the royalty is defined as actual metal/mineral sales with no deduction for refining or transportation expenses.

Prairie Lake

The Prairie Lake property consists of nine claims comprising 38 claim units, encompassing 608 ha. Given the presence of an historic uranium resource, as well as strongly-anomalous tantalum, niobium and phosphorus, along with widespread rare metals mineralization, diamond drilling, surface sampling and mapping programs were conducted in 2007, 2008 and 2010 and 2013. An Exploration Target of between 515 and 630 million tonnes grading between 3.0-4.0 P₂O₅, 0.009-0.11% Nb₂O₅, and 18-21ppm Ta₂O₅, 280-340ppm La, 650-790ppm Ce, 55-70ppm Sm, 300-360ppm Nd, 85-100ppm Y was estimated in 2011. Metallurgical and process testing are ongoing. The property was subject to a 2% NSR payable on any production. Up to a maximum of one-half of the royalty could be purchased for \$1,000,000 in

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(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

either cash or common shares of the Company. On January 23, 2012, the Company announced that it had acquired the entire 2% NSR through issuing 3,157,894 shares with a market value of \$300,000. The property is now royalty-free.

Gold & Copper

Chibougamau Camp

In 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement with CBay to make expenditures on its Portage and Corner Bay properties in exchange for an undivided interest in each property as follows: \$300,000 incurred on Portage up to December 31, 2012 earns a 30% undivided interest with the option to incur up to an additional \$500,000 in \$100,000 increments each earning a 5% additional undivided interest; \$1,000,000 in expenditures incurred on Corner Bay in \$250,000 increments each earning a 5% undivided interest in the property. In the second quarter of 2013, the option agreement was amended to allow the Company to more freely determine on which properties the expenditure commitments may be made. Aggregate expenditures incurred on the Chibougamau camp amounted to \$1,024,000 when Nuinsco exercised its rights under the option agreement in December (\$440,000 was expended in 2012). Pursuant to the option agreement, Nuinsco acquired interests in the Chibougamau camp aggregating that amount; subsequently, an additional \$20,000 was spent and written off to *Writedown of exploration and evaluation projects* in the consolidated statement of operations in 2013.

On December 19, 2013, CBay exercised its right to reacquire the acquired interests through issuing 1,024,263 shares in CBay. Ocean Partners also acquired 1,024,263 shares at the same time in order to maintain the 50:50 ownership interest in CBay.

In 2014, the Company committed to spend \$75,000 on the Chibougamau Camp as part of the agreement to extend the loan. The \$75,000 was written off as interest expense in 2014.

In December 2014, Nuinsco used a significant piece of its equity position in CBay to extinguish \$2.6 million in debt and accrued interest. Nuinsco retains a 7.5% interest in CBay and continues to manage the operation on behalf of Ocean Partners (Note 10).

Berta

In October, 2003, the Company entered into the Berta Joint Venture Agreement with Falconbridge Limited, now Glencore plc ("Glencore"). The Berta property is located approximately 50 km south of the Black Sea coast in north-eastern Turkey. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was required to spend US\$350,000 to earn a 50% interest in the project.

As a result of the work programs conducted by Nuinsco during 2005, the Company became vested with 50% of the project. Glencore participates pro rata in funding exploration expenditures. In 2006 and 2007, the Company completed airborne geophysics followed by diamond drilling. Drilling intersected a significant, continuous domain of strong sulphide mineralization with copper, gold, silver and zinc values. Three drill holes were completed in 2008 demonstrating further evidence of widespread copper mineralization. The Berta property is subject to a 2% NSR.

In 2012, Glencore commenced a 7,500 metre drilling program with budgeted expenditures of US\$2,672,000 to the end of December 2012 of which US\$1,491,000 was actually spent by Glencore. Subsequent to the end of the 2012 drilling program, Glencore informed Nuinsco that it would resign as operator of the project. Nuinsco has been examining the options with regard to additional exploration and/or diamond drilling on the property taking into account the existing challenges and protracted timing presently associated with permitting in Turkey. Due to the uncertainty of the aforementioned challenges, in 2013, the Company recorded a write-down of \$1,151,000 on this project as well as a reversal of an accrual of \$64,000 no longer considered necessary.

Currently the permitting regime in Turkey is challenging, accordingly, expenditures are written off as they are incurred.

Pre-exploration write-offs

Pre-exploration expenditures are written off at the end of each reporting period to *Pre-exploration write-offs* through operations. Pre-exploration costs relate to expenses on evaluating projects not owned by the Company. Pre-exploration costs in the amount of \$nil were written off during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 (2015 - \$44,000).

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

10. INTEREST IN CBAY MINERALS

<i>Notes</i>	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Balance as at beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 452
Impairment	-	(452)
Balance as at end of period	\$ -	\$ -

Until December 18, 2014, Nuinsco owned a 50% interest in CBay and jointly controlled the company with Ocean Partners. Effective that date, Nuinsco gave up 42.5% of its interest in CBay in satisfaction of amounts payable under a loan facility, including accrued interest as of that date. As at December 31, 2015, the Company wrote down its investment in CBay to nil. IFRS requires a write-down of the carrying value of assets to the net recoverable amount. Given the current market uncertainties, the valuation of resources properties is difficult and management cannot reliably estimate any recoverable amount. As a result the Company has chosen to write down the value of the investment. The Company will revisit the valuation of the asset at the end of every reporting period and will recognize a recovery if the fair value of these assets can be reliably determined.

11. PARTICIPATING INTEREST

Advance for working capital	\$ 1,000
Advance under Amended Loan for standby commitment	1,207
Aggregate advances	2,207
Accrued interest receivable	-
	2,207
Less: settled in Units of Victory Nickel	(1,207)
Less: unamortized loan fees	(124)
Change in fair value	3,243
Balance as December 31, 2014	\$ 4,119
Change in fair value	(4,119)
Balance as December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016	-

Nuinsco holds an unsecured participating interest in the cash flows generated by Victory Nickel Inc. from the sale of frac sand (the "Participating Interest"). The Company's participation in the net cash flows earned from the sale of frac sand is limited to a maximum of \$10,222,831 with a minimum of \$7,667,124 on the basis of a sharing percentage of 52.16%.

As a result of the uncertainty on receiving future payments on the participating interest, as at December 31, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment of this participating interest and has recorded the value of the asset at \$nil.

12. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Long term liabilities consist of accrued directors' and management fees. The directors and management have agreed to defer these fees until such time as the ongoing viability of the Company can be assured.

13. OPERATING LEASE

In June, 2011, the Company amended and extended its main lease for premises at 80 Richmond Street West, Toronto. The extension term is for five years terminating on September 30, 2016 and includes basic rent commitments as follows:

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

June 30

Office rental		
Less than 1 year	\$	27
Between 1 and 5 years		-
Total Minimum Lease Payments Payable	\$	27

14. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY

Share Capital

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. The Company is also authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A special shares, issuable in series, an unlimited number of Class B special shares, issuable in series, an unlimited number of Class C special shares, issuable in series, an unlimited number of Class D special shares, issuable in series, and an unlimited number of Class E special shares, issuable in series.

Number of shares issued and outstanding

There are no special shares outstanding; all shares are fully paid. The Company has 295,525,745 issued and outstanding common shares. No shares were issued during the six months ended June 30, 2016 or years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Share Incentive Plan

The Company has a Share Incentive Plan which includes both a Share Purchase Plan and a Share Bonus Plan. The purpose of the Share Incentive Plan is to encourage ownership of common shares by directors, senior officers and employees of the Company and its designated affiliates and consultants who are primarily responsible for the management and profitable growth of its business, to advance the interests of the Company by providing additional incentive for superior performance by such persons and to enable the Company and its designated affiliates to attract and retain valued directors, officers, employees and consultants.

Share Purchase Plan

Under the Share Purchase Plan, eligible directors, senior officers and employees of the Company and its designated affiliates and consultants can contribute up to 10% of their annual basic salary before deductions to purchase common shares. The Company matches each participant's contribution. The purchase price per common share is the volume-weighted average of the trading prices of the common shares on the TSX for the calendar quarter in respect of which the common shares are issued. Common shares acquired are held in safekeeping and delivered to employees as soon as practicable following March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 in each calendar year. No common shares were issued pursuant to the Share Purchase Plan during the six months ended June 30, 2016 or 2015. The maximum number of common shares issuable under the Share Purchase Plan is the lesser of: (i) that number of common shares that can be purchased with a dollar amount equal to 20% of the gross annual salary of the Participants (as defined in the Share Incentive Plan); and (ii) 1% of the aggregate number of issued and outstanding common shares (calculated on a non-diluted basis) from time to time.

Share Bonus Plan

The Share Bonus Plan permits common shares to be issued as a discretionary bonus to eligible directors, senior officers and employees of the Company and its designated affiliates, and consultants from time to time. At the Company's Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders held on June 18, 2012 (the "ASM"), shareholders approved an increase in the maximum number of common shares issuable under the Share Bonus Plan to 8,000,000.

In 2016, 2015 and 2014, no common shares were issued under the Share Bonus Plan. The fair value of common share entitlements granted under the Share Bonus Plan is determined using the quoted market value on the date of grant for an aggregate fair value that was charged immediately.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss ("AOCI")

AOCI is comprised of the following separate components of equity:

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

Net change of financial assets at fair value through OCI

This comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI.

Income tax on OCI

This comprises the amount of income tax determined to be required on the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI.

15. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted EPS for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 was based on the information in the table below.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Balance as at beginning of year	295,526,000	295,526,000	295,526,000	295,526,000
Effect of shares issued	-	-	-	-
Weighted average number of common shares - basic	295,526,000	295,526,000	295,526,000	295,526,000
Effect of options granted and outstanding	44,325,000	19,400,000	44,325,000	19,400,000
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	339,851,000	314,926,000	339,851,000	314,926,000
Net loss attributable to shareholders	\$ (294,000)	\$ (396,000)	\$ (408,000)	\$ (1,660,000)
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

The effect of adjustments to the weighted average number of common shares would be anti-dilutive when the Company incurs losses. The table above provides the weighted average number of shares on a dilutive basis for periods when losses are incurred for information only.

There have been no significant capital transactions from the reporting date to the date of this filing which have had a material impact on earnings per share.

16. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Description of the Share-based Payment Arrangements

The Company's share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

Stock option plan (equity-settled)

The Company has a Stock Option Plan to encourage ownership of its shares by key management personnel (directors and executive management), employees and consultants, and to provide compensation for certain services. The terms of the Stock Option Plan provide that the directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company at not less than the closing market price of the shares on the day preceding the grant. No compensation is recognized when options are exercised. The number of shares reserved for issuance is not to exceed 15% of the aggregate number of common shares issued and outstanding (calculated on a non-diluted basis) from time to time.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had 3,862 (December 31, 2015 – 24,928,000) common shares available for the granting of future options. Options are exercisable at the market price of the shares on the date preceding the date of grant. The Company does not have any cash-settled transactions.

Share Bonus Plan

The terms of the Company's Share Bonus Plan are set out in Note 14.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

Terms and Conditions of Share-based Payment Arrangements

Stock Option Plan

The terms and conditions relating to the grants of the Stock Option Plan are as follows:

- Options issued during the period and granted to executive management, employees and consultants have a maximum term of five years and are equity-settled. Of the options granted, 50% vest immediately, while the remaining options are exercisable after one year.
- Options issued during the period and granted to directors have a maximum term of five years and are equity-settled. All options granted to directors vest immediately.
- All options are to be settled by physical delivery of shares.

Disclosure of Share-based Payment Arrangements

Stock Option Plan

The number and weighted average exercise prices of options are as follows:

	Number of options		Weighted average exercise price	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Outstanding as at beginning of period	19,400,000	25,150,000	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Granted	33,175,000	-	\$ 0.01	\$ -
Forfeit	-	(1,400,000)	\$ -	\$ 0.06
Expired	(8,250,000)	(4,350,000)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
Outstanding as at end of period	44,325,000	19,400,000	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07
Exercisable as at end of period	44,325,000	19,400,000	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.07

Inputs for Measurement of Grant-Date Fair Values

The grant-date fair value of share-based payments, including any modifications, was measured based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility.

On April 18, 2016 the Company issued 33,175,000 options to directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company exercisable for a period of five years at an exercise price of \$0.01 per option. The options vested upon the date of grant. The fair value of the options were estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected volatility of 160%; expected dividend yield of 0%; risk-free interest rate of 0.77%; and expected life of 5 years. The options were valued at \$232,225. Expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of other comparable listed companies.

Range of exercise prices	Number of options outstanding		Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	
	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
\$0.010 to \$0.015	37,375,000	5,550,000	4.50	2.96
\$0.020 to \$0.020	-	120,000	-	2.36
\$0.030 to \$0.050	2,750,000	3,925,000	1.76	1.62
\$0.060 to \$0.075	4,200,000	5,130,000	0.76	1.26
\$0.110 to \$0.350	-	4,675,000	-	0.20
	44,325,000	19,400,000	4.01	1.57

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

17. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through operations				
Participating Interest	11	(187)	-	(1,206)
Finance costs	-	(187)	-	(1,206)
Net Finance Costs	\$ -	\$ 187	\$ -	\$ 1,206

18. RELATED PARTIES AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Related Party Balances and Transactions

Short-term employee benefits provided by the Company to key management personnel include salaries, consulting fees, directors' fees, statutory benefit contributions, paid annual vacation and paid sick leave as well as non-monetary benefits such as medical care. The Company's non-monetary benefit package for key management personnel is the same as that available to all full-time employees. In addition to short-term employee benefits, the Company may also issue shares as part of the Share Bonus Plan and the Stock Option Plan.

Balances and transactions with related parties as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 are shown in the following tables:

Six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 133	\$ 274
Share-based payments - options	148	-
	\$ 281	\$ 274

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$18,000 (six months ended June 30, 2015 \$9,000) by CFO Advantage Inc., a company controlled by Kyle Appleby, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. As at June 30, 2016, \$23,730 (December 31, 2015 - \$6,780) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$75,000 by Paul Jones, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. As at June 30, 2016, \$238,000 (December 31, 2015 - \$165,000) is owing and included accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Balances and Transactions with Victory Nickel and CBay under the Management Agreements

The Company shares management, administrative assistance and facilities with Victory Nickel and CBay pursuant to separate agreements. Management operates under the supervision of the respective board of directors of each respective company; there is only one common director of each of Victory Nickel and CBay being Mr. René Galipeau and Mr. Paul Jones, respectively. The management agreement for CBay commenced February 14, 2012 and is terminable by the Company upon 90 days' notice and by CBay upon 60 days' notice. Victory Nickel share resources and costs with Victory Nickel under a cost sharing arrangement.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(all tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, except common share and per share information)

19. COMPANY ENTITIES

Significant Subsidiaries and Jointly-controlled Entities

		June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
	Country of Incorporation		
Ownership Interest			
Lakeport Gold Corporation	Canada	100%	100%
CBay Minerals Inc.	<i>refer below</i>	7.5%	7.5%
Nuinsco Madencilik Sanaye Ticaret	Turkey	100%	100%
Nuinsco Exploration Inc.	BVI	70%	70%
Z-Gold Resources Limited (through Nuinsco Exploration Inc.)	Egypt	70%	70%
NuMENA Minerals Corp.	Canada	100%	100%

20. CONTINGENCY

CRA Reassessment

In March, 2011, the Company received notices of reassessment in the aggregate amount of approximately \$4,400,000 from the CRA related to transactions completed in 2006; this amount does not include interest and penalties which could be substantial. The Company filed notices of objection on May 19, 2011. On July 22, 2011, the Company filed a request for adjustment to correspondingly adjust its tax pools and losses, in the unlikely event that the Company's appeal is unsuccessful. On March 7, 2014, the Company received a notice of confirmation with respect to one entity whereby the CRA denied that entity's notice of objection and confirmed the reassessment. The Company has sought, and is following the advice of its tax counsel in this matter.

The appeal process could be lengthy and the Company believes that its position is correct and that it will prevail. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any liability with respect to this matter.

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 2, 2016 a cease trade order (the "Cease Trade Order") was issued by the Ontario Securities Commission due to the Company failing to file consolidated financial statements for its financial year ended December 31, 2015, and management's discussion and analysis for the period ended December 31, 2015, as required under Part 5 of National Instrument 51-102. Under the terms of the Cease Trade Order, all trading in the Company's securities had ceased. On August 5, 2016 the cease trade order was revoked.



NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

DATED AUGUST 26, 2016

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

The following discussion of the results of operations and financial condition of Nuinsco Resources Limited ("Nuinsco" or "the Company") prepared as of August 29, 2016 consolidates management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and factors reasonably expected to impact on future operations and results. This discussion is intended to supplement and complement the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 ("Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements") and the notes thereto which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Certain information and discussion included in this Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") constitutes forward-looking information. Readers are encouraged to refer to the cautionary notes contained in the section Forward-Looking Statements at the end of this MD&A.

Readers are also encouraged to consult the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 ("2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements"). The Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are available at www.sedar.com and at the Company's website www.nuinsco.ca. All amounts disclosed are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. All tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nuinsco is an exploration and development company with several decades of operations. It is focused on identifying, exploring and developing mineral investment opportunities worldwide. The Company currently has interests in projects prospective for gold, copper, phosphate, rare metals, niobium and uranium in Canada's provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario and Québec and in Turkey. Nuinsco owns a 7.5% interest in CBay Minerals Inc, a private company that has a dominant position in Québec's Chibougamau copper-gold mining camp with assets including a permitted mill and tailings facility, eight past-producing copper/gold mines, two partially-developed copper projects (Corner Bay and Devlin) and a 38,000 hectare ("ha") (96,000 acre) land position.

The Company has achieved positive results from its Prairie Lake project in Ontario and continues to manage CBay and its assets in the prolific Chibougamau mining camp in northern Québec on behalf of Nuinsco shareholders and Ocean Partners Investments Limited ("Ocean Partners"). As funding permits, exploration programs are planned to continue at the Diabase Peninsula uranium project in Saskatchewan and the Prairie Lake project where additional testing has been performed which has indicated that potentially several marketable products can be produced including a phosphate concentrate exceeding 30% P₂O₅. A diamond drill program conducted in Chibougamau during 2014 led to sufficient geological information being compiled to produce a mineral resource estimate on the Devlin copper deposit.

In addition to its property holdings, Nuinsco owns a limited participating interest in the net cash flows of Victory Nickel's frac sand business (the "Participating Interest").

Going Concern

The Company's Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. As at June 30, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$363,000 (December 31, 2015 – working capital deficiency of \$332,000). Working capital (deficiency) is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

The Company is subject to the risks and challenges experienced by other companies at a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to: continuing losses, dependence on key individuals, realization on its marketable securities as required and the ability to secure adequate financing or to complete corporate transactions to meet the minimum capital required to successfully complete its projects and fund other operating expenses. Advancing the Company's projects through exploration and development to the production stage will require significant financing. Given the current economic climate, the ability to raise funds has been and may continue to be difficult. Refer to the Risks and Uncertainties and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections of the MD&A for additional information.

None of the Company's projects are currently in commercial production and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon exploration results which have the potential for the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, the Company's ability to finance exploitation of its projects through debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding.

The Company presently has no specific plans in place to secure funding although management continues to hold discussions on securing financing or potential sale of assets. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining any financing or selling assets, or in accomplishing that on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain financing or otherwise improve liquidity, it will be unable to fund continuing operations and corporate administration costs. In an effort to preserve cash and property assets, effective June 29, 2015 the Company terminated the employment of most personnel. Paul Jones continues as CEO, in the capacity of a consultant, and oversees administration, maintenance of exploration projects and the ongoing initiatives to advance them. The Company has also retained a part-time CFO and a part-time administrator. Subject to available funding, the Company will engage other personnel as needed in order to continue to manage its affairs and obligations. Effective May 11, 2015, the Company voluntarily delisted its shares from the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Company intends to remain at its corporate office and maintain website, telephones and email communication with shareholders, subject to having sufficient funds. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing it will be required to curtail all of its operations and may be required to liquidate its assets.

These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

OUTLOOK

The past several years has seen very low levels of financing and activity in the mining and minerals sector and the Company continues to face severe challenges that stem from the prolonged period of difficult equity markets and lack of available risk capital. During 2015, the Company had been using sales of its equity position in Victory Nickel to fund its activities; however, the Company currently no material shares remaining in Victory Nickel and Nuinsco's ability to continue to fund operations so as to continue as a going concern has been seriously compromised.

The Company is uncertain on the timing of receiving any cash flow from the Participating Interest in net cash flows from frac sand production from Victory Nickel's frac sand production plant in Alberta, and is currently trying to obtain additional funding to bridge the gap between the Company's existing financial resources and commencement of cash flows from the Participating Interest (if it were to commence). Victory Nickel has announced that it has experienced a decline in demand, and downward pressure on pricing, for its frac sand products due to the rapid decline in oil price that began in 2014 and continues in 2016 and resulting drop in drilling activity. This has been assumed to further delay the receipt of anticipated cash flows by the Company and has been factored in to the Company's expectations.

As at December 31, 2015, all projects were written-down due not to management's opinion of the merits of the Company's properties and equity investments, but rather due to the challenging conditions that currently prevail in the market for financing junior mineral exploration companies and the interpretation of accounting rules that are currently in force. As a result of market challenges, the valuation of resource properties does not reflect reasonable, or even typical, valuations. The cost to complete property valuations which would satisfy IFRS rules was prohibitive. Therefore, management chose to write down the properties rather than incur the valuation cost. Management intends to work hard to create value for its shareholders from the Company's existing projects as well as in any yet-to-be acquired assets and revisit the unreasonably low financial statement valuations with the intent of writing the value of the assets back-up at such time as a measure of certainty returns to the market.

Prairie Lake

At Prairie Lake the Company continues to evaluate the potential for producing concentrates containing a number of minerals – including those containing phosphorus, rare earth elements (“REE”), niobium and other marketable substances. With continued study and interpretation the Company will develop a greater understanding of the technical and economic viability of the Prairie Lake project. The sheer size of the project with a current Exploration Target of between 515 and 630 million tonnes of mineralization coupled with the excellent logistics and ease of production all speak to its potential.

Further, Prairie Lake has the potential to produce a number of minerals for industries which are forecast to require substantially increasing supply over the coming years – high-tech and “green” industries that require the rare earth minerals and niobium to fabricate the products of tomorrow. Prairie Lake could also potentially be a very significant source of phosphorus – an element with important agricultural and industrial applications. The use of phosphorus in agriculture is vital in sustaining crop yields to supply an increasing population. Other compounds with industrial applications are also being examined for economic viability. The abundance and diversity of minerals in the rocks that comprise the Prairie Lake Complex provides broad scope for potential exploitation – the Company continues to evaluate the options to determine those elements and minerals that provide the greatest economic potential.

Diabase Peninsula

The work conducted by Nuinsco at the Diabase Peninsula property to date has developed a progressively more detailed picture of the mineralization occurring in the rocks underlying the property. The result is a model that has identified a widespread uranium mineralizing event with the potential for discovery of economic grade uranium mineralization. Diabase Peninsula is an excellent uranium project that has demonstrated results comparable with those found near to uranium deposits elsewhere in the Athabasca Basin which is the world's premier uranium-bearing terrane.

The coincidence of structural elements, alteration and indicator mineralization and the presence of widespread, strongly anomalous, uranium mineralization all point to the Diabase Peninsula project being in the right place with regard to the potential for discovery of economic grade uranium mineralization. Continued exploration is necessary to further develop and evaluate the targets. This we will endeavour to do through whatever means possible while responsibly preserving the Company's treasury.

Chibougamau

In 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement with CBay to make expenditures on its Portage and Corner Bay properties in exchange for an undivided interest in each property as follows: \$300,000 incurred on Portage up to December 31, 2012 earns a 30% undivided interest with the option to incur up to an additional \$500,000 in \$100,000 increments each earning a 5% additional undivided interest; \$1,000,000 in expenditures incurred on Corner Bay in \$250,000 increments each earning a 5% undivided interest in the property. In the second quarter of 2013, the option agreement was amended to allow the Company to more freely determine on which properties the expenditure commitments may be made. Aggregate expenditures incurred on the Chibougamau camp amounted to \$1,024,000 when Nuinsco exercised its rights under the option agreement in December (\$440,000 was expended in 2012). Pursuant to the option agreement, Nuinsco acquired interests in the Chibougamau camp aggregating that amount; subsequently, an additional \$20,000 was spent and written off to Writedown of exploration and evaluation projects in the consolidated statement of operations in 2013.

Nuinsco used a significant piece of its equity position in CBay Minerals Inc. to extinguish \$2.6 million in debt and accrued interest – management considers this to have been a prudent course of action in the current market environment. Nuinsco retains a 7.5% interest in CBay and continues to manage the operation on behalf of Nuinsco shareholders, Ocean Partners and CBay. The reduced interest held by the Company continues to be valuable when one considers that the Chibougamau assets range from exploration through development projects, some with near-term production potential. The plan remains to develop projects which have already seen considerable capital investment that could result in a condensed timeline to production utilizing the existing mill and concentrator at Copper Rand that alone would require a substantial capital investment were they to be built new. CBay continues to seek funding for this endeavour.

Due to the significance of the numbers, it is worth reiterating from previous Outlooks that the Chibougamau mining camp's Lac Doré Complex has produced 1.6 billion pounds of copper and 3.2 million ounces of gold over 60 years from 18 past-producing mines. CBay currently owns eight past-producers in its 38,000 ha land package covering much of the core of the camp; combined they comprise 75% of total copper and gold production from the Lac Doré Complex. CBay also owns two partially-developed copper deposits with current resource estimates: Corner Bay, Devlin. Zones of copper and gold mineralization are known from previous work on the Company's properties and remain to be further defined. CBay also owns a 2,700 tpd mill and concentrator, and nearby tailings impoundment that is permitted for production. These production assets alone provide an enormous advantage to the Company as the cost to develop them from scratch would run to tens of millions of dollars or more and take years to permit and build.

Turkey

Nuinsco made application to extend the Berta licence in 2014. The Company continues to believe that the great expanse of copper mineralized rock occurring at surface at Berta as well as the long intersections of anomalous copper mineralization in drill holes speaks to the prospectivity of the project. The Company continues to review options with regard to the project and believes that the Berta project and the region remain very prospective. However, the delays to permitting that have been ongoing for several years still continue and this is having an impact upon the Company's ability to manage the project.

Egypt

The Company maintains ownership in Z-Gold Resources ("Z-Gold") through ownership in Nuinsco Exploration Inc. Z-Gold is an Egyptian based mineral exploration and development company that has in the past been active exploring for gold on two concession areas in south-central Egypt. Z-Gold will evaluate new opportunities as they arise with the intent of conducting exploration. Egypt remains relatively underexplored and has very good potential for mineral discoveries with the application of risk capital and modern exploration techniques.

The Company has not done any significant work on its projects during 2015. Any future work is dependent on additional financings.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015

For the three and six months ended June, 2016, the Company had a net loss of \$294,000 and \$408,000, compared with a net loss of \$396,000 and \$1,660,000 per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

The decrease in loss is attributed to the following changes for the three months ended June 30:

- *A reduction in general and administrative expenses of \$154,000*
- *An increase in share based payments of \$232,000*
- *A reduction in finance costs of \$187,000*

The decrease in loss is attributed to the following changes for the six months ended June 30:

- *A reduction in general and administrative expenses of \$231,000*
- *An increase in share based payments of \$232,000*
- *A reduction in finance costs of \$1,206,000*

The decrease in general administrative is due to less funds available compared to the comparative period and a therefore a decrease in activity. As such, all administrative expense categories decreased compared to the prior period. The more notable items that attributed to the decrease are as follows:

- A reduction in rent, as the Company subleased more of its office space.
- A reduction in salaries as the Company reduced the size of its staff.
- A reduction in regulatory costs as the Company delisted in May 2015,

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company issued a total of 33,175,000 (2015 – nil) stock options. A total of \$232,000 (2015 - \$nil) was expensed with respect to that portion of the options vesting during the period. The stock option expense does not affect the cash resources of the Company. The timing of this expense is subject to the date of issue and vesting terms of the options. The values of the options are derived using the Black Scholes option pricing model in which subjective assumptions are used.

Pre-exploration write-offs of \$nil were incurred in 2016, compared with \$44,000 during 2015. Pre-exploration costs relate to expenses incurred on evaluating projects that are not owned by the Company. Due to the limited cash resources of the Company, there were fewer funds allocated to evaluating new projects.

Finance costs represent the decrease in the fair value of the participating interest in the Victory Nickel project. As at December 31, 2015, the Company wrote down the asset to nil due to the uncertainty over the project. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there was no change to this uncertainty and, as such, no fair value adjustment was recorded. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, a \$187,000 1,206,000 fair value adjustment was recorded.

Other comprehensive loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 of \$138,000 and \$512,000 was the result of a decrease in the change in market value of the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI"). There was no such charge during 2016.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Selected financial information for each of the last ten quarters ended is as follows:

<u>Fiscal year 2016</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>
Net finance (costs) income	\$ -	\$ -
Net loss	\$ (294)	\$ (114)
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (294)	\$ (114)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

<u>Fiscal year 2015</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>
Net finance (costs) income	\$ (2,862)	\$ (51)	\$ (187)	\$ (1,019)
Net loss	\$ (16,697)	\$ (92)	\$ (396)	\$ (1,264)
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (16,696)	\$ (9)	\$ (534)	\$ (1,638)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

<u>Fiscal year 2014</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>
Net finance (costs) income	\$ (1,172)	\$ (615)	\$ (176)	\$ 666
Net (loss) income	\$ (5,124)	\$ (894)	\$ (618)	\$ 295
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (6,158)	\$ (1,468)	\$ (601)	\$ 1,624
(Loss) earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00

Variations in the quarterly results of operations are largely a function of the timing of property and other writedowns, gains on sales of properties, income tax recoveries, the recording of amortization of flow-through premiums and the recognition of gains on derivatives or other fair value changes recognized through operations. Variations in comprehensive income are primarily a function of the changes in the fair values of the Company's marketable securities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$363,000 (December 31, 2015 – working capital of \$332,000); being defined as current assets less current liabilities. The decrease was mainly attributed to cash used in operations.

The Company had a decrease of cash and cash equivalents of \$33,000 during Q1 2016. This compares with an increase in cash of \$10,000 during Q1 2015. Cash used in operations decreased to \$33,000 from \$379,000 in 2015.

Investing activities in Q1 2016 of \$nil, compared to \$389,000 in Q1 2015. In Q1 2015, the Company generated cash proceeds of \$435,000 from the sale of marketable securities, compared with \$nil in Q1 2016. The Company also incurred cash outflows of \$46,000 on exploration and evaluation ("E&E") projects compared with \$nil on E&E projects during Q1 2016.

There was no cash from financing activities in during Q1 2016 or Q1 2015. The nature of the financing in each period is indicative of the challenges being experienced in securing equity financing in the difficult markets. There were no equity financings in either period.

The transactions described above resulted in a decrease in cash of \$33,000 and a balance of cash and cash equivalents of \$nil.

The table below summarizes Nuinsco's contractual commitments as at the date of this MD&A.

Table of Contractual Commitments

	Due Date		
Diabase extended option payment	Within one year	\$	100
	One to two years	\$	100
	Two to three years	\$	50
	September 2, 2017	\$	629
Operating lease - premises	Refer to Note 13 in the 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements		

As described above, management is continuing to actively pursue additional ways to realize on the potential of its assets or secure financing in order to continue to provide funds for operations in light of the current difficult economic circumstances. Flow-through financings do not provide the funding necessary to meet corporate or foreign expenditures which do not qualify for flow-through eligibility. Cash received from the Company's options as well as from sales of marketable securities are "hard" dollars and can be utilized without restriction; however, none of the options are "in-the-money".

The Company presently has no specific options in place to secure funding although management continues to hold discussions on securing financing or potential sale of assets. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining any form of financing on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain financing or otherwise improve liquidity, then the Company's treasury will be depleted and it will be unable to fund continuing operations and corporate administration costs.

If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail all of its operations and may be required to liquidate its assets under a formal process. Failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would differ from the going concern basis.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Paul Jones, CEO and director of the Company, is a "qualified person" as defined under NI-43-101, and he has supervised the preparation, and has approved, the information relating to the material mineral projects of the Company described herein.

A synopsis of the Company's properties follows; complete details of the mineral properties are available on the Company's website at www.nuinsco.ca.

URANIUM AND RARE METALS

Diabase Peninsula Property, Saskatchewan

Nuinsco's Diabase Peninsula uranium project is located 150km northwest of La Ronge, Saskatchewan within the south-central Athabasca Basin - the region and geological feature that hosts the world's richest uranium mines. The 21,900ha Diabase Peninsula property extends from the southern limit of the basin 35km north-easterly, atop a graphite-bearing conductive "basement" horizon beneath the basin-filling sandstones, intertwined with the sub-parallel terrane-bounding major deformation structure - the Cable Bay Shear Zone - considered to be an important potential host structure for uranium mineralization in this part of the Athabasca Basin.

No additional field work has been conducted on the project during 2016. The claims are all in good standing and have sufficient assessment credit to remain so for a number of years. The Company will continue cost effective ways to evaluate the project and will mount work programs as necessary. All work on the project is dependent on future funding.

Prairie Lake Property, Ontario

Prairie Lake, located near Marathon, Ontario, is a multi-commodity deposit containing phosphorus (P), niobium (Nb) tantalum (Ta), uranium, REEs and other elements and compounds of economic interest. The Prairie Lake property is owned 100% by the Company, is royalty-free and the mining-land tenure is secure for decades to come.

No additional field work has been conducted on the project during 2016. All work on the project is dependent on future funding.

GOLD AND COPPER

Chibougamau Camp, Québec

With the acquisition of substantially all of the remaining secured debt of Campbell by Nuinsco and Ocean Partners, the Company and Ocean Partners, through a jointly-owned company, CBay Minerals Inc., made a proposal to the courts to realize on its security and gain ownership of the former Campbell assets in the Chibougamau mining camp. The Québec Superior Court approved the proposal and, effective October 25, 2011, ownership of the assets was transferred to CBay. As described above, on December 18, 2014, Nuinsco extinguished its debt plus accrued interest of approximately \$2.6 million with CBay shares - consequently, Nuinsco now holds a 7.5% interest in CBay.

The Chibougamau assets represent a very substantial presence in a mining camp which has produced 1.6 billion pounds of copper and 3.2 million ounces of gold from 18 past-producing mines on the Lac Doré complex alone. Eight past-producers are located on CBay-held property on the Lac Doré complex that hold significant potential to provide additional resources when exploration and development programs are undertaken. Also owned are two partially-developed copper projects (Corner Bay), a permitted 2,722 tpd mill and tailings facility and in excess of 96,000 acres (38,000ha) of highly-prospective exploration property.

Turkish Property - Berta

The Berta copper project is located in north-eastern Turkey. Berta was originally a 50:50 joint venture with one of the commodity business units within Glencore. Exploration began at Berta in 2004.

Nuinsco continues to examine the options with regard to additional work on the property - the challenges in Turkey with regard to timely granting of permits to allow work programs to be planned and conducted persist. Accordingly, despite other operators' feelings that these challenges are not insurmountable, Nuinsco decided to value Berta at \$nil commencing December 31, 2013; aggregate writedowns to December 31, 2014 are \$1,196,000. The Company will continue to monitor circumstances in Turkey and will revalue its investment in Berta should that be warranted in future. The Company continues to believe that the Berta project and the region remain very prospective and are considering the possibility of partnering on the project going forward.

IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS UPDATE

The Company performed a detailed impairment analysis on each of its E&E projects as at December 31, 2015. As at December 31, 2015, all projects were written down due to the lack of funding of the Company and related uncertainty as to future spending on the properties. IFRS requires a write-down of the carrying value of assets to the net recoverable amount. Given the current market uncertainties, the valuation of resources properties is difficult and management cannot reliably estimate any recoverable amount. As a result the Company has chosen to write down the value of the property assets. The Company will revisit the valuation of these assets at the end of every reporting period and will recognize a recovery if the fair value of these assets can be reliably determined.

The Company also monitors the value of the Participating Interest on an ongoing basis. In light of uncertainty over the timing of the payments and the current depressed state of the oil and gas industry, the Company wrote down the valuation of the Participating Interest to nil.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include determining the carrying value of investments and E&E projects, assessing the impairment and classification of long-lived assets including the interest in CBay Minerals, assessing the allocation of assets into their components, the fair value of the Participating Interest and the valuation of share-based payments and warrants, assessing the value of deferred income tax assets and the disclosure of contingencies and going concern matters. These estimates involve considerable judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

For a complete list of the significant accounting policies as well as information concerning the use of estimates, judgements and measurement uncertainty, reference should be made to Notes 2 and 3 to the Company's 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company's financial statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption.

The recorded value of the Company's E&E projects is based on historic costs that are expected to be recovered in the underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties and there is always the potential for a material adjustment to the value assigned to these assets.

The fair value of the share-based payments, until exercise, is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the expected life of the option/warrant, expected volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option/warrant.

The Company has determined that it is not probable that it will generate returns sufficient to utilize its taxable losses prior to their expiry. This is a significant judgement that, dependent upon future events, may turn out to be incorrect.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") have been adopted in the Company's 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 3 to the 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements include any new accounting policies – there have been none implemented to date.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Since the issuance of the Company's 2015 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued no new and revised standards and interpretations which are applicable to the Company or which have caused changes to its accounting policies. Refer to Note 3 to those

statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and exercises this responsibility principally through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, which is comprised of directors, none of whom are employees or officers of the Company, meets with management to review the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements to satisfy itself that management is properly discharging its responsibilities to the directors who approve the financial statements. The Board of Directors has also appointed compensation and corporate governance and nominating committees composed of non-executive directors.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH VICTORY NICKEL AND CBAY

Related Party Balances and Transactions

Short-term employee benefits provided by the Company to key management personnel include salaries, consulting fees, directors' fees, statutory benefit contributions, paid annual vacation and paid sick leave as well as non-monetary benefits such as medical care. The Company's non-monetary benefit package for key management personnel is the same as that available to all full-time employees. In addition to short-term employee benefits, the Company may also issue shares as part of the Share Bonus Plan and the Stock Option Plan.

Balances and transactions with related parties as at and for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 are shown in the following table:

Six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 133	\$ 274
Share-based payments - options	148	-
	\$ 281	\$ 274

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$18,000 (six months ended June 30, 2015 \$9,000) by CFO Advantage Inc., a company controlled by Kyle Appleby, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. As at June 30, 2016, \$23,730 (December 31, 2015 - \$6,780) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$75,000 by Paul Jones, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. As at June 30, 2016, \$238,000 (December 31, 2015 - \$165,000) is owing and included accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Balances and Transactions with Victory Nickel and CBay under the Management Agreements

The Company shares management, administrative assistance and facilities with Victory Nickel and CBay pursuant to separate agreements. Management operates under the supervision of the respective board of directors of each respective company; there is only one common director of each of Victory Nickel and CBay being Mr. René Galipeau, and Mr. Paul Jones, respectively. The management agreement for CBay commenced February 14, 2012 and is terminable by the Company upon 90 days' notice and by CBay upon 60 days' notice. Victory Nickel share resources and costs with Victory Nickel under a cost sharing arrangement.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at August 29, 2016, the Company had 295,525,745 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, there were 44,325,000 stock options outstanding.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no additional developments not already discussed elsewhere in this MD&A.

CONTINGENCY

CRA Reassessment

In March, 2011, the Company received notices of reassessment in the aggregate amount of approximately \$4,400,000 from the CRA related to transactions completed in 2006; this amount does not include interest and penalties which could be substantial. The Company filed notices of objection on May 19, 2011. On July 22, 2011, the Company filed a request for adjustment to correspondingly adjust its tax pools and losses, in the unlikely event that the Company's appeal is

unsuccessful. On March 7, 2014, the Company received a notice of confirmation with respect to one entity whereby the CRA denied that entity's notice of objection and confirmed the reassessment. The Company has sought, and is following the advice of its tax counsel in this matter.

The appeal process could be lengthy and the Company believes that its position is correct and that it will prevail. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any liability with respect to this matter.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The exploration and development of natural resources are speculative activities that involve a high degree of financial risk. The risk factors which should be taken into account in assessing Nuinsco's activities and an investment in its securities include, but are not necessarily limited to, those set out below.

The relative significance of each risk described below will vary as a function of several factors including, but not limited to, the state of the economy, the stage of Nuinsco's projects, the availability of financing on acceptable terms and other matters.

Any one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the value of any investment in Nuinsco and the business, financial condition or operating results or prospects of Nuinsco and should be taken into account in assessing Nuinsco's activities.

Areas of Investment Risk

Investors should be aware that the Company voluntarily delisted its common shares from the TSX and that there is currently no liquid market for the Company's common shares. Investors may therefore not recover their original investment.

The price of the Company's common shares may not reflect the underlying value of Nuinsco's net assets. The price at which investors may dispose of their securities may be influenced by a number of factors, some of which may pertain to Nuinsco and others of which are extraneous. On any disposal of their common shares, investors may realize less than the original amount invested.

Financing and Going Concern

The liquidity position of Nuinsco is extremely restricted and the continued operation of the Company depends upon the ability to obtain financing through the sale of assets including project interests or other means. Generally, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing or achieving other means of securing liquidity on a timely basis or on acceptable terms.

If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail activities and may be required to liquidate its assets. Failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis which would likely differ significantly from the going concern basis. Ongoing exploration and development of the Company's properties will require substantial additional capital investment. Failure to secure additional financing, and/or secure other funds from asset sales, would result in delaying or infinite postponement of development of these properties. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available or that, if available, will be on terms favourable or acceptable to the Company.

Loss of Participating Interest

The Company holds an unsecured participating interest in the cash flows generated from the sale of frac sand (the "Participating Interest") as described in the Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Presently, the Company is uncertain as to when it may receive any cash flows from the Participating Interest. There can be no assurance that Victory Nickel will be able to restructure all of its debt and/or recapitalize and there is no certainty as to what steps the lenders may take in light of these defaults. As a result, the possibility exists that Nuinsco may lose its Participating Interest and any potential value associated therewith.

Industry Risks

Speculative Nature of Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that Nuinsco's results will be successful. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into economically-viable operating mines. Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of Nuinsco's management, level of geological and technical expertise, the quality of land available for exploration and other factors. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling to determine the optimal extraction method for the ore and the metallurgical process to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and

processing facilities. It is possible that even preliminary due diligence will show adverse results, leading to the abandonment of projects. It is impossible to ensure that preliminary feasibility studies or full feasibility studies, on Nuinsco's projects or the current or proposed exploration programs on any of the properties in which Nuinsco has exploration rights will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. As a result of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that Nuinsco's exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves. Furthermore, Nuinsco cannot give any assurance that its current and future exploration activities will result in the discovery of mineral deposits containing mineral reserves.

Evaluation and Development Projects

In general, evaluation and development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash operating costs. For evaluation and development projects such as those projects that Nuinsco has an interest in, estimates of proven and probable reserves are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. This information is used to calculate estimates of the capital cost, cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates, comparable facility and equipment operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. In addition, there remains to be undertaken certain feasibility and development preparation work on the projects that could adversely impact estimates of capital and operating costs required for the development of the projects. Costs necessary to develop the projects could be significant and will have a direct impact on the economic evaluation of the projects. As a result, it is possible that the actual capital cost, cash operating costs and economic returns of the projects may differ from those currently estimated.

Competition

The mineral exploration business is highly competitive in all of its phases. Nuinsco competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Nuinsco, in the search for and acquisition of exploration and development rights on attractive mineral properties. Nuinsco's ability to acquire exploration and development rights in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop the properties on which it currently has exploration and development rights, but also on its ability to select and acquire exploration and development rights on other suitable properties. There is no assurance that Nuinsco will compete successfully in acquiring exploration and development rights on such other properties.

Operational Risks

Limited History of Operations

Nuinsco has a limited history of earnings and limited financial resources. Nuinsco currently has no operating mines and its ultimate success will depend on its ability to generate cash flow from active mining operations in the future, as well as its ability to access capital markets for its development requirements.

Development Targets, Permitting and Operational Delays

There can be no assurance that Nuinsco will be able to complete the planned development of the projects on time or on budget due to, among other things, delays in receiving required consents, permits and registrations, the delivery and installation of plant and equipment and cost overruns, or that the current personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support Nuinsco's operations. Any failure to meet development targets or other operational delays or inadequacies could have a material adverse effect.

Resources and Reserves

Figures relating to mineral resources and mineral reserves are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated level of recovery and/or grades of mineral reserves or mineral resources will be realized. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to ore reserves and resources, such as the need for orderly development of an ore body or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Title Risks

Nuinsco's ability to hold various mineral rights require licences, permits and authorizations and, in some cases, renewals of existing licences, permits and authorizations from various governmental and quasi-governmental authorities. Management believes that Nuinsco currently holds or has applied for all necessary licences, permits and authorizations to carry on the activities which Nuinsco is currently conducting and to hold the mineral rights Nuinsco currently holds under applicable laws and regulations in effect at the present time. Management also believes that Nuinsco is complying in all material respects with the terms of such licences, permits and authorizations. However, Nuinsco's ability to obtain, sustain or renew such licences, permits and authorizations on acceptable terms is subject to changes in regulations and policies and to the discretion of the applicable governmental and quasi-governmental bodies.

Insurance Risk

Nuinsco faces all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to the exploration of precious and base metals, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all such damage caused. Nuinsco's activities may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which Nuinsco has interests; not all such risks are insurable.

Financial and Investment Risks

Substantial Capital Requirements

Nuinsco will have to make substantial capital expenditures for the development of and to achieve production from the projects. There can be no assurance that any debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Nuinsco. Moreover, future activities may require Nuinsco to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of Nuinsco to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Flow-through financing cannot be used to fund the Company's corporate costs or foreign projects.

Market Perception

Market perception of junior exploration, development and mining companies may continue to shift such that these companies are viewed even less favourably. This factor could impact the value of investors' holdings and Nuinsco's ability to raise further funds by issue of additional securities or debt.

Metal and Mineral Prices

There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of such product. Metal prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond Nuinsco's control – including factors which are influenced by worldwide circumstances. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of precious and base metals and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in precious and base metal prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The prices of precious and base metals have historically fluctuated widely and future price declines could cause commercial production to be uneconomical and such fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on Nuinsco's business, financial condition and prospects. Given the stage of development of Nuinsco's projects, the above factors have had no material impact on present operations but are considered in evaluating the impairment of long-lived assets.

Regulatory Risks

Government Regulation

Existing and possible future environmental and social impact legislation, regulations and actions, including the regulation of air and water quality, mining reclamation, solid and hazardous waste handling and disposal, the promotion of occupational health and safety, the protection of wildlife and ecological systems and the protection of the societies and communities of indigenous peoples, could cause significant expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the Company's activities, the extent of which cannot be predicted and which may well be beyond Nuinsco's capacity to fund. Environmental laws are becoming more actively enforced. Environmental and social impact studies may be required for some operations and significant fines and clean-up responsibilities may be assessed for companies causing damage to the environment in the course of their activities.

Economic, Political, Judicial, Administrative, Taxation or Other Regulatory Factors

Nuinsco may be adversely affected by changes in economic, political, judicial, administrative, taxation or other regulatory factors in the areas in which Nuinsco does or will operate and holds its interests, as well as unforeseen matters. As referred to above, the Company has received notices of reassessment from the CRA as well as a notice of confirmation and is in the process of defending what it and its advisors believe to have been a correct filing position.

Other Risks

Environmental and Health Risks

The Company has no significant exposure to environmental or health risks, although this will change should any of the Company's projects approach production (a normal characteristic of mineral industry projects).

Key Personnel

Nuinsco relies on a limited number of key consultants and there is no assurance that Nuinsco will be able to retain such key consultants or other senior management. The loss of one or more of such key consultants or members of senior management, if not replaced, could have a material adverse effect on Nuinsco's business, financial condition and prospects. Directors and management have previously accepted deferrals of remuneration in order to assist the Company through the economic turmoil; however, this potentially adds to the risk of losing experienced personnel.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of Nuinsco's directors and officers are also directors and officers of other natural resource companies. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers relating to Nuinsco will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with Nuinsco and such other companies.

Foreign Operations

In 2004, the Company initiated exploration work in Turkey. While the Company believes that the risks associated with operating in Turkey are very acceptable, most investors would attribute a higher degree of risk to operating in Turkey as compared with operating in Canada. While the Company has terminated its activity in Sudan and Egypt and has reduced activity in Turkey, it remains open to appropriate opportunities in the Middle East North Africa ("MENA") region and elsewhere.

Nuinsco's investments in foreign countries carry certain risks associated with different political, business, social and economic environments. The ability to carry on business in any country can be affected by possible political or economic instability in that country. Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude may adversely affect private business. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Should the respective government later seek to control any aspect of production, distribution or pricing of gold or precious metals, Nuinsco runs the risk that, at any time, its operations may be terminated for failure to comply with any permit, rule or regulation; or that its operations may prove to be unprofitable if the costs of compliance with such governmental regulations prove to be excessive.

There is a risk that the necessary permits, consents, authorizations and agreements to implement planned exploration, project development or mining may not be obtained under conditions, or within time frames, that make such plans economic, that applicable laws, regulations or the governing authorities will change or that such changes will result in additional material expenditures or time delays.

As with Canadian projects, the acquisition and retention of title to mineral rights is a detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral resource claims may be disputed or challenged. Nuinsco's right to explore for, mine, produce and sell metals will be based on the respective governing agreement. Should Nuinsco's rights under any agreement not be honoured or be unenforceable for any reason, or if any material term of the agreements is unilaterally changed or not honoured, including any boundaries of properties, Nuinsco's ability to explore and produce metals in the future would be materially and adversely affected.

Nuinsco regularly and routinely considers the risks inherent in foreign jurisdictions and weighs such risks when evaluating continued, enhanced, reduced or renewed involvement in foreign projects. The Company considered that the protracted permitting delays in Turkey were significant enough to warrant a writedown of its Berta project effective December 31, 2013 with continued writedowns to December 31, 2014.

Investments and Other Agreements with Resource Companies

In addition, Nuinsco makes, from time to time, investments in the common shares of publicly-traded companies in the junior natural resources sector or may enter into option or other agreements therewith. These companies are subject to similar risks and uncertainties as is Nuinsco, and Nuinsco's investments in and agreements with these companies are subject to similar areas of risk as noted above. Nuinsco seeks to manage its exposure by ensuring that appropriate recourse is included in such agreements upon the counterparty's failure to meet contractual obligations.

Nuinsco, through the limited Participating Interest in cash flows, and its investment in Victory Nickel, has indirect exposure to the frac sand industry which experienced a significant downturn with the decline in oil price in the fourth quarter of 2014. There can be no assurance that frac sand demand and pricing will return to previous levels, leaving the value of the Company's investment in Victory Nickel in doubt.

Summary

The future success of the Company is subject to a number of risk factors that are common to the junior natural resources sector as well as those specific to the Company. Currently, the most significant risk is the ability of the Company to meet its cash obligations as they come due as the Company currently has very limited funds. Other risks include obtaining necessary financing under acceptable terms or finding strategic partners to fund expenditure commitments as they fall due, the extent to which it can outline natural resources on its properties and establish the economic viability of developing those properties and the political, economic and legislative stability of the territories in which the Company's interests are located. Furthermore, the development of any natural resource interest may take years to complete and the resulting income, if any, from the sale of any natural resources produced by the Company is largely dependent upon factors that are beyond its control, such as costs of development, operating costs and the market value of the end product. Such risks are likely to be more extensive in foreign jurisdictions.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Information: This MD&A contains forward-looking information. All statements, other than statements of historic fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, statements regarding estimates, working capital, ability to maintain operations and/or assumptions in respect of production, revenue, cash flow, financing, the probability of cash flows from the Participating Interest in Victory Nickel's frac sand business, costs, economic return, net present value, mine life and financial models, mineral resource estimates, potential mineralization, potential mineral resources, timing of possible production and the Company's development plans and objectives) constitute forward-looking information. This forward-looking information reflects the current expectations or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. Forward-looking information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking information, and even if such actual results are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on the Company.

Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things: uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the immediate future to permit the Company to continue to operate; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, production estimates and estimated economic return; the possibility that actual circumstances will differ from estimates and assumptions; uncertainty of amount and timing of cash flows from the limited Participating Interest in Victory Nickel's frac sand business; failure to establish estimated mineral resources; fluctuations in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; inflation; recoveries being less than those indicated by the testwork carried out to date (there can be no assurance that recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large tests under on-site conditions or during production); changes in equity or debt markets; operating performance of facilities; environmental and safety risks; delays in obtaining or failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; unavailability of plant, equipment or labour; inability to retain key management and personnel; changes to regulations or policies affecting the Company's activities; the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data; and the other risks disclosed under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" and elsewhere. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking information are reasonable, forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such information due to the inherent uncertainty therein.