

INDEPENDENCE GOLD CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, FORM 51-502F1 For the year ended December 31, 2016

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") compares the financial results of Independence Gold Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. and Silver Quest Resources (US) Ltd. (collectively, "**Independence**" or the "**Company**") for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2016 ("**fiscal 2016**") with the comparable period in 2015 ("**fiscal 2015**"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the recently completed financial and the MD&A's for all relevant periods, copies of which are filed under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

Independence was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on November 1, 2011 and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**") on December 29, 2011 under the symbol "IGO". The Company's head office and principal address is 1020 - 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T6. The Company's registered and records office is 2300 - 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2B5.

The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage with respect to its mineral properties. No mineral resources have been identified on the Company's mineral properties in the Yukon. An inferred mineral resource has been defined on the 3Ts property in British Columbia

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("**IFRIC**").

The information contained in this document is provided as of April 27, 2017 (the "**Report Date**").

OVERVIEW

Independence is principally engaged in the evaluation, acquisition and exploration of precious metal properties that are located in North America. The Company's projects range from early-stage grassroots exploration through advanced-stage resource delineation and expansion. The Company's business model is to build shareholder value through systematic project advancement while concurrently maintaining an opportunistic approach to the acquisition of additional precious metals properties. Independence actively manages its property portfolio, farming out or relinquishing properties when exploration results suggest that further expenditures by the Company are unwarranted.

Independence has no producing operations and as a consequence, the Company does not generate any operating income or a positive cash flow. Exploration of its properties is therefore entirely dependent on the Company's ability to access public equity markets to raise sufficient capital and/or its ability to attract joint venture partners to finance further work on its properties. However, with working capital of approximately \$5.1 million at December 31, 2016, Independence is adequately financed to support its anticipated exploration programs in the near term.

Mineral Projects

Independence currently holds interests in one exploration project in central British Columbia and several projects in the Yukon Territory. With the exception of the British Columbia project, the projects are at an early stage of exploration and evaluation, and no resources have been identified. Mr. David Gale, P. Geo, Senior Geologist, the Company's Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument ("**NI**") 43-101, for the Company's mineral projects, has reviewed the technical information in this MD&A.

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3Ts Project, British Columbia

The 3Ts Project is located approximately 120 kilometres ("km") southwest of Vanderhoof and consists of six contiguous claim groups: the Tsacha, Tam, Taken, Tommy Lakes, Bot and Blackwater South properties. Collectively, the six properties are made up of fourteen mineral claims covering approximately 4,934 hectares in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. Independence owns a 100% interest in all six properties, four of which are subject to various net smelter return ("NSR") royalties that are payable to the vendors of the properties.

The 3Ts Project covers an epithermal quartz-carbonate vein system within which more than a dozen individual mineralized veins, ranging up to 900 metres ("m") in strike length and up to 20 m in true width, have been identified.

Mineral Resource Estimate

In 2014, the Company updated the mineral resource estimate for the 3Ts Project to incorporate results from the 2012 and 2013 diamond drilling programs on the Ted and Mint veins. The Inferred Resource estimate increased by 12% for the contained ounces of gold and 27% for the contained ounces of silver at a cut-off grade of 1.0 gram per tonne ("g/t") gold. This inferred resource is estimated to contain a total of 441,000 ounces of gold and 12,540,000 ounces of silver.

Gold		Gold		Silver	
Cut-off Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces	Grade (g/t)	Ounces
Tommy Vein					
0.5	1,615,000	3.99	207,000	39.70	2,059,000
1.0	1,490,000	4.25	204,000	41.90	2,009,000
1.5	1,371,000	4.52	199,000	44.30	1,953,000
2.0	1,182,000	4.96	189,000	48.00	1,824,000
Ted Vein					
0.5	2,984,000	1.62	156,000	93.5	8,974,000
1.0	2,942,000	1.64	155,000	94.7	8,955,000
1.5	2,763,000	1.72	153,000	99.5	8,837,000
2.0	2,484,000	1.83	146,000	107.45	8,575,000
Mint Vein					
0.5	1,036,000	2.47	82,000	47.5	1,581,000
1.0	1,020,000	2.51	82,000	48.0	1,576,000
1.5	957,000	2.63	81,000	50.4	1,552,000
2.0	829,000	2.94	78,000	53.0	1,411,000
Total Inferred Resources					
0.5	5,635,000	2.46	445,000	69.6	12,614,000
1.0	5,452,000	2.52	441,000	71.5	12,540,000
1.5	5,091,000	2.61	433,000	75.4	12,342,000
2.0	4,495,000	2.86	413,000	81.7	11,810,000

The Inferred Resource Estimate for the 3Ts Project was prepared by Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo of GeoVector Management Inc. in accordance with NI 43-101. NI 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators – Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects – requires that each category of mineral reserves and mineral resources be reported separately. Readers should refer to the Company's continuous disclosure documents available at www.sedar.com for this detailed information, which is subject to the qualifications and notes therein.

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In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company carried out a mobile metal ion ("MMI") soil sampling program on the property. The work was centered on the known veins and underexplored areas, intending to determine if this soil sampling method could recognize the locations of the Tommy, Ted and Mint veins, as well as discover new target areas. The method proved to be effective with gold, silver, zinc, lead and cadmium all returning elevated results down-ice from the Ted Vein, as well as outlining anomalous areas that require more follow-up. Future exploration work will include additional MMI sampling in areas north and south of the known veins, as well as testing new areas to make new quartz-carbonate vein discoveries.

Also in the fourth quarter of 2016 a desktop study of the three veins comprising the 3Ts resource was completed to better understand the controlling features on mineralization. Within all three veins, a central core occurs where the veins range up to 25m in true thickness and exhibit a sub-vertical, northerly-directed plunge, as defined by the highest grades within the veins. Within all three veins mineralization is open at depth, as well as along strike to the north. The exploration potential is highlighted by drill hole TS05-108 which tested the northern region of the Tommy Vein and returned 12.6 g/t Au and 66.8 g/t Ag over 7.6 metres in a subparallel vein located 80 m east of the Tommy Vein. This intercept occurs at a depth of 200 m below surface and is open for expansion in all directions. Detailed MMI soil sampling is planned for 2017 to better define targets for future drill programs.

Boulevard Project and Other White Gold Properties, Yukon Territory.

Boulevard Project, Yukon Territory

The Boulevard Project consists of four contiguous properties (Boulevard, YCS, Solitude and Tiger) totaling 888 quartz mining claims covering approximately 18,500 hectares. The Project is located in the Whitehorse Mining District, 135 km south of Dawson City, Yukon, 35 km south of Kinross Gold Corporation's Golden Saddle deposit and contiguous to the Coffee Project owned by Goldcorp Inc.

Previous exploration work by the Company on the Boulevard Project has identified five significant gold-in-soil anomalies: the Sunset Zone; the Sunrise Zone, the Denali Zone, the Hollywood anomaly and the Kahiltna anomaly.

The Sunset and Sunrise Zones together comprise a continuous northwest trending multi-element soil anomaly that extends over 2,400 metres in length. The eastern margin the Sunrise Zone also defines a northeasterly trend that extends for 1,400 m. The western portion of the anomaly was tested in 2008 and 2010 with 4,960 m of core drilling and in 2015 and 2016 with 4,241 m of reverse circulation ("RC") drilling. In 2015 the Company completed a twenty-one RC drill hole program to evaluate untested geochemical soil anomalies. The Company intersected 7.23 g/t gold across 12.2 m in hole BV15-31 and in BV15-40, intersected 15.00 g/t gold across 3.05 m, including 27.90 g/t gold across 1.53 m in weakly oxidized and sericite-altered quartzite.

In 2016, further drilling along the Sunset-Sunrise trend returned 7.73 g/t gold across 6.1 m in BV16-54, positioned within a broad zone that returned 1.58 g/t gold over 39.6 m. BV16-53 intersected 8.27 g/t Au over 3.1 metres starting at 18.3 metres down hole. Based on the available core and RC drill data, the two primary controls on mineralization are the presence of massive quartz veins, comprising up to 80% of the rock and a resistive quartzite host rock. Pyrite +/- arsenopyrite and stibnite are irregularly developed within mineralized zones and oxidation levels are variable but proved more extensive in the 2016 mineralized intercepts. All drill holes completed in 2015 and 2016 were oriented to the east to effectively cross-cut the southwest striking, steeply northwest dipping quartz veins.

Additionally in the 2016 field season, a total of 1,545 m of RC drilling was completed in 15 holes at the Denali Zone, situated 14.5 km to the west of the Coffee deposit, along an interpreted continuation of the Coffee Creek fault system. The primary focus for this drilling program was to test along strike and down dip of drill hole YCS15-03 which returned 4.25 g/t gold over 6.1 m. Results from the 2016 drilling indicate that the mineralized zone appears to dip moderately to the north-northeast, as indicated in YCS16-08 which returned 4.28 g/t Au across 4.6 m. Mineralization at Denali is variably hosted in quartzite and quartz biotite schist and is typically associated with an increase in fine grained pyrite and

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arsenopyrite. Soil sampling elsewhere on the Boulevard property has outlined gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomalies that range up to 1000 m in length and are open for expansion.

Moosehorn Property, Yukon Territory

The Moosehorn property is owned 100% by the Company. The property consists of 82 quartz mining claims covering an area of approximately 1,720 hectares. Moosehorn is located in the Whitehorse Mining District, approximately 130 km southwest of Dawson City, Yukon.

During the 2016 summer field season, the Company completed two additional soil geochemical sampling grids and extended the soil geochemical anomaly, identified by 75th percentile gold and arsenic from 1,200 m to 1,400 m; the anomaly is still open to the north. In addition, the Company excavated a total of 527 m in three trenches on Moosehorn, confirming gold mineralization in sub-crop in each trench. Trench 1 intersected 2.0 m of 5,140 ppb gold. Trench 2 intersected 6.0 m of 730 ppb gold and 6.0 m of 524 ppb gold. Detailed quartz vein sampling within the anomalous zones of trench 2 returned values ranging from 100 to 1,600 ppb gold. All gold values occur within a broader arsenic halo with values ranging from below detection to 3,990 ppm. The Moosehorn property is underlain by a granodiorite intrusion and is situated approximately two km south an active placer gold operation.

Henderson Property, Yukon Territory

The Henderson property is owned 100% by the Company. The property consists of 742 quartz mining claims covering an area of approximately 15,500 hectares. This property is located in the Dawson Mining District, approximately 60 km south of Dawson City, Yukon, and is strategically located west of Kinross Gold Corporation's JP Ross property. The Henderson property covers an area of active placer mining along North Henderson Creek. Cross-cutting fault structures are interpreted to underlie stretches of the creek where coarse placer gold nuggets have been recovered.

Rosebute Property, Yukon Territory

In June 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Taku Gold Corporation ("**Taku**") to acquire up to 100% interest in the Rosebute property. The Rosebute property comprises 694 contiguous claims covering an area of approximately 14,387 hectares and contains two gold anomalies known as the Norwest and Hudbay zones. The property is located approximately 58 km south of Dawson City, Yukon and approximately 29 km north of the Golden Saddle Deposit owned by Kinross Gold Corporation. The property is contiguous to the west of the Company's Henderson property.

Following a review of 2016 drill results, the Company decided to terminate the Rosebute agreement. The property was returned to Taku with no further obligations for the Company. The Company did not earn any interest in the Rosebute property.

For additional information please visit the Company's website www.ingold.ca.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

The net loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 was \$2,607,139 compared to \$3,149,475 for the prior year's comparative period.

Expenses for twelve months ended December 31, 2016 amounted to \$2,529,482 (2015 - \$2,193,627). Exploration

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expenditures were higher in 2016 as result of the expanded program on the Moosehorn and Rosebute properties. In addition, in 2015 the Company received a mineral exploration tax refund of \$174,103 offsetting expenditures in that year. Rent was lower as result of the downsizing the corporate office in early 2016, partially offset by higher office and miscellaneous expenses relating to the move of the head office. During fiscal 2016, the Company issued 630,000 options (2015 – 495,000) resulting in share based compensation expense of \$56,441 (2015 - \$22,179)

Unrealized gain on marketable securities amounted to \$250 (2015 – Loss \$1,000) as a result of the change in the fair value.

Write-down of mineral properties amounted to \$145,250 (2015 - \$1,059,046) as a result of the decision to terminate the agreement on the Rosebute Property.

The operating losses are a reflection of the Company's status as non-revenue producing mineral exploration company. As the Company has no main source of income, losses are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

For the three months ended December 31, 2016

In the period, the Company recorded a loss of \$639,072 (2015 - \$1,271,134).

Total expenses for the fourth quarter were \$508,263 (2015 - \$231,171). In the fourth quarter of 2105, a mineral tax refund in the amount of \$174,103 was received offsetting expenditures in the period.

During the fourth quarter, the Company took a write-down on certain properties in the amount of \$145,250 as compared to \$1,059,046 in the fourth quarter of the prior year.

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Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes information derived from the Company's financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters.

Year: Quarter Ended:	2016 Dec 31	2016 Sep 30	2016 Jun 30	2016 Mar 31	2015 Dec 31	2015 Sep 30	2015 Jun 30	2015 Mar 31
Net sales or total revenue	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Net income (loss):								
(i) in total (000s)	\$(639)	\$(1,142)	\$(548)	\$(278)	\$(1,271)	\$(834)	\$(793)	\$(251)
(ii) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
(1)	Fully diluted loss per share amounts are not shown as they would be anti-dilutive.							

While the information set out in the foregoing table is mandated by *National Instrument 51-102*, it is management's view that the variations in financial results that occur from quarter to quarter are not particularly helpful in analyzing the Company's performance. It is in the nature of the business of junior exploration companies that unless they sell a mineral interest for a sum greater than the costs incurred in acquiring such interest, they have no significant net sales or total revenue.

Significant variances in the Company's reported loss from quarter to quarter most commonly arise from several factors that are difficult to anticipate in advance or to predict from past results. These factors include: (i) level of exploration and project evaluations expenses incurred, (ii) decisions to write off acquisition costs when management concludes there has been an impairment in the carrying value of a mineral property, or the property is abandoned, and (iii) the vesting of incentive stock options, which results in the recording of amounts for share-based compensation expense that can be quite large in relation to other general and administrative expenses incurred in any given quarter.

Selected Annual Information

Year	2016	2015	2014
Net sales or total revenue	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil
Net income (loss):			
(i) in total (000s)	(\$2,607)	(\$3,149)	(\$1,438)
(ii) per share ⁽¹⁾	(\$0.05)	(\$0.07)	(\$0.03)
Total Assets (000's)	\$17,407	\$17,708	\$20,767

(1) Per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Fully diluted loss per share amounts have not been calculated, as they would be anti-dilutive.

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Financing Activities

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, the Company received gross proceeds of \$2,048,778 (2015 – \$Nil) from the issuance of shares and paid shares issue costs \$35,857 (2015 - \$Nil).

Investing Activities

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, the Company withdrew \$996,566 (2015 – \$1,428,572) in short term investments. During the same time period the Company invested \$134,149 (2015- \$Nil) in leasehold improvements that will be amortize over 5 years (the term of the lease) and \$79,250 (2015 – \$Nil) in property acquisitions.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. (incorporated in British Columbia); and Silver Quest Resources (US) Ltd. (incorporated in Nevada). There was no activity in either company during first half of 2016.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties and key management personnel during the twelve months ended December 31, 2016:

Paid or accrued the following to Rand Explorations Ltd., a company controlled by Randy Turner, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company:

	2016		2015
Management fees	\$ 165,750	\$	165,750
Geological consulting fees	29,250		29,250
Share based compensation*	6,719		2,240

Paid or accrued the following to Susan Neale, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company:

	2016		2015
Management fees	\$ 27,300	\$	29,900
Share based compensation*	4,032		2,240

Paid or accrued the following to David Pawliuk, the former Vice President – Exploration and a former officer of the Company:

	2016		2015
Geological consulting fees:	\$ 38,200	\$	52,832
Property investigation	25,467		79248
Share based compensation*	-		1,792

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Paid or accrued the following to non-executive directors of the Company:

	2016	2015
Director fees	\$ 33,750	\$ 33,000
Share based compensation*	26,876	8,961

The Company provides geological, office and administrative services to public companies with common directors. During the period ended December 31, 2016 the Company received or accrued \$46,800 (2015 – \$60,000) for rent and \$85,354 (2015 - \$84,437) for accounting, investor relations and consulting services.

Included in receivables at December 31, 2016 is \$136,257 (December 31, 2015 - \$75,822) due from companies with directors and/or officers in common. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2016 is \$95,876 (2015 - \$51,328) due to directors and companies with directors and/or officers in common.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Independence has no operations that generate cash flows and the Company's future financial success will depend on the discovery of one or more economic mineral deposits. This process can take many years, can consume significant resources and is largely based on factors that are beyond the control of the Company's management.

For the foreseeable future, Independence will rely upon its ability to raise financing through the sale of equity. This is dependent on positive investor sentiment, which in turn is influenced by a positive climate for precious metal exploration generally, a company's track record and the experience and calibre of a company's management.

There is no assurance that Independence will be able to access equity funding at the times and in the amounts required to fund the Company's activities. The outlook for the world economy remains uncertain and vulnerable to various events that could adversely affect the Company's ability to raise additional funds going forward.

Cash and Financial Condition

The Company's working capital was approximately \$5.1 million at December 31, 2016, which is sufficient to cover anticipated operating costs and expenditures on the exploration programs on its properties for the near term. Nevertheless, the Company will evaluate offers of financing to enable the Company to maintain a strong balance sheet while continuing to fund exploration projects that are generating positive results.

Independence has no other debt, does not have any unused lines of credit or other arrangement in place to borrow funds, and has no off-sheet balance arrangement. The Company has no current plans to use additional debt financing and does not use hedges or other financial derivatives.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments currently consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, marketable securities, receivables, prepaid expenses, exploration advances and land-use deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and short-term investments are measured based on Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of receivables, prepaid expenses, exploration advances and land-use deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Moreover, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

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NEW IFRS STANDARDS NOT YET ADOPTED

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the year ended December 31, 2016:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments: this standard and its consequential amendments are to be adopted effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Among other matters, this standard will introduce new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. Because the Company is not exposed to significant financial instrument related accounting processes, management has concluded that adopting this new standard will not have a significant effect on its financial reporting.
- IFRS 16- Leases: this standard is to be adopted effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Among other matters, this standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases of both parties to a lease contract. Because leases constitute an insignificant portion of the Company's activities, management has concluded that adopting this new standard will not have a significant effect on its financial reporting. The Company is assessing the effect of this new standard on our financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

As a company active in the mineral resource exploration and development industry, Independence is exposed to a number of risks.

Exploration Stage Operations

The Company's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the exploration for and the development and operation of mineral properties. The Company has implemented comprehensive safety and environmental measures designed to comply with government regulations and ensure safe, reliable and efficient operations in all phases of its operations. The Company maintains liability and property insurance, where reasonably available, in such amounts it considers prudent. The Company may become subject to liability for hazards against which it cannot insure or which it may elect not to insure against because of high premium costs or other reasons.

All of the Company's properties are still in the exploration stage. Mineral exploration and exploitation involves a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to avoid. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, tailings impoundment failures, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain adequate machinery, equipment or labour are some of the risks involved in mineral exploration and exploitation activities. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves and resources through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the material processed and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

There is no assurance that commercial quantities of ore will be discovered. Even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, there is no assurance that the properties will be brought into commercial production or that the funds required to exploit mineral reserves and resources discovered by Independence will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company. In the event that commercial viability is never attained, the Company may seek to transfer its property interests or otherwise realize value or may even be required to abandon its business and fail as a "going concern".

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Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases and the Company competes with other companies with greater technical and financing resources than itself with respect to acquiring properties of merit, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Financial Markets

Independence is dependent on the equity markets as its principal source of operating working capital and the Company's ability to attract investment is largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Company's projects in relation to these markets and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects.

Environmental and Government Regulation

Mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, historical and archaeological sites and endangered and protected species of plants and animals. Although the exploration activities of the Company are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Title to Properties

While the Company has investigated title to all of the properties for which it holds concessions or other mineral leases or licenses or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company can never be certain that it will have valid title to its mineral properties. The Company does not carry title insurance on its properties. A successful claim that the Company does not have title to a property could cause the Company to lose its rights to that property, perhaps without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to the property.

First Nations

Negotiations with First Nations and or aboriginal groups can add an additional layer of risk and uncertainty to efforts to explore and develop mineral deposits in many areas of Canada. The nature and extent of First Nations and or aboriginal rights and title remains the subject of active debate, claims and litigation in Canada, including with respect to intergovernmental relations between First Nations and or aboriginal authorities and federal, provincial and territorial authorities. There can be no guarantee that such claims will not cause permitting delays, or additional costs for the Company's interest in Canada.

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Government actions

The Company's exploration activities require permits from various governmental agencies charged with administering laws and regulations governing exploration, labour standards, occupational health and safety, control of toxic substances, waste disposal, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Failure to comply with laws, regulations and permit conditions could result in fines and/or stop work orders, costs for conducting remedial actions and other expenses. In addition, legislated changes to existing laws and regulations could result in significant additional costs to comply with the revised terms and could also result in delays in executing planned programs pending compliance with those terms.

There is no assurance that the government of any jurisdiction in which the Company holds properties will not change environmental regulations or taxation policies in a manner that would adversely affect the economic viability of those properties.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES DATA

On the Report Date, the Company had the following securities outstanding:

Common Shares	56,090,392
Options	<u>3,860,000</u>
Fully Diluted	<u>59,950,392</u>

OUTLOOK

Independence has identified an inferred resource on the 3Ts Project on the Nechako Plateau in British Columbia and has assembled a significant land position in several districts in the Yukon. During the 2016 field season, the Company completed a total of 2,946 m of RC drilling in 30 holes on its Boulevard Project. The best intercepts include 7.73 g/t gold across 6.1 m and 1.19 g/t gold 22.9 m at the Sunset Zone, 4.36 g/t gold across 6.1 m within the Sunrise Zone and 4.28 g/t over 4.6 m at the Denali Zone. The Company plans to complete a desktop study to determine the nature of gold mineralization at Boulevard, as well as prepare for a follow-up drill program on the Sunrise-Sunset and Denali Zones in 2017.

In addition, the Company continues to evaluate and discuss with other parties potential gold and silver projects for possible acquisition, potential transactions and corporate opportunities.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act. This includes statements concerning the Company's plans at its mineral properties, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out its desired exploration programs; competition within the minerals industry to acquire properties of merit, and competition from other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources; difficulties in executing exploration programs on the Company's proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or other factors related to exploring of its properties, such as the availability of essential supplies and services; factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of mineral products produced from the Company's properties, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, and the scale and scope

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of royalties and taxes on production; the availability of experienced contractors and professional staff to perform work in a competitive environment and the resulting adverse impact on costs and performance and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, assumptions associated with exploration results and costs and the availability of materials and skilled labour. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.