

Colonial Coal International Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations ("MD&A")

The following information, prepared as of March 24, 2017, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Colonial Coal International Corp. ("CCIC" or the "Company") for the three and six months ended January 31, 2017, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2016 and the related management's discussion and analysis (the "Annual MD&A"). The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended January 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward looking statements. For a description of assumptions made in developing the forward-looking statements and the material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see the "Forward-Looking Statements" and the "Risks and Uncertainties" sections below.

Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "should", "estimates", "expects", "believes", "indicates", "suggests" and similar expressions.

This MD&A and in particular the "Outlook" section, contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Information concerning mineral resource estimates and the interpretation of drill results may also be considered as a forward-looking statement; as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed.

It is important to note that:

- Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of March 24, 2017.
- Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company's actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company's business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, possible variations in mineral resources; availability of sufficient financing to fund planned or further required work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; and political, regulatory, environmental and other risks of the mining industry.
- Subject to applicable laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason.

The material assumptions that were applied in making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: statements regarding the Company's litigation to enforce its rights and its objective to redevelop Watson Island; statements regarding estimated mineral resources and

annual clean coal production at the Huguenot Coal Project; and the interpretation of exploration programs and drill results and execution of the Company's existing plans or exploration programs at its coal projects, any of which may change due to changes in the views of the Company or if new information arises which makes it prudent to change such plans or programs.

Cautionary Note Regarding Reserve and Resource Estimates

The material in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource estimates included in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Classification System. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and resource and reserve information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "resource" does not equate to the term "reserves". Investors should also understand that "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. The estimation of quantities of resources and reserves is complex, based on significant subjective assumptions and forward-looking information, including assumptions that arise from the evaluation of geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for a given ore body. This data could change over time as a result of numerous factors, including new information gained from development activities, evolving production history and a reassessment of the viability of production under different economic conditions. Changes in data and/or assumptions could cause reserve estimates to substantially change from period to period. No assurance can be given that the indicated level of mineral will be produced. Actual production could differ from expected production and an adverse change in mineral prices could make a reserve uneconomic to mine. Variations could also occur in actual ore grades and recovery rates from estimates.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see "Risks and Uncertainties".

General

The Company owns three coal exploration properties located in British Columbia. The Company is also pursuing the acquisition of Watson Island, located just outside of Prince Rupert, B.C., and has ongoing litigation against the City of Prince Rupert to enforce its rights in connection with the acquisition. If it is successful in acquiring Watson Island, the Company's objective is to redevelop Watson Island as a seaport terminal and supporting industrial park.

In February 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing through the issuance of 51,952,661 units (each a "Unit") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for net proceeds of \$7.2 million. The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the private placement to fund its 2017 exploration programs on its Flatbed coal property and for general corporate and working capital purposes.

Huguenot Coal Project

The Huguenot Coal Project is a metallurgical coal project currently comprised of seventeen coal licenses covering an area of 9,531 hectares located in the Liard Mining Division, northeastern British Columbia, approximately 690 kilometres north-northeast of Vancouver, close to the provincial boundary with Alberta. It is situated approximately 85 km south-southeast of the town of Tumbler Ridge and 115 km southwest of the city of Grande Prairie, Alberta.

As reported in the Company's September 24, 2013 news release, the Huguenot property underwent a successful Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") in 2013. The PEA, prepared by Norwest Corporation ("Norwest") in accordance with NI 43-101 standards, has been filed on SEDAR.

In summary, Norwest updated previously reported (2012) in situ and potentially mineable resources, developed a conceptual mine plan to exploit the coal resources through a combination of open pit and underground mining, and prepared scoping-level cost estimates and economic analyses.

Measured and indicated in-situ coal resources total 277.7 million tonnes, with inferred resources adding a further 119.2 million tonnes, as tabulated below:

Deposit type	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)
Surface	96.20	35.75	0.53
Underground	18.85	126.88	118.66
TOTAL	115.05	162.63	119.19

Based upon coal price and cost assumptions at the time, the project was found to have positive economics and to be worthy of continued exploration and development. Clean coal production of 89 million tonnes was projected over a mine life of 31 years from combined surface and underground mining operations. Coal resources accounted for in both the open pit and underground mine plans were estimated as:

Mining Method	ROM (Mt)	Clean (Mt)
Open Pit	56	39
Underground	66	50
TOTAL	122	89

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered to be too geologically speculative to be subject to economic considerations that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the forecast results stated in the PEA will be realized. Further details are included in the Company's press release dated September 24, 2013, and in the actual PEA, both of which are filed on SEDAR.

Management continues to pursue opportunities for financing further work at Huguenot, including the possibility of joint venturing the property.

Flatbed Coal Project

The Flatbed Coal Project, located in the Liard Mining Division in northeastern B.C., is a metallurgical coal project currently comprised of eight coal licenses covering a total area of 9,607 hectares.

In September 2014, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines issued a Work Permit to the Company to conduct Phase 1 of its Notice of Work ("NoW") application on its Flatbed property. This phase allows for the drilling of 48 drill holes and 12.2 kms of access trail. The permit is valid until October 30, 2018.

The Flatbed property borders portions of the Quintette (Teck), Trend (Peace River Coal) and Duke Mountain (Teck) properties. The Company previously announced (January 29, 2013) that, based upon a review of various data from in and around the Flatbed property, the Company's geological consultant identified three targets worthy of future exploration aimed at the location of underground mineable metallurgical coal deposits for seams targeted at depths between 200 metres and 600 metres.

Management is currently scoping and planning a 2017 field exploration program to be conducted at Flatbed. In addition, the Company is pursuing an amendment to its Work Permit to conduct seismic

surveys across portions of the property, in the event such an exploration technique be selected for implementation.

Tuya River Project

The Tuya River Project, acquired by Tuya in 2011, is a thermal coal project located in the Tertiary intermontane sedimentary basin between Telegraph Creek and Dease Lake in northwestern B.C. The Company owns a 100% interest in four coal licenses covering an area of 998 hectares and has made application for an additional ten coal licenses covering an area of 2,125 hectares in respect of this property.

Coal was first recorded in the area in 1904, when seams up to 12 metres thick were noted near the Tuya River. Modern exploration of the basin did not commence until the late 1970's and included geological mapping, hand trenching and 10 diamond drill holes which were drilled during 1979 and 1980.

The Company is not currently planning to conduct any field exploration on the Tuya River property during fiscal 2017.

Watson Island

The Company owns 100% of Watson Island Development Corporation ("WatCo"), a company formed to purchase or acquire Watson Island, located near Prince Rupert, B.C., for the purpose of the development of a deep sea port and industrial project. As consideration for 45% of the Company's interest in WatCo, the Company has agreed to pay a former shareholder of WatCo 10% of the proceeds of future financings by WatCo to a maximum of \$800,000.

In July 2012, the City of Prince Rupert ("COPR") accepted an offer from WatCo to purchase Watson Island, subject to a number of conditions. Sale conditions included the development, approval and funding of a remediation plan for the land, which is contaminated as a result of decades of pulp mill operation. It was also a requirement of the purchase that WatCo would not be obligated for any historical environmental liabilities on Watson Island beyond a proposed lump sum financial contribution to an environmental remediation plan. At the time of entering into the offer to purchase, WatCo had been, and was to continue, funding the land expense costs of Watson Island and offered to fund the planning process and to make a significant contribution to the environmental remediation plan. Other conditions included notice requirements of the local governments, resolution of the court actions against the COPR by Sun Wave Forest Products Ltd. ("Sun Wave") relating to the title to Watson Island, and historic licensing and regulatory issues.

The COPR settled with Sun Wave in August 2013 and WatCo and the COPR subsequently negotiated to settle the terms of a definitive agreement. In the course of negotiations with the COPR, WatCo eventually accepted all of the terms of the definitive agreement proposed by the COPR and the COPR then advised that it would not proceed with the sale of Watson Island to WatCo. WatCo commenced litigation in the B.C. Supreme Court against the COPR to enforce WatCo's rights in connection with the acquisition of Watson Island. A Certificate of Pending litigation ("CPL") was immediately filed to prevent the land from being sold to others while the litigation is outstanding. The COPR subsequently asked the Court to remove the CPL so that it could sell the lands to a third party purchaser. The Court refused to remove the CPL, but required WatCo to post security of \$3.2 million within 21 days to keep the CPL on title. WatCo had insufficient available capital and also the Company considered it ill-advised to post security. Consequently, the CPL has now been removed from title. WatCo's claim against the COPR will now be for damages only unless Watson Island remains unsold at the time of a successful judgment.

If it is successful in acquiring Watson Island, WatCo's objective is to redevelop Watson Island as a multi-product bulk commodity shipping terminal with a supporting industrial park. Watson Island is an ideal site for a bulk terminal, as its existing marine and rail infrastructure can readily accommodate smaller bulk vessels, including Handymax-sized ships. The terminal could accommodate a range of bulk

commodities, including coal, potash, pellets and liquids. Watson Island is also one of the closest points in North America to Asia, allowing for a shorter shipping route than other major ports.

Results of Operations

- Six month results

During the six months ended January 31, 2017, the Company reported a net loss of \$533,892 (\$0.01 per share) compared to a loss of \$750,526 (\$0.01 per share) reported in the six-month period ended January 31, 2016.

Expenses decreased by 12% from \$625,726 to \$552,234, reflecting a general reduction in discretionary expenditures and a reduction in corporate activity. Variances include consulting fees which decreased from \$91,422 to \$60,425 as the Company reduced its complement of corporate development consultants. Professional fees incurred in respect of accounting, legal and tax services were reduced from \$123,316 to \$83,991, reflecting reduced corporate activity. Business investigation costs associated with the Watson Island project were reduced from \$12,171 to \$3,492. These variances were offset by an increase in travel and promotion from \$26,066 to \$36,908 as management attended investor and industry meetings in Europe during the current period. Office and administration also increased marginally from \$100,097 to \$111,864. Management fees of \$243,000 incurred during the six months ended January 31, 2017 (2016 - \$245,000) were charged in respect of services rendered by directors and/or officers of the Company.

Expenses were offset by \$3,202 (2016 - \$12,124) in interest and dividend income. During the six month period, the Company recorded a gain on relinquishment of coal license applications and was reimbursed \$15,140 (2016 - \$nil) for these past coal license application payments. During the comparative six month period, the Company recorded a charge for impairment of marketable securities of \$136,924 due to a significant or prolonged decrease in the fair value of various public company interests.

- Three month results

During the second quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Company reported a net loss of \$282,717 (\$0.00 per share) compared to a loss of \$365,182 (\$0.00 per share) reported in the second quarter ended January 31, 2016.

Expenses decreased marginally from \$293,679 to \$283,897. Favourable variances include a net recovery during the second quarter of 2017 of previously expensed financing costs of \$22,040 (2016 - \$nil). Professional fees decreased from \$67,599 to \$51,551 commensurate with reduced corporate activity. These variances were offset by consulting fees which increased from \$27,181 to \$37,669 as the Company contracted a corporate development consultant during the quarter. In addition travel and promotion increased from \$13,258 to \$24,383 as management attended investor and industry meetings in Europe during the quarter. Management fees of \$121,500 incurred during the second quarter (2016 - \$121,500) were charged in respect of services rendered by directors and/or officers of the Company.

Expenses were offset by \$1,180 (2016 - \$4,263) in interest income. During the comparative second quarter, the Company also recorded a charge for impairment of marketable securities in the amount of \$75,766.

Capital Expenditures

Total exploration spending at Flatbed for the six months ended January 31, 2017 increased to \$68,678 from \$16,436 incurred during the six months ended January 31, 2016. Costs incurred during the current peirod were primarily associated with preparation of an amendment to the existing Work Permit to allow for surface geophysical (seismic) survey over parts of the property. The Company also incurred deferred exploration expenditures of \$40,416 (2016 - \$91,597) at Huguenot, including \$13,515 (2016 - \$13,515) in respect of coal license renewals, as well as costs associated with environmental data collection; and \$23,108 (2016 - \$30,452) at the Tuya River project, including \$19,025 (2016 - \$14,970) in

coal license renewals. The comparative period Tuya River project costs were offset by a B.C. Mining Exploration Tax Credit (“BCMETC”) assessed in the amount of \$23,045.

Financing Activities

During each of the six month periods ended January 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not complete any financings.

Summary of Quarterly Results (unaudited)

Three months ended	January 31, 2017	October 31, 2016	July 31, 2016	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015	July 31, 2015	April 30, 2015
Total revenues	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil
Deferred exploration costs (recovery)	\$75,690	\$56,512	\$206,546	(\$24,119)	\$41,779	\$73,661	\$409,463	\$464,292
Net loss	(\$282,717)	(\$251,175)	(\$34,732)	(\$236,097)	(\$365,182)	(\$385,344)	(\$689,784)	(\$515,346)
Net loss per share (Basic and diluted)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)

The net loss for the quarter ended July 31, 2016 was after recording a gain on sale of marketable securities amounting to \$373,784. The net loss for the quarter ended January 31, 2016 included a charge for impairment of marketable securities in the amount of \$75,766 (October 31, 2015 - \$61,158; July 31, 2015 - \$245,602). Deferred exploration costs for the quarter ended April 30, 2015 included the acquisition cost of the Tuya River property which amounted to \$529,263. Deferred exploration costs for the quarter ended April 30, 2016 were offset by a BCMETC assessed or recovered amounting to \$73,640 (January 31, 2016 - \$23,045; April 30, 2015 - \$144,453).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at January 31, 2017, the Company had working capital of \$393,381, including cash of \$443,549.

The Company is in the business of exploring for coal which by its nature involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has not as yet put any of its coal properties into commercial production and therefore has no operating revenues. The Company has completed a PEA on its 100%-owned Huguenot Coal Project. Based upon coal price and cost assumptions at the time, the results of the PEA suggested that the Huguenot project had positive economics and that it is worthy of continued exploration and development. The Company is dependent on raising additional financing to fund further exploration and development requirements on existing properties, to fund property acquisitions and for general corporate costs. The only sources of future funds presently available to the Company are the sale of additional equity capital, the sale of marketable securities, selling or leasing the Company’s interest in a property or entering into joint venture arrangements or other strategic alliances in which the funding sources could become entitled to an interest in the properties or the projects. The Company’s capital resources are 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 the investor support of its projects.

The recoverability of the carrying value of the coal properties and the Company’s continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, demonstration of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to obtain financing or, alternatively, upon the Company’s ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

If it is successful in acquiring Watson Island, WatCo's intent is to redevelop Watson Island as a bulk shipping terminal, with a supporting industrial park. These WatCo expenditures would require significant financial resources. The Company is dependent upon share issuances or debt financings, or the disposal of other assets to provide the funding necessary to meet these expenditures, or alternatively, the Company's interest in WatCo could be diluted.

The Company has incurred losses since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business and at January 31, 2017, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$21,389,720 which has been funded primarily by the issuance of equity. These factors may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its general operating expenses and to continue to explore its coal properties. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

In February 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing through the issuance of 51,952,661 units (each a "Unit") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$7,792,900. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a transferable common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.30 per common share for a period of three years from the date of issue. The Company also issued 3,625,136 Unit purchase warrants (each, a "Finder's Warrant") entitling the holder thereof to purchase one Unit at an exercise price of \$0.15 per Unit for a period of three years from the date of issue. The Company paid aggregate cash advisory and finder's fees of \$543,770. The Company intends to utilize the proceeds realized from the private placement to conduct exploration on its Flatbed property and for general corporate and working capital purposes. Upon completing this non-brokered private placement, the Company announced it would not proceed with its previously announced (May 2, 2016) sale of a 10% interest in the Flatbed Property and related unit private placement.

Transactions with Related Parties

Related party transactions are comprised of services rendered by directors and/or officers of the Company and companies controlled by them or persons associated with them. Related party transactions are in the ordinary course of business and are measured at the exchange amount. The Company incurred the following expenditures during the three and six months ended January 31, 2017 and 2016 that were charged by related parties. These transactions are in the ordinary course of business and are measured at the exchange amount.

	Three months ended January 31, 2017	Three months ended January 31, 2016	Six months ended January 31, 2017	Six months ended January 31, 2016
Consulting fees (1)	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Directors' fees (2)	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$9,000
Management fees (3)	\$121,500	\$121,500	\$243,000	\$245,000
Professional fees (4)	\$20,300	\$20,800	\$36,300	\$45,800
	\$161,300	\$161,800	\$318,300	\$329,800

(1) Fees paid to Shane Austin, son of David Austin, President and CEO of the Company.

(2) Fees paid to Ian Downie, Wayne Waters and Anthony Hammond.

(3) Fees paid to David Austin, John Perry and Anthony Hammond, or to companies controlled by them.

(4) Fees paid to a company controlled by William Filtness, CFO of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties at January 31, 2017 amounting to \$23,847 (July 31, 2016 - \$21,836) are non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment and include amounts payable

to companies controlled by John Perry and William Filtness for consulting services and to directors for reimbursement of certain expenses.

The Company's coal properties are subject to royalty interests payable as follows: the Huguenot Coal Project is subject to a 1.5% production royalty, including 1.2% which is payable to certain directors of the Company; the Flatbed Coal Project is subject to a 1.5% production royalty, 1.35% of which is payable to certain directors of the Company; and the Tuya River Project is subject to a 1.5% production royalty, payable to a director of the Company.

The compensation paid or payable to key management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and directors for services rendered during the three and six months ended January 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Three months ended January 31, 2017	Three months ended January 31, 2016	Six months ended January 31, 2017	Six months ended January 31, 2016
Directors' fees	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$9,000
Management fees	\$121,500	\$121,500	\$243,000	\$245,000
Professional fees	\$20,300	\$20,800	\$36,300	\$45,800
	\$146,300	\$146,800	\$288,300	\$299,800

Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting estimates considered to be significant to the Company include the carrying values of coal properties and deferred exploration costs, deferred acquisition costs and marketable securities, and the computation of share-based payments expense and warrants.

Management reviews the carrying values of its coal properties on at least an annual basis, or when an impairment indicator exists, to determine whether an impairment should be recognized. In addition, capitalized costs related to relinquished property rights are written off in the period of relinquishment. During fiscal 2016, the Company made the decision to not renew the Rocky Creek coal licenses and recorded a write-down of mineral property of \$9,643. Capitalized costs in respect of Colonial's coal properties amounted to \$11,140,399 as at January 31, 2017. These costs may not be recoverable and there is a risk that these costs may be written down in future periods.

Management reviews the carrying value of other deferred costs on at least an annual basis, or when an impairment indicator exists, to determine whether an impairment should be recognized. During fiscal 2014, in view of uncertainties, the Company wrote down the deferred acquisition costs associated with Watson Island to a nominal value of \$1, recognizing an impairment loss of \$3,395,512. Costs incurred during the six months ended January 31, 2017 of \$3,492 (2016 - \$12,171) were expensed as business investigation costs.

Marketable securities are valued at each balance sheet date on the basis of period-end market bid quotations. During the six months ended January 31, 2017, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$nil (2016 - \$136,924) in respect of its various public company interests. The Company does not currently own any marketable securities.

The Company uses the fair-value method of accounting for share-based payments related to incentive stock options and compensation warrants modified or settled. Under this method, compensation cost attributable to options and awards granted is measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. In determining the fair value, the Company makes estimates of the expected volatility of the stock as well as an estimated risk-free interest rate and an estimated forfeiture rate. Changes to these estimates could result in the fair value of the share-based payments expense being less than or greater than the amount recorded. During the six months ended January 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not grant any stock options.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Applied

The following new standards have been issued by the IASB but not yet applied:

- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in July 2014 and replaces IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 was developed in phases by the IASB. As a result there are a number of transition options and requirements in relation to earlier versions of IFRS 9 prior to the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 in its entirety. IFRS 9 is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 includes requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; impairment methodology for financial instruments; and general hedge accounting. IFRS 9 has specific requirements for whether debt instruments are accounted for at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 requires equity instruments to be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless an irrevocable election for use of fair value through other comprehensive income which results in changes in fair value not being recycled to the income statement. The Company has not adopted IFRS 9 and has not completed its assessment of the impact of this standard.
- IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, was issued in May 2014 and establishes principles to address the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The required adoption date for IFRS 15 is the annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not completed its assessment of the impact of this standard.
- IFRS 16, *Leases*, was issued in January 2016 and eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are capitalized by recognizing the present value of lease payments and recognizing an asset and a financial liability representing an obligation to make future lease payments. The principles in IFRS 16 provide a more consistent approach to acquiring the use of an asset whether by leasing or purchasing an asset.

The new leasing standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede current lease accounting standards under IFRS. IFRS 16 is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has not adopted IFRS 16 and has not completed its assessment of the impact of this standard.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short term investments, receivables, reclamation deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts payable to related parties. As at January 31, 2017, the Company's cash was held in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency. The Company has no operations in foreign jurisdictions outside of Canada at this time and as such has no currency risk associated with its operations.

Outstanding Share Data

Authorized Capital:

An unlimited number of common shares, without par value, and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series

Issued and outstanding as at March 24, 2017:

148,761,057 common shares

Outstanding options and warrants as at March 24, 2017:

Type of Security	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry date
Stock options	4,845,000	\$0.77	October 7, 2020
Warrants	25,976,331	\$0.30	February 3, 2020
Warrants ⁽¹⁾	3,625,136	\$0.15	February 3, 2020

- ⁽¹⁾ Each finder's warrant is exercisable until February 3, 2020 to purchase one unit at a price of \$0.15 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.30 per share until February 3, 2020.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's coal projects are in the exploration stage only and commercial coal reserves have yet to be demonstrated. Development of these projects would follow only if favourable exploration results are obtained. There is no guarantee that the Company will ever reach the production stage. 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.

The Company currently has no revenues from operations. If the Company's exploration programs are successful, additional funds will be required in order to complete the development of its properties. Additionally, the WatCo planned expenditures will require significant financial resources. The only sources of future funds presently available to the Company are the sale of additional equity capital and the sale or lease of the Company's interest in a property or entering into joint venture arrangements or other strategic alliances in which the funding sources could become entitled to an interest in the properties or the projects. The Company's capital resources are 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. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds in the future. If the Company does not have the necessary capital to meet its obligations under its contractual obligations, the Company may have to forfeit its interest in properties or prospects earned or assumed under such contracts. In addition, if the Company does not have sufficient funds to pursue its exploration programs, the viability of the Company could be jeopardized.

Beyond exploration and funding risk, the Company is faced with a number of other risk factors as detailed in the Annual MD&A.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109") the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended January 31, 2017 and this accompanying MD&A (together the "Interim Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Outlook

As at January 31, 2017, the Company had cash of \$0.4 million. Subsequent to January 31, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for net proceeds of \$7.2 million.

At Flatbed, the Company is planning a field exploration program for the summer of 2017. The Company has received a Work Permit to conduct Phase 1 of its Notice of Work (“NoW”) application. This phase encompasses a total of 48 drill holes and 12.2 km of access trail. The permit is valid until October 30, 2018. The Company has also applied to amend this Work Permit to allow surface geophysical surveys to be conducted.

Management is also pursuing opportunities for financing further work at Huguenot, including the possibility of joint venturing the property, taking into account current market uncertainties. Coal quality database consolidation and assessment report preparation are ongoing as are baseline environmental data collection and data consolidation.

WatCo is continuing to pursue the acquisition of Watson Island through its litigation in the British Columbia Supreme Court against the City of Prince Rupert. WatCo is also in discussions with potential investment partners to develop the property into a multi-product bulk facility. The intent is that WatCo will fund and facilitate the development of this plan in consultation with the community, development experts and governments. The goal is to develop the island to highest and best purposes and to maximize the reuse and repurposing of land, buildings and infrastructure and employ the lowest-impact approach to the operation of the terminal.

Other Information

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and at the Company’s website at www.ccoal.ca.