STRATABOUND MINERALS CORP.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NOVEMBER 28, 2016

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2015 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Description of Business

Incorporated in March 1986, Stratabound is in the business of mineral exploration and evaluation, currently with base metal, silver and gold properties in New Brunswick. Stratabound's 2014 through 2016 activities were focused on maintenance and, to a lesser extent, exploration of its mineral properties.

Overview

Recent Developments

Share Consolidation and Private Placement

On October 13, 2016 the Company completed a share consolidation, with one new share being issued for every three old shares. This consolidation was approved by the Company's shareholders at the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2016.

On October 14, 2016 the Company completed a $100,000 private placement at a price of $0.05 per unit, issuing 2,000,000 post-consolidation common shares and 1,000,000 post-consolidation common share purchase warrants, each warrant exercisable at $0.075 for 24 months expiring October 14, 2018. As a result of the share consolidation and the private placement, the Company's shares outstanding as of the date of this MD&A are 145,851,539 (160,591,739 on a fully diluted basis).

Business Combination with Silver Stream Mining Corp.

On May 16, 2016 the TSX Venture Exchange gave final approval to the combination of Stratabound with Silver Stream Mining Corp. ("Silver Stream") through the Company's acquisition of Silver Stream's outstanding shares in a merger of Silver Stream into Stratabound Minerals (Nevada) Inc., a newly formed subsidiary of the Company.

The Company completed the transaction on May 17, 2016 by issuing 313,392,422 common shares to the Silver Stream shareholders, at an exchange ratio of two Stratabound shares for each Silver Stream share. Following the issuance of these shares and the issuance of 10,200,000 common shares to complete a "shares for debt" transaction as described below, the Company had 431,555,033 common shares outstanding (fully diluted 472,775,633). Because of the number of shares issued to the Silver Stream shareholders, the Company's auditor has determined that reverse takeover accounting should apply to the transaction, and that for accounting purposes Silver Stream should be regarded as the acquiror and Stratabound should be regarded as the acquiree.

As a result of the shares issued to complete the business combination, the shares for debt transaction and the private placement completed October 14, 2016, the Company now has the following major shareholders: William Bell, 15.7%; Robert Morrison, 12.2%; and Gary Hauber, 8.8%. In addition, management and directors hold 18.7% of the Company's outstanding shares.

During the period from the signing of the Letter of Intent between Stratabound and Silver Stream on May 19, 2015 and the completion of the business combination, by agreement of the parties, Margaret Kent, Terrence Byberg and Richard Meschke of Silver Stream assisted Stratabound in the management of many of Stratabound's critical issues, including those associated with the CNE mine and financial management of the Company, including obtaining revocations of the Company's cease trade orders. In addition, the Silver Stream staff, together with Company Interim CEO and Director, Michael Page, have been working to explore project acquisition and growth opportunities to carry out the mandate of the two companies' boards of directors to acquire and develop a "keystone" project. As there was no cash compensation paid, these four individuals were each awarded 8,000,000 shares of Silver Stream (equal to 5,333,333 post-combination, post-consolidation shares in Stratabound) in recognition of their efforts.

As part of the business combination transaction, Margaret Kent has become the chairman of the Company; Terrence Byberg has been appointed President and CEO; Mike Page has been named Vice President, Exploration; and Richard Meschke has been named CFO. Directors of Stratabound following completion of the combination and as elected at the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2006 are Michael Page, FAusIMM; Terrence Byberg; Margaret Kent; R. Michael Robb, P.E. and Peter Calder, P.Eng.

Consistent with the business plan established for the combined company, Stratabound has been actively looking for a "keystone" advanced development project, near-term production project or producing mine. The future focus of the Company will not be on acquiring additional grass roots exploration properties. The business plan also includes: (1) evaluation of the exploration properties now held by each of Stratabound and Silver Stream; (2) completion of the water sampling/monitoring and remaining reclamation obligations at the CNE mine site; and (3) payment of the fines assessed for the environmental violations at the CNE mine. Initial funding for the combined company consisted of $250,000 in loans from Stratabound's majority shareholder, which funds supported the combined company through the third quarter of 2016 as planned. The recent private placement is indicative of the ongoing financial support from our major investors.

Shares for Debt Transaction with Major Creditor

On May 16, 2016 the TSX Venture Exchange gave final approval for a "shares for debt" transaction with Bellport Resources Ltd. (William Bell) to convert the amounts owed to Bellport, together with interest thereon, to equity at $0.02 per share. Such amounts owing approximated $204,000, and the Company issued 10,200,000 common shares in order to complete the transaction. Note that the deemed price and the number of shares differ from the discussion in the December 31, 2015 MD&A, as the Exchange allowed a lower deemed price consistent with the desires of the Company.

Cease Trade Order, Revocation and Reinstatement of Trading

A cease-trade order halting the trading in the common shares of Stratabound was issued on May 6, 2015 by the Alberta Securities Commission for failure to file the Company's December 31, 2014 audited financial statements and was followed by a similar order from the British Columbia Securities Commission. These statements, and the accompanying Management's Discussion & Analysis, were filed on September 15, 2015 along with the interim reports as of March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2015. On November 27, 2015 the Company received notice of revocation of the cease trade orders by the Alberta Securities Commission and the British Columbia Securities Commission. The TSX Venture Exchange has reviewed the transaction with Silver Stream Mining Corp. discussed above and reinstated trading of the Company's shares effective April 21, 2016.

Fisheries Act Violations

On September 9, 2015 the Company entered guilty pleas to one count for violations of the Fisheries Act and one count for violations of the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations related to the Company's operation of the CNE mine project in Bathurst, New Brunswick during 2013. On October 14, 2015 the New Brunswick Provincial Court issued an order mandating fines against the Company for violations of the Fisheries Act and the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations. The fines totaled $75,000 of which $25,000 was paid on January 29, 2016 and $20,000 was paid on October 14, 2016; the remaining payments, under a revised payment arrangement approved by the Court, are $20,000 due April 14, 2017 and $10,000 due October 14, 2017.

Changes in Executive Management

On August 12, 2015 Stan Stricker resigned as President and CEO of the Company, and Michael Page was appointed Interim CEO. Also on that date, Susan Stricker resigned as Secretary Treasurer and Acting CFO; on September 12, 2015 Susan Stricker was appointed Interim CFO. Stan Stricker and Michael Page and Lindsay Bottomer continued as directors of the Company until the completion of the business combination with Silver Stream. The current directors and officers as described previously were installed after completion of the business combination with Silver Stream.

Additional Loans from Majority Shareholder

On August 25, 2015 the Company's majority shareholder, William A. Bell, agreed to lend the Company an additional $250,000 via two promissory notes. The loans do not bear interest, mature December 31, 2017 if not repaid sooner, and are secured by the CNE leases as well as the environmental bond that has been posted with the Province of New Brunswick.

Exploration Activities and Exploration Property Holdings

Silver Stream Properties

Through the transaction with Silver Stream, the Company acquired the option on the Solomon Pillars gold resource property, which consists of 43 contiguous claims in the Beardmore area of Ontario, which Silver Stream optioned from Sage Gold Inc. in 2013.

After subsequent evaluation of the property in 2016, the Company elected to drop the property and allowed the option to expire.

In addition, through Silver Stream the Company holds a 5.8% equity interest in Redstone Resources Inc., which owns the Zonia property in Arizona, USA. Zonia, which currently hosts a Measured and Indicated copper resource of 76.8 million tons @ 0.33% Cu and an inferred copper resource of 27.2 million tons @ 0.28 % Cu using a 0.20% cutoff. The property is under option to Cardero Resource Corp.

Exploration Activities -- General Comments

As during 2015, Stratabound's exploration activities in 2016 have been curtailed because of the Company's focus on its future objectives, including the transaction with Silver Stream. Stratabound's 2015 and 2016 exploration activities have been limited to maintaining the property positions at the Company's priority properties in the Bathurst, New Brunswick mining camp, CNE, Captain and Taylor Brook. Other properties have been dropped as required lease expenditures came due. No physical exploration work has been conducted.

Various geophysical, geochemical, trenching, and drilling programs were conducted during 2014, and Stratabound's 2014 exploration activities were directed towards the exploration for base metal massive sulphide deposits on its Captain copper-cobalt-gold deposit and in areas close to the CNE Mine and at Taylor Brook, and identifying drill targets on the then optioned Commander claims and gold/base metal mineralization on the Green Point property which has been dropped.

Bathurst Base Metal Properties, New Brunswick

Stratabound owns a 100% interest in the CNE/Captain and Taylor Brook claim groups, totaling 158 claims, and a 100% interest in the CNE Mining Lease, within the Bathurst Mining Camp in northeast New Brunswick, Canada, one of the world's greatest zinc-lead-silver districts. All are subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty on production, other than the portion of the CNE/Captain Group formerly known as Captain East which is royalty-free. In addition, Stratabound has held an option on 55 claims adjoining the northern boundary of the CNE/Captain claim group. The option agreement was with Commander Resources Ltd., and enabled Stratabound to acquire up to a 65% interest in Commander's claims. The 5-year option agreement was originally entered into in 2010 and was extended to six years, but expired because the Company elected not to complete the required work or share issuances.

These 100%-owned properties are all situated in the heart of the Bathurst camp, with three world-class base metal mines occurring within a 20 kilometre radius of them, namely Brunswick No. 12, Brunswick No. 6, and Heath Steele. The wholly-owned claims host three known base metal sulphide bodies: the Captain, CNE and Taylor Brook deposits, on properties with potential that has not been fully explored.

The value of the Bathurst base metal properties was written down to $450,000 at December 31, 2014 as a result of a revaluation of all of the Company's assets. The Commander property was written down to $250,000 at December 31, 2014 and at December 31, 2015 was written off completely as the option had expired.

Captain Exploration

No exploration has been done at Captain during 2015 or 2016. Results were produced from 2014 drilling on the Captain property (7 holes).

Seven holes were drilled on the Captain claims in 2014. The most promising hole was CP14-36, which intersected 23.5 metres of sulphides grading 0.67% copper and 0.027% cobalt, including 8.5 metres containing 1.33% copper, 0.051% cobalt, 0.2 g/t gold, and 4.88 g/t silver.

CNE Exploration

There were positive results from exploration during summer 2014 at CNE. In 2013, drill hole CNE-13-26 identified the contact between the mineralized, chloritic Nepisiguit Falls Formation footwall of the CNE zinc-lead-silver deposit and the unmineralized Flat Landing Brook Formation. This led Stratabound to undertake a soil sampling program southward along the projected contact, intended to search for additional massive sulphide mineralization. An exceptionally strong soil anomaly was outlined over an area of 130 metres x 100 metres, directly overlying the southern projection of the CNE footwall about 100 metres south of the filled-in pit. A central portion of 95 metres x 65 metres contains on average 2.50% zinc (range 0.28% to 11.0%), 0.61% lead (range 306 ppm to 1.93%), and 271 ppm copper (range 58.1 ppm to 1240 ppm).

The anomaly is clearly not due to Stratabound's limited 2013 mining activity. It remains to be seen whether this anomaly is entirely due to the known CNE mineralization or whether it is in part due to an as-yet undiscovered sulphide horizon.

Taylor Brook

During 2014 one hole was drilled on Taylor Brook, intersecting a total of 10.7 metres of semi-massive to massive sulphides in two zones (news release dated November 11, 2014). Increases in thickness and grade compared with the intersections located 80 metres up-dip, combined with strong geophysical responses and limited drilling, indicate good exploration potential. During 2015, line cutting, a grid survey and GPS of old drill hole collars were completed, in preparation for future diamond drilling programs. Stratabound is seeking a joint-venture partner to further explore the potential at Taylor Brook and is in discussions with a party that would absorb the Company's holding costs. The property has been written down to $0 as a result of a recent revaluation of all of the Company's assets.

Green Point

Stratabound had a 100% interest, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty, in 41 claims located 2.5 kilometres north of the Bathurst camp. The 2014 geophysical surveys on Green Point identified electromagnetic (MaxMin and VLF) anomalies along trend from a 400 metre long airborne electromagnetic anomaly that was detected in 2001 and drill tested in 2003 by a previous owner. After further study in 2015 the Company determined that Green Point was not a priority area, and Company did not renew the claims when they expired in August 2015.

Enja Property, Quebec

No exploration was done at Enja in 2014, and in 2015 the Company elected not to make payments on the Enja claims as they came due, and dropped the property and wrote off its investment.

Overall Performance

Results of Operations

The following information is based upon the reverse takeover accounting for the Stratabound – Silver Stream business combination. Stratabound had a comprehensive loss of $151,326 for the third quarter of 2016, as compared to a comprehensive loss of $9,966 for the third quarter of 2015.

At September 30, 2016 the Company had a working capital deficit of $333,947 compared with a working capital deficit of $60,445 at the end of 2015.

Exploration expenditures for the first nine months of 2016 were $15,367. The Company conducted no physical exploration programs during either 2016 or 2015.

Expenses relating to exploration and evaluation of mineral properties and their acquisition are capitalized as Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Assets on the statements of financial position.

In February 2015 the Company received an advance from Bellport Resources Ltd. under the Company's existing debt financing arrangement with Bellport.

In September 2015 the Company received a total of $250,000 from its majority shareholder, William A. Bell, through Bellport Resources Ltd. under two notes.

Aside from the Bellport advance and notes, the Company completed no financings in 2015.

The Company did not complete any financings of either equity or debt during the first nine months of 2016, other than the exchange of shares for debt with Bellport as noted earlier and the business combination with Silver Stream.

After the end of the third quarter of 2016 the Company completed a $100,000 private placement to Bellport as discussed earlier.

Selected Financial Information

The financial data are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Summary of Quarterly Results

2016 / 2015	**Sept 30 2015 ***	**June 30 2016 ***	**March 31 2016 ***	**Dec 31 2015 ****
Revenue – interest income	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Loss before income taxes (income)	**151,326**	**69,259**	**4,258**	**386,208**
Comprehensive loss (income)	**151,326**	**69,259**	**4,258**	**386,208**
Basic and diluted loss per share (income)	**$ .0001**	**$ .0001**	**$ .0002**	**$ 0.004**

2015 / 2014	**Sept 30 2015 ****	**June 30 2015 ****	**March 31 2015 ****	**Dec 31 2014 ****
Revenue – interest income	$ -	$ -	$ 53	$ 1,328
Loss before income taxes (income)	35,592	28,474	(29,967)	6,463,515
Comprehensive loss (income)	35,592	28,474	(29,967)	6,015,080
Basic and diluted loss per share (income)	$ 0.0003	$0.003	(0.003)	0.065

NOTES:
* As reported pursuant to reverse takeover accounting for the Silver Stream business combination.
** As originally reported by Stratabound for the period.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses in the first nine months of 2016 were $88,839 compared with $76,429 for the same period in 2015.

Liquidity

At September 30, 2016 the Company had a working capital deficit of $333,947. In comparison, Stratabound had a working capital deficit of $337,338 at the end of 2015 and Silver Stream had a working capital deficit of $60,445 at the end of 2015.

Future exploration is dependent on continued equity financing and/or joint ventures with other companies. The Company has no long-term debt other than to Bellport Resources Ltd., or purchase obligations or off-balance sheet arrangements.

Subsequent Events

On October 13, 2016 the Company completed a share consolidation, with one new share being issued for every three old shares. As a result the Company's shares outstanding after the consolidation were 143,851,539 (157,591,739 on a fully diluted basis).

On October 14, 2016 the Company completed a $100,000 private placement at a price of $0.05 per unit, issuing 2,000,000 post-consolidation common shares and 1,000,000 post-consolidation common share purchase warrants, each warrant exercisable at $0.075 for 24 months expiring October 14, 2018.

Related Party Transactions

During 2016, the Company paid rent of $Nil (2015 - $3, 600) for office space owned by officers of the Company.

During 2016, the Company issued through private placement financing Nil (2015 - Nil) common shares to directors and officers of the Company and issued 2,000,000 post-consolidation (2015 - Nil) common shares to a private company controlled by Stratabound's largest shareholder in a private placement.

Of the total salaries and benefits paid to key management, $Nil (2015 - $Nil) was capitalized as mineral exploration and evaluation assets during the year.

Commitments

As a result of the order of the New Brunswick Provincial Court issued October 14, 2015, the Company had a commitment to pay $25,000 by January 29, 2016 (now paid), and an additional $50,000 by October 14, 2016 in fines against the Company for violations of the Fisheries Act and the Metal Mining Effluent Regulations relating to the CNE mining project. In September 2016 the Court agreed to accept $20,000 on October 14, 2016 (now paid) and to defer the remaining $30,000 such that $20,000 is due April 14, 2017 and $10,000 is due October 14, 2017.

Share Capital

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at November 28, 2016, after giving effect to the share consolidation completed in October 2016 and including the shares issued to complete the Silver Stream transaction, the number of common shares issued is 145,851,539 (fully diluted 160,591,739).

Options outstanding at November 28, 2016

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
575,000	0.30	May 17, 2017
491,666	0.30	April 8, 2018
6,200,000	0.0483	April 30, 2020
7,266,666	0.085	

Warrants outstanding at November 28, 2016

Number of Warrants		Exercise Price	Expiry Date
360,000		0.0966	March 5, 2017
4,963,533		0.0966	July 2, 2018
833,333		0.60	October 9, 2018
1,000,000		0.075	October 14, 2018
316,666		0.15	February 5, 2019
7,473,532	$	0.152	

Risks and Uncertainties

The business of exploration and mining is full of risk that even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The operations to be conducted by the Company will be subject to all of the operating risks normally attendant upon mineral exploration and development. Failure to obtain financing can result in delay or indefinite postponement of exploration and development projects with the possible loss of such properties. While the Company has been successful in the past at raising funds, there can be no assurance that it will continue to do so. Equity financing opportunities require favorable market conditions and commodity prices that cannot be assured.

Whether a mineral deposit once discovered will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which depend on the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure. These factors are beyond the control of the Company. The Company must also compete with a number of companies that may have greater technical or financial resources. The Company is unable to predict the amount of time which may elapse between the date when any new mineral reserve may be discovered and the date when production will commence from any such discovery.

The exploration and development of mineral properties and the marketability of any minerals contained in such properties can be affected by many other factors beyond the control of the corporation, such as metal prices, availability of adequate refining facilities, or the imposition of new government regulation affecting existing taxes and royalties or environmental and pollution controls.

The directors of the Company are engaged and will continue to be engaged in the search for mining interests on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where the directors and officers may be in direct competition with the Company. Conflicts of interest, if any, which arise will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of or has a material contract with the Corporation to disclose his interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta).

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in total comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Estimates

In situations where indicators of impairment are present for the Company's mineral exploration and evaluation assets, estimates of recoverable amount must be determined as the higher of the Cash Generating Units (CGU's) estimated value in use or the estimated fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the present value of the future cash flows expected to flow from the CGU to the Company and actual cash flows may vary. Fair value less costs to sell is based on recent sales of comparable assets which may or may not be indicative of the CGU's fair value.

Judgments

Management uses judgment in determining whether or not there are indicators of impairment for its CGUs. The results of management's assessment could result in an impairment test not being performed when indicators did in fact exist, which could impact the valuation of the CGUs' carrying values. Management uses judgment in determining what constitutes a CGU (Note 3e).

The CGUs identified by the Company are as follows:

1. Taylor Brook
2. CNE/Captain Group
3. CNE Mining Lease
4. Green Point (expired during 2015)
5. Enja (expired during 2015)
6. Commander Option (expired during 2015)
7. Solomon Pillars Gold Property (expired during 2016)

During the period, the Company had one reportable segment, exploration.

Income taxes

Estimates

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using the tax rates expected to be in effect at the time the assets are realized and liabilities settled. The actual tax rate in effect at that time may vary from the expected tax rates.

Judgments

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may differ materially from the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recovered.

Share-based payment transactions

Estimates

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with directors, officers, employees and consultants by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This valuation requires the determination of the most appropriate inputs including the expected life of the share option (based on historical times between vesting date and exercise date) and share price volatility (based on historical share price volatility). In addition, the amount recognized is based on the number of equity instruments expected to ultimately vest, which relies on estimates of forfeiture rates which is based on historical evidence of forfeitures. History may not always be indicative of the future and as a result, the value determined has significant estimation uncertainty. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in the December 31, 2015 audited financial statements. The same estimates are required for transactions with non-employees where the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably determined.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The Company classifies its cash and other receivables as loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale investments

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above category are classified as available-for-sale and comprise principally the Company's investments in entities not qualifying as subsidiaries or associates. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale investments are carried at cost.

On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities and short-term loan payable. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest payable while the liability is outstanding.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities represent obligations for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid. All amounts are unsecured and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

At the date of approval of this Management's Discussion & Analysis and the financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on the new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company are provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial instruments: Classification and Measurement, is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost only in such instances that the entity is holding the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise, the financial asset must be measured at the fair value through the statement of profit or loss. The new standard was also updated to include guidance on the financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The new standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard on the accounting for the available-for sale investment.

The Company's publicly filed documents are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Additional information on the Company's projects including news releases, maps and photos can be viewed on the Company's website www.stratabound.com.

All scientific and technical data disclosed in this report has been reviewed and verified by Michael Page, FAusIMM, a Qualified Person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. Michael Page, FAusIMM is the Qualified Person for the Company.

Certain information regarding the Company contained herein may constitute forward looking statements. Forward looking statements may include estimates, plans, expectations, opinions, forecasts, projections, guidance or other statements that are not statements of fact. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and may be based on assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward looking statements. The Company does not plan to update or alter any forward looking statement except where required by law. Specific statements include plans for further drilling and raising additional equity, specific risks include operational and geological risks and the ability of the Company to raise necessary funds for exploration. The Company's forward looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.