CANADA STRATEGIC METALS

(an exploration company)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016

(Third quarter)

This management discussion and analysis (”MD&A”) of Canada Strategic Metals (“Canada Strategic” or the “Company”) complies with Rule 51-102A of the Canadian Securities Administrators regarding continuous disclosure.

The MD&A is a narrative explanation, through the eyes of the management of Canada Strategic, of how the Company performed during the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, and of the Company financial condition and future prospects. This discussion and analysis complements the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016 but does not form part of them.

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information and notes required for the purpose of audited annual financial statements. The accountings methods used are the same that those used for the purpose of audited annual financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with the IFRS as they are published by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"),. Therefore, this discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements as at October 31, 2016 and notes thereto, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the MD&A for the year ended January 31, 2016.

DATE

The MD&A was prepared on the basis of information available as at December 22, 2016.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "project", "plan" and "believe". Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause such differences, particularly: volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices; impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates; imprecision in reserve estimates; environmental risks including increased regulatory burdens; unexpected geological conditions; adverse mining conditions; changes in government regulations and policies, including laws and policies; failure to obtain the necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; and other development and operating risks.

While the Company believes that the assumptions underlying in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this document. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether or not it should be revised because of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required to do so by the applicable securities laws.

NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Canada Strategic is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company was involved in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties. The Company is active in Canada.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

LAC DES ILES WEST – GRAPHITE PROJECT

Property Description

The Lac des Iles West property consists of 1 large contiguous block of 74 mineral claims totaling 4,013.30 hectares (40.13 km^2 that borders the western limit of the Timcal Lac Des Îles graphite mine close to the town of Mont-Laurier, 150 km northwest of Montréal in southern Québec.

On February 6, 2015, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of an option pursuant to which Lomiko shall have the exclusive right and option to acquire an additional 40% undivided interest in the La Loutre Property and an 80% undivided interest in the Lac des Iles Property in exchange for a payment of $1,010,000, the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares of Lomiko (condition fulfilled) and the funding of $1.75 million in exploration expenditures over a 2 year period.

On May 13, 2016, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of a third option agreement allowing Lomiko to acquire up to 100% interest subject to Lomiko having exercised the Additional Option signed on February 6, 2015. Lomiko will also have to pay to Canada Strategic an additional amount of $1,135,000, issue to Canada Strategic an additional 7,500,000 common shares of Lomiko for a period commencing on the deemed exercise of the Additional Option and ending on December 31, 2018.

Work done during the period

No exploration work was carried out on the property during the period covered by this MD&A.

LA LOUTRE – GRAPHITE PROJECT

Property Description

The La Loutre property consists of 1 large contiguous block of 48 mineral claims totaling 2,867.29 hectares (28.67 km^2) located approximately 53 km east of Imerys Carbon and Graphite, formerly know as the Timcal Graphite Mine, North America's only operating graphite mine, and 117 km northwest of Baie-Comeau.

An area of the property that returned grab samples up to 22.04% Carbon Flake Graphite (CFG) and Carbon Purity Test results reporting up to 100.00% Carbon Purity in the Large and Extra Large Flake Graphite was of particular interest for drilling. Graphite grab sample assay results from a recent sampling and mapping program on the property had confirmed a graphite-bearing structure covering an area approximately 7 kilometres by 1 kilometre with results of up to 22.04% graphite in multiple parallel zones 30-50 metres wide. Another area has also been identified covering approximately 2 kilometres by 1 kilometre in multiple parallel zones of 20-50 metres wide which includes results up to 18% graphite. Grab samples are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent the average grade of a deposit.

Further to an option agreement signed between the parties in September 2014, Lomiko Metals Inc. ("Lomiko") is now holding 40% of the property.

On February 6, 2015, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of an additional option pursuant to which Lomiko shall have the exclusive right and option to acquire an additional 40% undivided interest in the La Loutre Property and an 80% undivided interest in the Lac des Iles Property in exchange for a payment of $1,010,000, the issuance of 3,000,000 common shares of Lomiko (condition fulfilled) and the funding of $1,750,000 in exploration expenditures over a 2 year period.

On May 13, 2016, the Company and Lomiko have agreed on the terms of a third option agreement allowing Lomiko to acquire up to 100% interest subject to Lomiko having exercised the Additional Option signed on February 6, 2015. Lomiko will also have to pay to Canada Strategic an additional amount of $1,135,000, issue to Canada Strategic an additional 7,500,000 common shares of Lomiko and fund Exploration Expenditures for a period commencing on the deemed exercise of the Additional Option and ending on December 31, 2018.

Work done during the period

TABLE OF MINERALIZED INTERSECTIONS IN NEW ZONE

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length * (m)	Gp %
LL-15-01	5.90	11.35	5.45	11.65
LL-15-02	4.35	9.60	5.25	14.76
Including	4.35	8.60	4.25	17.69
	91.50	96.00	4.50	2.83
LL-15-03	66.85	79.80	12.95	2.34
	96.30	100.80	4.50	2.12
LL-15-04	4.75	12.50	7.75	7.25
	61.70	72.90	11.20	6.07
	89.10	103.10	14.00	3.66
LL-15-05	49.70	91.80	42.10	4.12
	118.25	154.35	36.10	5.64
Including	147.50	154.35	6.85	14.64
LL-15-06	50.20	62.70	12.50	5.56
LL-15-07	22.50	28.80	6.30	3.40
LL-15-08			AVS	
LL-15-09	116.25	207.00	90.75	9.00
Including	136.50	199.30	62.80	11.88
Including	147.00	194.80	47.80	13.66
LL-15-10	110.90	113.00	2.10	2.85
LL-15-11	114.00	115.00	1.00	5.94
LL-15-12	3.00	51.00	48.00	2.49(1)
LL-15-13	57.70	145.65	87.95	2.50(2)
	160.00	165.60	5.60	1.52
	75.40	193.15	117.75	4.05(3)
LL-15-14	195.15	196.30	1.15	5.83
	201.15	207.15	6.00	1.46
	243.40	247.90	4.50	2.55
LL-15-15	2.20	130.25	128.05	3.47(4)
Including	2.20	19.80	17.60	4.87
Including	28.70	38.75	10.05	9.97
LL-15-16	3.70	100..30	96,60	3.74(5)
Including	3.70	19.00	15.30	10.54(6)
LL-15-17	2.80	110.50	107.70	2.87(7)
Including	2.80	17.00	14.20	4.62(8)

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length * (m)	Gp %
Including	105.15	110.50	5.35	11.36
LL-15-18	1.80	15.00	13.20	2.07
	15.00	18.00	3.00	Lost core
	18.00	75.00	57.00	2.08
LL-15-19	84.00	179.00	95.00	3.70(9)
Including	85.25	95.00	9.75	9.42
Including	175.00	179.00	4.00	16.86
LL-15-20	2.60	16.00	13.40	6.54
Including	7.60	15.00	7.40	10.82
	74.30	157.90	83.60	2.61
Including	154.50	157.90	3.40	10.88
LL-15-21	2.50	7.00	4.50	4.30
	63.25	136.80	73.55	2.86
Including	63.25	65.40	2.15	9.51
Including	133.00	136.80	3.80	13.42
LL-15-22	79.65	164.60	84.95	3.67
Including	79.65	85.00	5.35	8.73
Including	158.70	164.60	5.90	11.40
	185.95	192.00	6.05	3.21
LL-15-23	107.35	200.00	92.65	3.36
Including	107.35	113.70	6.35	8.12
Including	193.00	196.35	3.35	13.65
LL-15-24	31.65	56.50	24.85	6.45
Including	31.65	35.00	3.35	10.01
Including	47.80	55.00	7.20	12.94
	68.00	150.00	82.00	2.72
Including	68.00	73.00	5.00	9.10
LL-15-25	41.55	70.00	28.45	5.56
Including	41.55	44.90	3.35	8.71
Including	59.20	67.15	7.95	10.56
	82.00	180.40	98.40	3.15
Including	82.00	92.60	10.60	5.37
Including	175.20	180.00	4.80	10.38
LL-15-26	28.45	123.00	94.55	2.42
Including	28.45	32.50	4.05	8.56
LL-15-27	37.20	47.50	10.30	4.83
Including	37.20	40.30	3.10	9.10
	56.50	168.70	112.20	2.73
Including	164.20	167.65	3.45	6.06
LL-15-28	27.75	39.95	12.20	4.74
Including	27.75	32.80	5.05	8.68
	46.80	134.70	87.90	2.57
	137.50	160.10	22.60	2.64
LL-15-29	6.00	13.25	7.25	2.58
	32.50	37.35	4.85	2.42
	72.00	111.75	39.75	3.62
Including	102.50	111.75	9.25	6.32
	127.40	180.00	52.60	3.32

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length * (m)	Gp %
Including	127.40	140.00	12.60	5.31
LL-15-30	8.60	12.65	4.05	5.61
	32.00	41.15	9.15	1.68
	44.65	148.00	103.35	2.83
LL-15-31	14.00	42.50	28.50	5.22
Including	14.00	16.50	2.50	10.42
Including	36.45	42.50	6.05	9.57
	52.90	83.55	30.65	3.70
LL-15-32	25.00	48.00	23.00	5.02
Including	26.00	30.00	4.00	9.65
Including	39.90	42.90	3.00	8.51
	129.00	139.90	10.90	1.38
LL-15-33	16.15	50.00	33.85	5.57
Including	16.75	25.00	8.25	10.32
LL-15-34	19.10	56.50	37.40	4.41
Including	19.10	24.20	5.10	7.52
Including	27.75	38.00	10.25	5.62
LL-15-35	2.50	22.90	20.40	2.05
	32.60	58.65	26.05	4.28
Including	54.00	57.75	3.75	12.10
LL-15-36	63.35	100.90	37.55	2.70
LL-15-37	2.50	71.00	68.50	2.81
Including	2.50	10.55	8.05	2.45
Including	12.65	21.90	9.25	4.50
Including	25.40	40.00	14.60	2.53
Including	41.60	50.95	9.35	2.36
Including	60.25	71.00	10.75	4.38
LL-15-38	10.85	58.90	48.05	3.12
Including	50.00	58.90	8.90	6.13
LL-15-39	2.30	38.60	36.30	3.35
Including	31.50	35.70	4.20	9.90
LL-15-40	40.00	77.65	37.65	2.99
LL-15-41	45.65	103.60	57.95	3.36
	97.25	103.35	6.10	13.66
LL-15-42	29.60	60.20	30.60	3.86
	56.00	60.20	4.20	11.83
LL-15-43	2.30	6.90	4.60	7.68
	41.55	70.30	28.75	4.44
LL-15-44	27.80	31.50	3.70	10.39
	80.20	90.60	10.40	2.15
	94.00	114.15	20.15	1.55
	122.50	128.00	5.50	1.60
	159.00	161.00	2.00	3.07
LL-15-45	59.00	73.60	14.60	5.36
LL-15-46	38.00	50.40	12.40	4.92
	78.85	100.40	21.55	11.56
LL-15-47	62.30	64.55	2.25	9.46
	105.60	113.00	7.40	3.92

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length * (m)	Gp %
	125.15	130.95	5.80	1.04
	136.50	150.55	14.05	1.64
	155.60	161.50	5.90	2.29
	171.00	178.10	7.10	1.53
LL-15-48	2.50	35.70	33.20	2.49**
	55.50	60.00	4.50	1.51
LL-15-49	100.00	106.00	6.00	5.00***
	143.50	175.00	31.50	2.79***
LL-15-50	2.20	48.45	46.25	5.43***
Including	5.80	9.75	3.95	17.95***
Including	42.70	46.95	4.25	15.56***
LL-15-51	4.20	37.50	33.30	14.62***
Including	9.00	37.50	28.50	16.53***
	91.55	122.50	30.95	8.18***
Including	91.55	98.50	6.95	18.31***
including	115.00	122.50	7.50	9.61***
LL-15-52	64.65	111.80	47.15	4.42***
including	109.00	111.80	2.80	17.28***
LL-15-53		NSV		
LL-15-54		NSV		
LL-15-55	7.50	13.50	6.00	1.13***
	130.35	134.15	3.80	3.82***

* Core length; the Company estimates the true width of the mineralized zone at 70 to 95% of the core length.
** No sample from 8.65 to 9.00 m
*** Length along the core. The Company doesn't have enough information to estimate the true width of the mineralized zone intersected in the drill holes
(1) no sample 48.35-48.70
(2) no sample 62.75-63.05, 140.90-141.60
(3) no sample 76.90-77.10
(4) no sample 40.80-41.15;
(5) no sample 8.40-8.75; 99.10-99.65
(6) no sample 8.40-8.75
(7) no sample 6.35-7.20; 10.45-10.95; 13-14.20
(8) no sample 6.35-7.20; 10.45-10.95; 13-14.20
(9) no sample 172.40-172.65

On March 24, 2016, the Company filed their National Instrument 43-101 technical report titled “Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the La Loutre Property”, on Sedar (www.sedar.com).

The Resource for the La Loutre Flake Graphite Property of 18.4 M Tonnes of 3.19% Indicated and 16.7 M Tonnes at 3.75% Flake Graphite Inferred with a cut-off of 1.5%. The sensitivity table also features 4.1 M Tonnes of 6.5% Indicated and 6.2 M Tonnes at 6.1% Flake Graphite Inferred with a cut-off of 3%. The Resource is estimated on the Graphene-Battery Zone only and **does not** include recent high grade intercepts of 28.5 metres of 16.53% Cg and 21.5 metres of 11.53% Cg reported January 6, 2016 and 9% over 90.75 metres reported September 24th, 2015 from the Refractory Zone.

The La Loutre Resource is constrained within a drilled area of approximately 900 m along the N150° striking trend of the graphitic paragneiss, 250 m across the strike and 300 m below surface. Geological interpretation and mineral resource estimation were based on 62 NQ-size drill holes (totaling 8,193.3 m) drilled by Lomiko and Canada Strategic Metals in 2014 and 2015.

InnovExplo performed the geological interpretation of lithological domains and mineralized zones using vertical sections spaced 50 metres apart. The mineralized zones strike with an average trend of N150° and an average dip of 45°. A minimum width of 4.0 meters (true width) was respected for the interpretation. InnovExplo constructed wireframes of lithological domains and mineralized zones showing a sufficient continuity. The 2016 Mineral resource Estimate includes 18 graphite-bearing zones with high graphitic carbon grades (assays > 4% Cg), 4 graphite-bearing zones with low graphitic carbon grades (assays < 4% Cg), 5 graphite-bearing quartzite domains (assays < 4% Cg), and a remaining external envelope hosting isolated low graphitic carbon grades.

The mineral resource was estimated using 3-D block modeling (block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m). The grades of the blocks were estimated using the inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolation method for a 1000-metre strike length corridor and up to a vertical depth of 300 metres below surface.

The resources are constrained in a Pit shell of 1,100 m by 350 m and a maximal depth of 200 m.

2016 Pit constrained Mineral Resource Estimate (Indicated and Inferred resources) at different cut-off grades – La Loutre Property. The official resource is reported at a cut-off grade of 1.5 % Cg.

Indicated Resource				
Zone	Cut-off Cg (%)	Tonnage (metric tonne)	Grade Cg (%)	Graphite (metric tonne)
All Zones	> 3.0	4,137,300	6.50	268,800
	> 2.5	6,927,500	4.95	342,900
	> 2.0	15,181,200	3.49	529,200
	> 1.5	**18,438,700**	**3.19**	**588,400**
	> 1.0	19,005,400	3.13	595,700
	> 0.8	19,137,500	3.12	596,900
	> 0.6	19,279,600	3.09	595,300
	> 0.5	19,381,900	3.09	598,400

Inferred Resource				
Zone	Cut-off Cg (%)	Tonnage (metric tonne)	Grade Cg (%)	Graphite (metric tonne)
All Zones	> 3.0	6,181,000	6.11	377,600
	> 2.5	9,699,200	4.86	471,800
	> 2.0	15,332,000	3.92	600,300
	> 1.5	**16,675,100**	**3.75**	**624,900**
	> 1.0	16,927,300	3.71	628,000
	> 0.8	17,120,500	3.68	629,700
	> 0.6	17,306,700	3.63	628,100
	> 0.5	17,400,900	3.63	631,600

- The Independent and Qualified Persons (QPs) for the Mineral Resource Estimate, as defined by NI 43 101, are Bruno Turcotte, M.Sc., P.Geo., and Guilhem Servelle, M.Sc., P.Geo, both of InnovExplo. The estimate was prepared under the supervision of Vincent Jourdain, PhD, Eng., Technical Director of InnovExplo Inc.

- The effective date of the estimate is January 15, 2016.

- Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

- Pit constrained results are presented undiluted within a Whittle-optimized pit shell, designed with a 30-m buffer around lakes.

- The estimate includes 18 graphite-bearing zones with high graphitic carbon grades (assays > 4% Cg), 4 graphite-bearing zones with low graphitic carbon grades (assays < 4% Cg), 5 graphite-bearing quartzite domains (assays < 4% Cg), and a remaining external envelope hosting isolated low graphitic carbon grades.

- Pit-constrained resources were compiled at cut-off grades of 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 and 3.0% Cg. The official pit-constrained resource is reported at a cut-off grade of 1.5% Cg (grey highlighting).

- Cut-off grades must be re-evaluated in light of prevailing market conditions (graphite price, exchange rate and mining cost, etc.).

- Density (g/cm^3) data used is on a per zone basis varying from 2.70 to 2.85 g/cm^3.
- A minimum true thickness of 4.0 m was applied, using the grade of the adjacent material when assayed, or a value of zero when not assayed.
- Based on a study of the effect of high-grade values (basic statistical analysis), no raw assays were capped for the mineralized zone, the lithological domains or the external envelope considered in the 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Compositing was done on drill hole sections falling within any of the interpreted mineralized zones, lithological domains or external envelope (composite = 1.5 m).
- Resources were estimated using GEOVIA GEMS 6.7 software from surface drill holes, using inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolation method in a block model (block size = 5 m x 5 m x 5 m).
- By default, interpolated blocks were assigned to the Inferred category. The reclassification to an Indicated category was done in areas with sufficient density of visually observed information and supported by a maximum distance to drill hole composite of 30 m.
- Calculations used metric units (metres, tonnes and %).
- The number of metric tonnes was rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations in NI 43-101.
- InnovExplo is not aware of any known environmental, permitting, legal, title-related, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issue that could materially affect the mineral resource estimate.
- Whittle parameters (all amounts in Canadian dollars): Mining cost=$3.75; Processing cost=$9.40/t; G&A=$2.11/t; graphite price=$1,910/t; mining recovery=90%; milling recovery=95%; dilution=10%; wall slopes=45° (rock) and 18° (overburden).

A 1,550 meters drill program was completed in the new Refractory Zone which intercepted multiple zones of graphite mineralization.

Exploration and evaluation expenses on La Loutre property for an amount of $50,161 whose $42,758 were incurred by Lomiko Metals as of Octobe 31, 2016 following the signature of the option agreement on February 6, 2015.

SAKAMI – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The Sakami property consists of 1 large contiguous black of 213 mineral claims totaling 10,736.37 hectares (107.36 km^2) following the addition of 81 claim cells of the Apple property included in the zone of interest of 5 kilometers. The property is located approximately 570 km north of Val-d'Or and 900 km north northwest of Montreal. At the date covers by this report, the Company has fulfilled its requirements to acquire a 50% interest in the Sakami property. The property is subject to a 1% NSR on certain claims and 2% on 81 mining claims of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of $1,000,000.

Within 180 days after the acquistion of the 50% interest in the Sakami property, done in August 2016, the Company has the option of acquiring an additional 20% property interest by issuing 1,000,000 shares to Matamec and completing an independent bankable feasibility study within five years of the date of the share issuance. During the period that the additional option is valid, Canada Strategic Metals must spend a minimum of $2,000,000 on exploration by the end of each year until the feasibility study is completed.

Work done during the period

In order to exercise its option, the anniversary of which was on August 16, 2016, Canada Strategic Metals completed an important exploration program between June 15, 2016 and August 15, 2016.

The results of the first of nine holes completed on the Northwest extension of Zone 25 (main zone) with an intersection of **1.62 g/t Au over 64.50 metres including 2.21 g/t Au over 43.30 metres and 3.46 g/t over 11.50 metres** from hole PT-16-91 and results from hole PT-16-92 has returned an intersection of **4.94 g/t Au over 21.05 metres** within a wide gold-bearing intersection of **2.52 g/t Au over 48.55.**

Drilling on the Northwest extension of Zone 25 (main zone) has returned an intersection of **1.87 g/t Au over 27.00 metres** including **3.14 g/t Au over 5.00 metres and 2.67 g/t over 6.00 metres,** from hole PT-16-93 (see table below).

The result from PT-16-93 together with PT-16-91 and PT-16-92 confirm that Zone 25 increases in thickness and grade to the northwest. This lens remains wide open in this direction and we are very keen to test the continuity of this thick zone with relatively consistent gold mineralization in the next drill campaign. The very thick intervals and their relative position suggest a possible merging of Zone 22 and 25 in this direction as illustrated on figure 4.

The drilling of PT-16-96 and 97 confirms the mineralization trend to the extreme south west, and the lack of significant assay results in the remaining drill holes testifies to the complex geology occurring at this apparent fold nose on the La Pointe Peninsula. All results for the latest campaign are presented in the table below.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length * (m)	Au (g/t)
PT-16-91	165.20	208.50	43.30	2.21
Including	176.00	187.50	11.50	3.46
PT-16-92	203.60	252.15	48.55	2.52
Including	206.95	228.00	21.05	4.94
Including	206.95	225.00	18.05	5.38
PT-16-93	252.00	279.00	27.00	1.87
Including	253.00	258.00	5.00	3.14
Including	271.00	277.00	6.00	2.69
PT-16-94	NSV			
PT-16-95	NSV			
PT-16-96	124.00	125.00	1.00	1.73
PT-16-97	136.00	156.50	20.50	0.55
PT-16-98	NSV			
PT-16-99	66.00	69.00	3.00	1.33
	78.00	81.00	3.00	1.08
	91.50	93.00	1.50	1.97
	124.50	127.50	3.00	1.07
	169.00	170.50	1.50	2.86

* The Company estimates the true width of the mineralized one at 70 to 95% of the core length.

The program was aimed at increasing the size of the main gold zone (Zone 25) to the west-northwest, as well as its south extension at depth. Zone 25 is in the La Pointe sector of the Sakami property. Once this program is complete, Zone 25 will have been tested over a strike length of more than 300 metres and to a depth of over 500 metres along its plunge.

On November 8, 2016 announce the results of the summer 2016 exploration program on the Sakami project. The program included 185 kilometres of magnetic and electromagnetic surveying on three sectors of the property: JR Ouest, Iles, and La Pointe. The program also included prospecting, mapping and sampling work on the Peninsula and Iles sectors. A total of 511 chip samples and 156 channel samples were collected. Tables 1 and 2 which show results over 0.1 g/t Au.

The geophysical survey was divided into three sectors, covering 85 line-km on the Iles sector, 89 line-km on the JR Ouest sector and 11 line-km on the La Point sector. The survey helped to better define the position and nature of the various geological units and many fault and shear structures. Interpretation of the various domains identified a total of 61 anomalies with the potential to be associated with mineralization.

In addition, field crews completed a surface exploration program that included prospecting, mapping and chip sampling of the mineralized zones identified, as well as channel sampling on some of the previously identified showings, including the Kelmia showing, the Simon showing and the new Bouleau d'Or showing. The best results are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The results for the Simon showing supports the presence of high-grade gold values, with channel sampling results of up to 20.8 g/t Au over 1 metre and 17.45 g/t Au over 1 metre. It should be recalled that the Simon showing was discovered as a result of work carried out in the summer of 2015 on the Peninsula sector, which returned 45.9 g/t Au in a chip sample.* This new gold showing is located on a geophysical anomaly where a strong magnetic low is observed, as well the junction of multiple faults. It is also located on the contact between the LaGuiche sediments (Opinaca) and La Grande belt volcanic and appears encased, like the Zone 25 gold zone in the La Point sector.

Table 1: Best grab sample results*

# Grab sample	UTM NAD 83 ZN18 Easting	UTM NAD 83 ZN18 Northing	Area	Au (g/t)
647852	379572	5901666	JR	0.514
647858	379839	5901777	JR	**1.065**
647888	380995	5902257	Ile	0.246
647891	380593	5902631	Ile	**2.21**
647903	379581	5901726	JR	0.187
647905	379639	5901659	JR	0.559
647906	379674	5901686	JR	0.486
647907	379674	5901686	JR	0.186
731070	379576	5898495	Péninsule	0.203
731074	376258	5897445	Péninsule	0.171
731075	376258	5897445	Péninsule	0.861
731081	377569	5896600	Péninsule	0.136
731200	376169	5897525	Péninsule	0.434
731216	376636	5896287	Péninsule	0.239
731224	377498	5896590	Péninsule	0.157
731303	378921	5897829	Péninsule	0.362
731343	379242	5897913	Péninsule	0.156
731351	376169	5897525	Péninsule	0.156
731357	378113	5897968	Péninsule	0.521
731368	380231	5902752	Iles	0.283
731377	380594	5902632	Iles	**5.05**
731379	380594	5902632	Iles	0.149
731380	380640	5902623	Iles	0.293
731381	380640	5902623	Iles	0.122
731433	377723	5900345	JR West	0.13

# Grab sample	UTM NAD 83 ZN18 Easting	Northing	Area	Au (g/t)
731440	381740	5904975	Iles	0.719

* The grab samples are selective by nature and are unlikely to represent the average grade of the deposit.

Table 2: Best channel results

Channel name	UTM NAD 83 ZN18 Easting	Northing	Bearing	Interval in m From	To	Area	Sample #	Au (g/t)
R7	378921	5897827	242	0	1	Kalmia	374678	0.208
R9a	378914	5897832	270	0	1	Kalmia	374681	0.278
R13	378913	5897876	97	2	3	Kalmia	374692	0.435
R1	376227	5897563	213.5	2	3	Simon	375303	0.168
R1				3	4	Simon	375304	0.15
R1				6	7	Simon	375307	0.158
R2	376228	5897573	214	0	1	Simon	375308	2.03
R2				4	5	Simon	375312	0.132
R2				5	6	Simon	375313	**3.9**
R2				6	7	Simon	375314	0.275
R2				10	11	Simon	375318	0.13
R2				11	12	Simon	375319	0.34
R2				12	13	Simon	375320	**1.095**
R2				13	14	Simon	375321	0.174
R3a	376224	5897575	208	0	1	Simon	375327	1.51
R3a				4	5	Simon	375331	0.156
R3a				6	7	Simon	375333	0.166
R3c	376219	5897567	208	0	1	Simon	375336	0.258
R3c				1	2	Simon	375337	0.136
R3c				2	3	Simon	375338	0.108
R3c				3	4	Simon	375339	**17.45**
R4	376217	5897568	207	0	1	Simon	375340	0.263
R5	376216	5897568	205	0	1	Simon	375341	**20.80**
R6	376217	5897574	206	2	3	Simon	375344	0.128
R6				4	5	Simon	375346	0.145
R6				6	7	Simon	375348	0.48
R8	376215	5897577	212	0	1	Simon	375356	**1.625**
R9c	376211	5897573	206	2	3	Simon	375361	**1.09**
R9c				3	4	Simon	375362	**1.715**
R10	376207	5897574	208	0	1	Simon	375363	0.331
R10				4	5	Simon	375367	0.446
R11a	376203	5897570	203	0	1	Simon	375368	0.163
R11a				1	2	Simon	375369	**1.485**
R11b	376202	5897568	203	0	1	Simon	375370	0.65
R12	376199	5897569	216	0	1	Simon	375371	0.973

Channel name	UTM NAD 83 ZN18 Easting	Northing	Bearing	Interval in m From	To	Area	Sample #	Au (g/t)
R12				1	2	Simon	375372	0.173
R12				2	3	Simon	375373	0.206
R14	376198	5897563	197	0	1	Simon	375376	**1.87**
R15a	376199	5897561	180	0	1	Simon	375377	0.127
R15b	376200	5897560	180	0	1	Simon	375378	0.219
R17c	376201	5897516	217	0	1	Simon	375384	0.85
R18	376184	5897521	152	0	1	Simon	375388	0.155
R19	376182	5897522	176	0	1	Simon	375389	0.265
R1	380595	5902627	180	0	1	Bouleau d'Or	375390	0.323
R1				1	2	Bouleau d'Or	375391	0.365
R1				2	3	Bouleau d'Or	375392	**3.11**
R1				6	7	Bouleau d'Or	375396	0.182
R2	380597	5902627	165	0	1	Bouleau d'Or	375397	0.106
				1	2	Bouleau d'Or	375398	0.803
R1	380642	5902613	194	2	3	Bouleau d'Or	374699	0.108
R1				3	4	Bouleau d'Or	374700	0.205

APPLE – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The Apple property consists of 46 claims covering 23.77 squares kilometres located 80 km southeast of Radisson in the James Bay region. 81 claim cells of the Apple property (included in the zone of interest of 5 kilometers of Sakami property) were transferred. The property is accessible by a 40 km winter road from km 510 on the paved James Bay road. In summer, the property can be accessed by boat from the Trans-Taïga road.

The project covers a portion of the Apple Formation, which came to light in the early 1970s with the discovery of several extensive uranium-pyrite matrix, quartz pebble conglomerate zones.

The Apple uranium deposit was in fact discovered in 1971 during an airborne survey. The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited (“INCO”) and James Bay Development Corporation subsequently conducted an extensive joint exploration program from 1972 to 1975, with INCO as the operator. A total of 65 holes were drilled for a total of 14,000 metres, and the uranium conglomerates were traced over a distance of eight kilometres along an East-West axis.

In 1974, INCO performed a resource estimate on a one-kilometre section covering seven sub-vertically dipping zones. The historical estimate yielded 9,365,000 tons grading 0.054% U_3O_8 or 1.08 lb/ton for a total of 10.1 million pounds (GM 57894). This resource includes 4.3 million tons categorized as proven and probable and 5.0 million tons categorized as possible (a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources). The literature (Robertson *et al.* 1986) reports a resource of 8.5 million tons grading 0.052% U_3O_8 (8.8 million pounds of U_3O_8) contained in a six-metre by one-kilometre wide envelope extending to a depth of 300 metres, and remaining open at depth (a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources). A correlation was established between the highest uranium grades and the pyrite content. INCO dropped the property in 1975, and it has not been explored for uranium since.

In addition to the subsequent uranium-related work done by Strateco, Virginia Gold Mines explored the property between 1998 and 2001 to assess its gold potential. Very interesting showings were discovered, although no drilling was done.

Notable among the showings was the Buck showing discovered in an iron formation in 1998, which returned 20.15 g/t Au and 2.59 g/t over 3.5 metres from channel sampling. Another showing discovered at the contact of volcanic rocks and a pegmatite in the summer of 2000 returned 23.82 g/t Au and 4.73 g/t Au in grab samples.

Several ultramafic horizons with anomalous PGE (platinum and palladium) values were also identified by the work done in 2000. The best results were 491 ppb Pt and 2,347 ppb Pd.

The presence of albitized pegmatite with a quartzose core is also notable, with a halo of intense, pervasive tourmalinization, prismatic beryl crystals and proximity to ultramafic rocks with chromite mineralization (chromiferous actinolite was observed in skarned ultramafic rocks), which constitute the elements required to form emeralds.

In December 2013, the Company acquired 100% of Strateco's Apple property in exchange for a cash payment of $ 10,000 and the issuance of 4,000,000 common shares of the Company. The agreement was also subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty payable to Virginia Mines Inc., half of which can be bought back for $1,000,000.

Work done during the period

Exploration and evaluaton work on Apple project for an amount of $7,500 were incurred as of July 31, 2016.

NEW GOLD – GOLD PROJECT

Property Description

The property New Gold consists of 49 claims covering 2,590.01 hectare, property is 100% owned by Canada Strategic and is located about 5 kilometres northwest of the "167 extension property", where Visible Gold Mines recently discovered several boulders containing gold, silver, copper and zinc mineralization.

The property was acquired by map designation following a compilation of all the information available from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and an assessment of the glacial train aimed at identifying the potential in-situ source of the boulders identified by Visible Gold Mines. The compilation also indicated that the property covers a strong SW-NE magnetic anomaly crossed by a NW-SE major structure. The junction of these two structures is located right in the middle of the property.

Work done during the period

No exploration work was carried out on the property during the period covered by this MD&A.

Person In Charge of Technical Disclosure

Jean-Sebastien Lavallee (OGQ #773), geologist, shareholder, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a Qualified Person under *NI 43-101 on standards of disclosure for mineral projects*,

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Canada Strategic anticipates that, for the foreseeable future, quarterly results of operations will primarily be impacted by several factors, including the timing of exploration and the efforts and timing of expenditures related to the development of the Company. Due to fluctuations in these factors, the Company believes that the period-to-period comparisons of operating results are not a good indication of its future performance.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The comments below provide an analysis of the operating results for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016. The selected financial information shown below is taken from the condensed unaudited interim financial statements for each periods indicated.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	October 31 (9 months) 2016	2015
Salary & General administrative expenses	$ **53,059**	$ 58,857
Registration, listing fees and shareholders' information	$ **39,878**	$ 155,330
Professionnal and consultant fees	$ **215,449**	$ 201,184
Stock-based compensation	$ **125,771**	$ 43,720
Part XII.6 taxes	$ -	$ 825
Loss on receivable settlement	$ -	$ -
Loss (Gain) on disposal of marketable securities	$ **(5,181)**	$ 2,280
Gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets	$ -	$ (62,692)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	$ **(35,000)**	$ -
	$ **393,976**	$ 399,504
Revenues	$ **(4,065)**	$ 93,774
Loss before income taxes	$ **398,041**	$ 305,730
Deferred income taxes	$ -	$ (27,111)
Total net loss for the period	$ **398,041**	$ 278,619
Cash	$ **63,792**	$ 143,421

Revenues

Revenues for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, amounted to $4,065 negative ($93,774 in 2015) and consisted in a credit note, interest and management revenues. Given its status as a mining exploration company, Canada Strategic does not generate any steady income, and must finance its activities by issuing equity.

Registration, Listing Fees and Shareholder Information

Registration, listing fees and shareholder information expenses for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, consisted mainly of expenditures of a legal and regulatory nature incurred to comply with the requirements of the securities commission. The decrease of $115,452 from the previous period was mainly due to a decrease shareholder information expenses and shareholder information.

Professional and Consultant Fees

Professional and consulting fees for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, consisted primarily of expenses of a legal and accounting nature, as well as audit, business development and management expenses. These fees were $14,265 lower than the prior period due to a decrease in consulting fees offset by an increase in business development, legal fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

Share-based payments and compensation for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, represent the charge related to the value of the 1,650,000 (1,050,000 in 2015) stock options granted to directors, officers and consultants. A compensation charge of $125,771 ($43,720 in 2015) was thus assigned in relation to the stock options granted during the period, using the Black-Scholes model.

Gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment charge for the Lac des Iles West. Following the impairment, amounts charged to exploration and evaluation assets for this property were recognized as a gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets.

Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, the Company wrote off the Lac des Isles property following the issuance of shares subsequent to the fiscal year end. A charge of $35,000 was recognized in earnings.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The comments below provide an analysis of the operating results for the three-month period ended October 31, 2016. The selected financial information shown below is taken from the condensed unaudited interim financial statements for each of the three-month periods indicated.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	October 31 (3 months)	
	2016	**2015**
Salary & General administrative expenses	$ **13,027**	$ 12,747
Registration, listing fees and shareholders' information	$ **5,375**	$ 10,421
Professionnal and consultant fees	$ **54,350**	$ 22,675
Stock-based compensation	$ **50,328**	$ 4,675
Part XII.6 taxes	$ -	$ 19
	$ **123,080**	$ 50,537
Revenues	$ -	$ 31,092
Loss before income taxes	$ **123,080**	$ 19,445
Deferred income taxes	$ -	$ (27,111)
Total net loss for the period	$ **123,080**	$ (7,666)
Cash	$ **63,792**	$ 143,421

Revenues

No Revenues for the three-month period ended October 31, 2016 ($31,092 in 2015) and consisted of interest and management revenues. Given its status as a mining exploration company, Canada Strategic does not generate any steady income, and must finance its activities by issuing equity.

Registration, Listing Fees and Shareholder Information

Registration, listing fees and shareholder information expenses for the three-month period ended October 31, 2016, consisted mainly of expenditures of a legal and regulatory nature incurred to comply with the requirements of the securities commission. The decrease from the previous period was mainly due to a decrease shareholder information expenses and shareholder information.

Professional and Consultant Fees

Professional and consulting fees for the three-month period ended October 31, 2016, consisted primarily of expenses of a legal and accounting nature, as well as audit, business development and management expenses. These fees were $31,675 higher than the prior period due to a increase in business development and legal fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

Share-based payments and compensation for the three-month period ended October 31, 2016, represent the charge related to the value of the 450,000 (450,000 in 2015) stock options granted to directors, officers and consultants.. A compensation charge of $50,328 ($4,675 in 2015) was thus assigned in relation to the stock options granted during the period, using the Black-Scholes model.

The selected financial information below was taken from Canada Strategic's unaudited condensed financial statements for each of the following quarters:

$000s of $ except for share data	**Oct. 31 2016**	July 31 2016	Apr. 30 2016	Jan. 31 2016	Oct. 31 2015	July 31 2015	Apr. 30 2015	Jan. 31 2015	Oct. 31 2014
Revenues	**-**	(6)	2	10	31	46	16	23	-
Net profit (loss)	**(123)**	(130)	(145)	(91)	7	(136)	(150)	(123)	(158)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (0.04)	$ -

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash as at October 31, 2016, totalled $63,792 compared to $143,421 as at October 31, 2015. It is management's intention to secure further capital funding in the form of equity to support current and future exploration and evaluation assets development.

The selected financial information below was taken from Canada Strategic's unaudited condensed financial statements for each of the following quarters:

Date	Financing		Commercial Goals
April 2016	Common shares	$205,000	Working Capital

For the next year, the Company has budgeted $270,000 for administrative expenses. Management is of the opinion that, even if it is unable to raise additional equity financing, the Company will be able to meet its current exploration obligations and keep its properties in good standing for the next 12 months. Advanced exploration of some of the mineral properties would require substantially more financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available when required, or under terms that are favourable to Canada Strategic. The Company may also select to advance the exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets through joint ventures. Management is currently considering opportunities for further financing.

CASH FLOWS

	October 31 (9 months)	
	2016	**2015**
Operating activities	**$ (309,949)**	$ (263,894)
Financing activities	**$ 202,840**	$ 189,713
Investing activities	**$ 88,840**	$ 154,319
	$ (18,269)	$ 80,138
Cash	**$ 63,792**	$ 143,421

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, funds used for operating activities were spent primarily on improving operations and promotion of the Company.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, the main financing activities undertaken by the Company were as follows:

> On April 5 2016, the Company issued 4,100,000 common shares at a price of $0.05 per share, for a gross proceeds of $205,000.

During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, investing activities consisted primarily of prospecting work for property development, disposal of marketable securities and the receipt of a tax credit and mining tax credit and mining rights.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Within 180 days after the acquistion of the 50% interest in the Sakami property, done in August 2016, the Company has the option of acquiring an additional 20% property interest by issuing 1,000,000 shares to Matamec and completing an independent bankable feasibility study within five years of the date of the share issuance. During the period that the additional option is valid, Canada Strategic Metals must spend a minimum of $2,000,000 on exploration by the end of each year until the feasibility study is completed.

Since August 2016, the Sakami property is subject to a 1 % NSR on some mining claims and a 2% on 81 mining claims of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of $1,000,000.

In October, 2014, the Company renewed the services contract with Paradox Public Relations. Paradox will focus on developing and expanding the Company's communications with the financial community through a full investor relations program. The services being provided by Paradox Public Relations to Strategic Metals includes marketing to the financial community, an inbound email service, use of an exclusive Paradox database, organization of meetings and presentations, and service calls on behalf of the Company. The agreement is for a 24-month period with a monthly fee of $5,000

ROYALTIES ON THE MINING PROPERTIES

PROPERTY	ROYALTY		DESCRIPTION
	Name	Percentage	
La Loutre	Jean-Sébastien Lavallée	33.33%	1.5% NSR of which 0.5% may be purchased for an amount of $500,000
	Jean-Raymond Lavallée	33.33%	
	Michel Robert	33.33%	
Sakami	Luc Lamarche	50%	1 % NSR on 69 claims
	Jean-Raymond Lavallée	50%	
Sakami	Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	100%	2% NSR on 81 claims of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of $1,000,000
Apple	Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd	100%	2% NSR of which 1% may be purchased for an amount of $1,000,000

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Key Executives

A) During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, the Company has incurred professional and consultant fees amounting to $19,776 ($23,156 in 2015) with its Chief Financial Officer. In relation with these transactions, an amount of $7,897 was payable as at October 31, 2016 ($nil as at October 31, 2015).

B) During the nine-month period ended October 31, 2016, the Company incurred $700,070 ($1,821,254 in 2015) in exploration and evaluation assets, professional fees for $40,100 ($61,300 in 2015), general administrative expenses for $27,511 ($27,084 in 2015) and interest and penalties for $6,371 (Nil in 2015) with Consul-Teck Exploration Minière Inc., a company of which the President and Chief Executive Officer is a shareholder. $1,175,086 ($531,770 as at October 31, 2015) was payable to Consul-Teck Exploration Minière Inc. as at October 31, 2016.

The transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

C) The president and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company owns 33.33% of the 1.5% NSR royalty on the La Loutre property regarding the agreement signed in 2012. The Company has the option to purchase 0.5% of this NSR royalty for $500,000.

D) During the previous period, the Company has incurred professional and consultant fees amounting to $70,000 with a company controlled by its former president. In relation with these transactions, $15,000 was payable as at October 31, 2016.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Overall Considerations

The significant accounting policies and measurement bases that have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures, and Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of the initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement), expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts; the difference is then immediately recognized in profit and loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Disposal of Interest in Connection with Option Agreement

On the disposal of interest in connection with the option agreement, the Company does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation performed on the property by the acquirer. In addition, the cash or the shares consideration received directly from the acquirer is credited against the carrying amount of costs previously capitalized to the property, and the surplus is recognized as a gain on the disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in profit or loss.

Share-based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods using the Black-Scholes Options Pricing Model. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is credited to contributed surplus.

Share-based payments (except brokers and intermediaries options) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity. Share-based payments to brokers and intermediaries, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity.

Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-by-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- The right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- No further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- No commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;

- Sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss is reversed when the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

Share Capital

The Company uses the residual value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The proceeds from the issue of units is allocated between common shares and share purchase warrants on a residual value basis, wherein the fair value of the common shares is based on the market value on the date of announcement of the private placement and the balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants.

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares, less issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs. If shares are issued when options and warrants are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the compensation costs previously recorded as contributed surplus for the options and warrants for the warrants.

In addition, if the shares are issued in an acquisition of property, shares are measured at fair value based on stock price on the day of the conclusion of the agreement.

Flow-through Shares

Issuance of flow-through units represents an issue of ordinary shares, warrants and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through units are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented in other liability in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through units are allocated between share and any warrants issued, if any, and the other liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and then to warrants according to the fair value at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds, if any, is allocated to the other liability. The fair value of the warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes model.

The other liability recorded is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors or when the Company has the intention to renounce of tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income taxes expense.

Other Elements of Equity

Accumulated other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets net of relevant income taxes.

Contributed surplus includes charges related to brokers and intermediaries options and share purchase options. When options are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Warrants include charges relating to warrants. When these warrants are exercised, the relating charges are transferred to share capital. When these warrants are expired, the relating charges are transferred to contributed surplus.

Deficit includes all current and prior year retained profits or losses.

Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted loss per share is computed using the treasury stock method. In accordance with the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting years.

Tax Credits Receivable

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration costs incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

Financial Instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit and loss, which are measured initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables;
- Available-for-sale financial assets
-

The category determines subsequent measurement, and whether any resulting income and expenses is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance costs or Interest Income, if any.

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

They are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would not be material. Cash, cash reserved for exploration and evaluation and other receivables are included in this category of financial assets.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Company's available-for-sale financial assets include marketable securities.

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income and reported within the available-for-sale reserve within equity. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income.
Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the category other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of operations over the year to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities of the Company include accounts payable and accrued liabilities (excluding salaries and fringes benefits and government remittances).

Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents current tax and deferred tax. The Company records current tax based on the taxable profits for the year, which is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method that requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantially enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items of income or expense are expected to be realized. The effect of a change in tax rates or tax legislation is recognized in the year of substantive enactment. Deferred tax assets, such as non-capital loss carry-forwards or deductible temporary difference, are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the asset can be utilized. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention of set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, except where they are related to items that are recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive loss or equity, respectively.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, the determination of the recoverability of amounts receivable and tax credit, the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted and warrants issued, the determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Segmented information

The Company's operations consist of a single operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources and all operations are located in Canada.

CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have signed the official basic certificates for venture issuers as required by *Regulation 52-109 respecting certification of disclosure in issuers' annual and interim filings*, confirming the review, absence of untrue or misleading information and fair presentation of the interim documents filed.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have confirmed that they have reviewed the interim financial statements and the interim MD&A (collectively referred to as the “interim filings”) of the Company for the nine-month period ended August 31, 2016.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have confirmed that, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have confirmed that, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial statements together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date and for the periods presented in the interim filings for these periods.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following selected financial information data is derived from the unaudited condensed interim financial statements at the periods indicated.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	October 31	
	2016	**2015**
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 1,376,073**	$ 1,241,268
Add:		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	**71,868**	7,652
Drilling	**350,249**	1,137,762
Geochemistry	-	43,553
Environment	-	27,500
Geology and geophysics	**328,956**	678,837
Other exploration and evaluation expenses	**61,508**	7,495
	812,581	1,902,799
Balance, before deduction	**2,188,654**	3,144,067
Tax credit and mining duties	**300,786**	(97)
Rebilling	**42,758**	1,748,082
Disposal	**52,500**	100,000
Gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets	-	(62,692)
Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	**(35,000)**	-
	361,044	1,785,293
Balance, end of period	**$ 1,827,610**	$ 1,358,774

MATERIAL COMPONENTS

	October 31 2016	2015	2014
Statements of Comprehensive Income			
Professional and consultant fees	$ **215,449**	$ 201,184	$ 166,114
Write-off and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	$ **(35,000)**		$ 51,004
Stock-based payments	$ **125,771**	$ 43,720	$ 145,237
Management income	$ **4,065**	$ 93,774	$ 348

	October 31 2016	2015	2014
Statements of Financial Position			
Cash reserved for exploration and evaluation	$ -	$ 149,200	$ -
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ **1,827,610**	$ 1,358,774	$ 1,348,864

The following selected financial information is derived from the Company's unaudited financial statements.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA (as at December 22, 2016)

Common shares outstanding: 75,539,155

Options outstanding: 6,000,000

Average exercise price of: $ 0.10

Expiry date	Number of shares	Exercise price $	
April 2017	600,000	0.10	60,000
July 2017	200,000	0.10	20,000
April 2018	1,000,000	0.10	100,000
June 2018	1,300,000	0.10	130,000
July 2018	450,000	0.10	45,000
October 2018	1,300,000	0.10	130,000
July 2019	950,000	0.10	95,000
August 2021	200,000	0.205	41,000
	6,000,000		621,000

Warrants outstanding : 1,003,000

Average exercise price of: $ 0.15

Expiry date	Number of shares	Exercise price $	
March 2017	645,000 (1)	0.15	96,750
April 2017	358,000 (2)	0.15	53,700
	1,003,000		150,450

(1) Included 20,000 broker warrants
(2) Included 8,000 broker warrants

Risks and Uncertainties

Canada Strategic is subject to a variety of risks, some of which are described below. If any of the following risks occur, the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected in a material manner.

Exploration and mining risks. The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the conduct of exploration programs. The Company from time to time increases its internal exploration and operating expertise with due advice from consultants and others as required. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors, including the cost of operations, variation of the grade of ore mined and fluctuations in the price of any minerals produced. There are no underground or surface plants or equipment on the Company's mineral properties, nor any known bodies of commercial ore. Programs conducted on the Company's mineral property would be an exploratory search for ore.

Titles to property. While the Company has diligently investigated title to the various properties in which it has an interest, and to the best of its knowledge, title to those properties are in good standing, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfer, or native or government land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Permits and licenses. The Company's operations may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

Metal prices. Even if the Company's exploration programs are successful, factors beyond the control of the Company may affect marketability of any minerals discovered. Metal prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations for inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and worldwide production levels. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted.

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

Environmental regulations. The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions of spills, release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailing disposal areas, which could result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require submissions to and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Company intends to fully comply with all environmental regulations.

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

Stage of development. The Company's properties are in the exploration stage, and to date none of them have a proven ore body. The Company does not have a history of earnings or providing a return on investment, and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Industry conditions. Mining and milling operations are subject to government regulations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be mined, milled or marketed. The marketability of minerals may be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as government regulations. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

Uninsured hazards. Hazards such as unusual geological conditions are involved in exploring for and developing mineral deposits. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which cannot be insured against or against which the Company may elect not to insure because of the high cost of premiums or for other reasons. The payment of any such liability could result in the loss of Company assets or the Company's insolvency.

Future financing. Completion of future programs may require additional financing, which may dilute the interests of existing shareholders.

Key employees. Management of the Company rests on a few key officers and members of the board of directors, the loss of any of whom could have a detrimental effect on its operations.

Canada Revenue Agency. No assurance can be made that Canada Revenue Agency will agree with the Company's characterization of expenditures as Canadian exploration expenses or Canadian development expenses or the eligibility of such expenses as Canadian exploration expenses under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).