AURCANA
SILVER CORPORATION

Management Discussion and Analysis for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2020

This quarterly Management Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") should be read in conjunction with Aurcana Silver Corporation's (formerly Aurcana Corporation) (referred to herein collectively with its subsidiaries as the "**Company**" or "**Aurcana**") unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, (the "**Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements**"), and the related notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financing Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"), as well as the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019, which are in accordance with IFRS, the related annual MD&A ("2019 MD&A"). This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, including, but not limited to, statements regarding the Company's expectations, strategic plans, exploration budgets and mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates. The information in this MD&A is current to August 26, 2020.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding metal grades, potential mineralization, exploration results, and future plans and objectives of Aurcana. These statements are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to potential mineral grades or tonnages at the Revenue-Virginius mine and the Shafter property, mining and processing of mineralized material, achieving projected recovery rates, anticipated production rates and mine life, operating efficiencies, costs and expenditures, changes in mineral resources and mineral reserves, and other information that is based on forecasts of future operational or financial results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends" or stating that certain actions, events or results ", "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to materially differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements.

Actual results may differ materially from results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could differ materially from the Company's expectations include, among others, risks related to unsuccessful exploration results, metals prices, fluctuations in currency prices, international operations, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined as well as changes in the availability of funding for mineral exploration and development, unanticipated changes in key management personnel and general economic conditions. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, oral or written, made by itself or on its behalf, except as required by applicable law. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

All of the Company's public disclosure filings, including its most recent management information circular, material change reports, press releases and other information, may be accessed via www.sedar.com and readers are urged to review these materials.

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QUALIFIED PERSON

Director of the Company, Mr. Michael Gross, P. Geo., is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Mr. Gross has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained herein. Disclosure documents, including technical reports filed by Aurcana, can be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Aurcana was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on October 12, 1917 under the name "Cane Silver Mines Limited" and was continued under the Business Corporation Act in the Province of British Columbia on August 24, 2020 under the name "Aurcana Silver Corporation". Aurcana is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("**TSX-V**") under the symbol AUN and achieved Tier 1 status in October 2008.

Aurcana is currently engaged in the exploration, development and operation of natural resource properties. The Company's development properties are: (i) the Revenue-Virginius mine (the "**Revenue-Virginius mine**" or "**Ouray**"), located in Ouray Colorado and held through the Company's 100% owned US subsidiary, Ouray Silver Mines, Inc. ("**OSMI**"); and (ii) the Shafter silver property (the "**Shafter Silver Project**" or "**Shafter**"), located in Presidio County, Texas and held through the Company's 100% owned US subsidiary, Rio Grande Mining Corporation ("RGMC"). Both OSM and RGMC are owned by the Company's 100% owned US subsidiary Aurcana US Hold Co 1 Ltd.

Ouray Silver Mines is currently in development and Shafter is currently on care and maintenance.

On August 24, 2020 Aurcana Corporation changed its name to Aurcana Silver Corporation. With the change of name, Aurcana was continued under the Busines Corporation Act of the Province of British Columbia. Aurcana's trading symbol is unchanged as AUN and the new CUSIP number is 051918803. The change in name and the continuation were both previously approved by shareholders of Aurcana pursuant to special resolutions passed at an annual general and special meeting of Aurcana held on June 27, 2017. Common share certificates bearing the previous company name "Aurcana Corporation" continue to be valid in the settlement of trades in common shares. There is no consolidation or change in the share capital of the Company. Shareholders are not required to transfer existing share certificates into the new name.

Basis of presentation and going concern

The accompanying Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments, continue operations and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company operates in a cyclical industry where levels of cash flow have historically been correlated to market prices for commodities. Several adverse conditions and material uncertainties, including, without limitation, low metal prices, may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Several adverse conditions and material uncertainties, including low metal prices, may also cast significant doubt upon the going concern assumption. The Company had current assets of $7.3 million, consolidated working capital of $6.0 million, a consolidated deficit of $101.9 million, and total comprehensive loss of $4.8 million as at and for the 6-month period ended on June 30, 2020.

The Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements may be found under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website www.aurcana.com. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. All financial amounts are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

OVERVIEW AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Aurcana owns 100% of the Revenue-Virginius mine and 100% of the Shafter Silver Project.

Revenue-Virginius Mine

The Revenue-Virginius mine is located in southwestern Colorado about 5.5 miles southwest of the town of Ouray. Access to the mine site is via County Road 361. Ouray is easily accessible from Montrose Airport (36 miles north) or 5.5 hour drive from Denver via I-70. Local infrastructure is excellent with access to power, water, transportation and housing from surrounding communities such as Ouray and Montrose.

Ouray Silver Mines, Inc. The Revenue-Virginius mine is a historic mining operation which mined over 25 million ounces of silver during 1885-1912. In approximately 1915, the stamp mill burned down, resulting in closure of the mine. The mine was operated again for short periods of time during the 1920s and 1930s, but without an operating mill was unable to sustain production.

In the 1960s and 1980s, exploration and development along with some select production was conducted by Federal Resources and Ranchers Exploration/Hecla respectively. Rancher's exploration work was the most extensive and much of the drilling and development conducted in the 1980s by those companies formed the basis for creating interest by later operators. In 1994, Sunshine Mining began moderate development and exploration work. Star Resources ("Star") later acquired the property and spent an estimated $40-$50 million advancing the project, including the construction of a new mill located underground.

In 2014 Fortune Minerals Limited ("FML") acquired the mine from Star and in 2015 the property defaulted to LRC-FRSM who placed the Revenue-Virginius mine into a company called "Ouray Silver Mines, Inc." and put operations on care and maintenance.

In June 2018, an updated feasibility study for the restart of the Revenue-Virginius mine was completed by SRK Consulting of Denver with portions related to mill upgrade and surface facilities by Barr Engineering.

As part of the updated feasibility study, all new construction designs for the mill, surface facilities and underground development were taken to an "issued for construction" level and all capital items were fully bid. The Revenue Virginius mine is fully permitted.
Please see the Company's website for the 2018 feasibility study:
http://www.aurcana.com/_resources/OSMI_FS_NI43-101_Technical_Report_478300-060_Rev19_20180914.pdf

Aurcana acquired the Revenue-Virginius mine via its acquisition of Ouray Silver Mines, Inc. through a "Reverse Take Over Transaction" in December 2018 with the intention of re-starting mining operations upon completion of production financing.

In May 2019, Aurcana US (a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurcana) and Ouray Silver Mines, Inc. merged which eliminated the legacy intercompany obligations of the October 2014 financing with LRC-FRSM.

In the first quarter of 2020 the Company initiated pre-production development activities.

In June 2020, the Company completed an internal update to the June 2018 Feasibility Study to include work completed since that time and update all operating and capital cost inputs to prepare the mine for a restart decision.

During the last half of 2019 and the first seven months of 2020, Aurcana has cumulatively raised CDN$33.7 million in equity to fund the advancement of the Virginius North Project ("VN Project") which includes pre-production development, long-lead purchases and seasonally dependent work scope activities.

Shafter Silver Project

The Shafter Silver Project is 375 miles southeast of El Paso, in Presidio County, southwest Texas, within a historic mining district, known as the Shafter Mining District. The site has excellent infrastructure, both in terms of year-round access via a paved highway, upgraded utility power and mine site facilities.

Silver from the Presidio Mine was mined from 1883 until 1942 when it was closed due to declining silver prices and the War Powers Act of 1941. In the late 1970s Gold Fields discovered a previously unknown deep extension to the Presidio, which remains un-mined and is the primary objective of Aurcana's development plans.

In 2008 Aurcana acquired the Shafter Silver Project and in 2011 commenced re-development of underground access as well as construction of mill and mine facilities. In December 2013 the operation was put on care and maintenance.

In September 2018, an updated preliminary economic assessment was released. The Shafter Silver Project is fully permitted. http://www.aurcana.com/_resources/Shafter_2018_43-101_v13_pea.pdf.

Near Term Outlook

Subsequent to the quarter ended June 30th the Company continued its fund raising efforts, raising an additional CDN$12,275,700 in July as it continues to seek project financing to restart full production at the Revenue-Virginius mine. To that end the Company continues to advance discussions with potential project finance partners into the third quarter under a formal process.

Equity funds raised in the third quarter have enabled the Company to continue its development and exploration activities at the Revenue-Virginius Mine, as well as finalize orders for long lead time equipment, advance contractor works, and initiation of all seasonally dependent activities that require completing before the 2020 winter season.

Development work in the Revenue-Virginius Mine focuses on finishing or removing bottlenecks in order to remove time constraints on the mine restart as well as advancing development to access stopes that will be used in production. More than 40 personnel are working on-site and are made up mainly of miners, support staff and maintenance people sufficient to staff a seven (7) day a week, twenty four (24) hour a day operation to advance the pre-production development of the mine as it prepares for the restart of operations.

In mid July the Blue Grass diamond drilling program was initiated and completed with 8,161 feet of drilling in 10 holes. Assay results are pending and are expected late in the third quarter.

Given the material increase in silver price following the quarter end, the Company has seen elevated interest in its Shafter Silver Project and is considering all options to maximize value.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

During the period ended June 30, 2020:

- During the second quarter of the year the company completed a private placement in the amount of CDN$2,521,100 as part of its equity funding for the restart of the Revenue Virginius mine.

- The Company continued to meet its obligations to maintain its land holdings at the Shafter mine all necessary permits were maintained, and the Company succeeded in obtaining a new water discharge permit.

- The Company continued underground development along with care and maintenance activities at the Revenue-Virginius Mine. This included continued work to develop the Virginius North vein area in the Monongahela zone.

- The Company continued with regulatory compliance initiatives begun in 2018 including the Supplemental Environmental Project with Trout Unlimited and the Governor Basin cleanup with Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership. These two projects reinforce the Company's commitment to environmental stewardship and Social License.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

General and Administrative Costs

	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Three months ended June 30, 2019	Six months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2019
Salaries and consulting fees	$ 692,501	$ 594,038	$ 1,174,874	$ 1,119,668
Transaction cost	-	17,709	-	97,725
Professional fees	28,958	102,493	60,407	134,140
Investor relations	59,543	18,427	82,043	45,000
Marketing and road shows	36,693	33,671	128,549	34,965
Listing and filing fees	72,216	22,960	85,650	25,035
Other	116,856	120,525	239,782	230,197
	$ 1,006,767	**$ 909,823**	$ 1,771,305	$ 1,686,730

Other break down:	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Three months ended June 30, 2019	Six months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2019
Rent and overhead	1,532	39,359	$ 5,455	$ 78,065
Travel and accommodation	12,825	20,383	31,325	26,732
Office	102,499	60,783	173,200	125,400
Write-off Accounts Receivable	-	-	29,802	-
Total Other	$ 116,856	$ 120,525	$ 239,782	$ 230,197

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Financial Information

The Company's Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are reported under IFRS. The following tables provide highlights from the quarterly results for the past eight quarters:

	June 30 2020	March 31 2020	December 31 2019	September 30 2019
	$	$	$	$
Costs and expenses:				
General and administrative costs	1,006,767	764,538	858,135	702,274
Financing expense and others	5,854	5,163	55,244	5,179
Care & maintenance costs	729,990	672,112	645,076	412,812
Depreciation and amortization property, plant and equipment	334,520	334,479	336,435	358,262
Stock-based compensation	880,782	-	-	-
Amortization of right-of-use asset	28,734	28,858	111,690	-
Accretion of lease liability	7,453	8,448	40,962	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,231,126	(572,900)	83,677	51,030
Impairment & write-down on property, plant and equipment	-	-	305,362	-
Total costs and expenses	4,225,226	1,240,698	2,436,581	1,529,557
Other income				
Other Income	1,399	5,442	19,088	8,044
Net loss for the period before other comprehensive items	4,223,827	1,235,256	2,417,493	1,521,513
Currency translation adjustment	1,347,604	(700,723)	138,471	(202)
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 2,876,223	$ 1,935,979	$ 2,279,022	$ 1,521,715
Loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

	June 30 2019	March 31 2019	December 31 2018	September 30 2018
	$	$	$	$
Costs and expenses:				
General and administrative costs	909,823	776,907	510,869	547,879
Financing expense and others	4,576	4,013	(31,695)	4,603
Care & maintenance costs	533,205	469,464	359,600	413,921
Depreciation and amortization property, plant and equipment	355,154	363,523	399,925	377,266
Foreign exchange loss	48,368	46,208	-	-
Impairment & write-down on property, plant and equipment	-	-	490,110	-
Other	-	-	49,897	(300)
Total costs and expenses	1,851,126	1,660,115	1,778,706	1,343,369
Other income				
Other Income	75,201	182,782	-	-
Net loss for the period before other comprehensive items	1,775,925	1,477,333	1,778,706	1,343,369
Currency translation adjustment	41,329	90,954	(433,425)	-
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ 1,734,596	$ 1,386,379	$ 2,212,131	$ 1,343,369
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)

Significant fluctuations in quarterly activity is summarized as follows:

Total cost and expenses

- During the period ending June 30, 2020, for $2,876,223 (2019: $1,734,596):
  - The Company received $Nil (2019: $42,120) from royalties and recognized $Nil (2019: $31,149) from Oil & Gas lease.
  - The Unrealized foreign exchange expense was $1,231,126 (2019: $48,368) for the second quarter of each year.

- During the period ending March 31, 2020, for $1,935,979 (2019: $1,386,379):
  - The Company received $Nil (2019: $150,000) for management services and recognized $Nil (2019: $30,806) from Oil & Gas lease.

- The Unrealized foreign exchange was positive for $572,901 for the first three months of 2020; against a negative result of $46,208 in the same period of 2019.

- During the period ending December 31, 2019 for $2,279,022 (2018: $2,212,131)

- During the period ending September 30, 2019 for $1,521,715 (2018: $1,343,369)

- During the period ending June 30, 2019, for $1,734,596 (2018: $1,411,839).

- During the period ending March 31, 2019, for $1,386,379 (2018: $1,066,768).

The main increase for each period between June to December 2019 compared to the previous year is due to the results of the "RTO" transaction closed on December 27, 2018, by incorporating Aurcana's head office and Shafter expenses including salaries, care and maintenance costs, and other corporate expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company operates in a cyclical industry where levels of cash flow have historically been correlated to market prices for commodities and in particular the price of silver. In the determination of the Company's ability to meet its ongoing obligations and future contractual commitments, management relies on the Company's planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operations on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans. The key inputs used by the Company in this process include forecasted capital deployment, results from operations, results from the exploration and development of its properties and general industry conditions, including metals prices.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that future exploration and development of the Revenue-Virginius mine and/or the Shafter Silver Project will result in profitable mining operations. The Company currently has finite sources of revenue, and will require cash to meet the necessary financing to complete the development of its mineral properties and for future corporate and administrative expenses. While the Company has been successful in the past at raising funds, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Several adverse conditions and material uncertainties, including lower metals prices, cast doubt upon the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern.

Working capital

As at June 30, 2020, the consolidated working capital is $6.0 million

Current assets

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had current assets in the total amount of total $7.3 million, which includes $6.9 million as cash and cash equivalents.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Mineral properties, plant and equipment (“PP&E”)

PP&E, net of accumulated amortization, increased from $22.6 million as at December 31, 2019 to $24.3 million as at June 30, 2020. This increase of $1.7 million is integrated as follows:

- Decrease of $0.6 million related to the depreciation.
- Increase of $2.2 million as expense recognition of the mineral development cost.
- Increase of $0.1 million related to additions of vehicles.

Mineral properties kept the same value of $40.9 as at December 31, 2019, and June 30, 2020

OUTSTANDING SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at August 26, 2020, the Company had the following issued and outstanding common shares and unexercised stock options and warrants:

	Shares and Potential Shares
Common shares outstanding	227,601,842
Stock options (average exercise price CAD$0.79)	5,210,000
Warrants (average exercise price CAD$0.50)	95,584,672
Total common shares (fully diluted)	**328,396,514**

The weight average exercise price is CDN$0.51

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. The Company’s related parties include key management personnel and directors of the Company. Details of the transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

a) Trading transactions

The Company’s related parties consist of companies owned by executive officers and directors and payments to these parties are as follows:

	Note	June 30 2020	June 30 2019
General and administrative expenses - Consulting Fees	(i)	$ 54,365	$ 105,729

(i) To companies controlled by the Corporate Secretary, and the previous CFO in 2019 for services performed as officers.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

b) Compensation of key management personnel

	Note	June 30 2020	June 30 2019
Consulting fees (as above)		$ 54,365	$ 105,729
Stock-based compensation		880,782	-
Officer salaries		331,358	272,160
		$ 1,266,505	$ 377,889

c) Due to Related Parties

	Note	June 30 2020	June 30 2019
Accounts payable and accrued liablities	(i)	$ -	$ 179,964

(i) Payables due to related parties primarily for salary of the key management personnel in 2019.

LEASES

IFRS 16 Leases sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. It eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases required by IAS 17 and introduces a single lessee accounting model.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach effective January 1, 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 has not been restated. On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 has been applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard.

- Account for leases with a remaining term of less than 12 months as of December 31, 2019 as short-term leases;
- Application of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics;
- Account for lease payments as an expense and not recognize a right-to-use asset if the underlying asset is of low dollar value ($5,000 or lower); and
- The use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains terms to extend or terminate the lease. for a further three years. Both leases of the Company were classified as operating leases and payments made were charged directly to profit or loss.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

The Company leases its office space in Vancouver British Columbia Canada, and the office space and warehouse space in Ouray Colorado USA. On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized lease liabilities. The term of the leases is for three years with an option to renew.

Leases are recognized as a right-to-use asset with a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The liability pertaining to the lease of the facilities was measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate of 14%. The associated right-of-use asset was measured at the value of the lease liability plus the estimated cost of restoring the facility. As a result, on December 31, 2019, the Company recognized total lease liabilities of $251,720 and right-of-use assets of $236,382.

Company's lease liability and the right-of-use assets for the facilities is as follows:

Lease liability	**June 30, 2020**		
	Canada	USA	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2019	$ 41,008	$ 210,712	$ 251,720
Payments	(10,157)	(60,702)	(70,859)
Accretion expense	2,512	13,389	15,901
	33,363	163,399	196,762
Less current portion	17,016	105,101	122,117
Currency translation adjustment	(1,938)	-	(1,938)
Long-term	14,409	58,298	72,707

Right-of-use asset	**June 30, 2020**		
	Canada	USA	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2019	$ 39,048	$ 197,334	$ 236,382
Amortization	8,254	49,338	57,592
	30,794	147,996	178,790

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates in currencies other than the functional currency of each entity. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the local functional currency of each entity and the other currencies it employs could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

At June 30, 2020, the Company's Canadian operations (Canadian dollar functional currency) are exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars:

		June 30, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	USD$	6,486,534
Trade and other receivables		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		-
	USD$	6,486,534
CAD$ Equivalent		**8,839,849**

Based on the above net exposures as at June 30, 2020, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US Dollar against the CDN Dollar would result in a $883,985 change to the Company's net income for the year.

At June 30, 2020, the Company's Mexican operations (US Dollar functional currency) are exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Mexican Pesos:

		June 30, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	MXP$	11,858
	MXP$	11,858
USD$ Equivalent		**516**

Based on the above net exposures as at June 30, 2020, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US Dollar against the Mexican Peso would result in a $52 change to the Company's net income for the year.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, amounts receivable, advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of these amounts.

The Company classifies the fair value of financial instruments within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are: Level 1, which are inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2, which are inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3, which are inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy, as of June 30, 2020

	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**Amortized Costs**	**Fair Value**		
			Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Asset (Liability)					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,924,062		6,924,062		
Trades and other receivables		-		-	
Long-term deposits		71,933	71,933		
Reclamation deposits		482,769	482,769		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(1,096,287)		(1,096,287)	
Lease payable		-		-	

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy, as of December 31, 2019:

	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	**Amortized Costs**	**Fair Value**		
			Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Asset (Liability)					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,944,286		3,944,286		
Trades and other receivables		29,802		29,802	
Long-term deposits		71,933	71,933		
Reclamation deposits		480,769	480,769		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(676,826)		(676,826)	
Lease payable		-		-	

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The operations of Aurcana are speculative due to the high-risk nature of its business which is the exploration and development of mining properties. The following is a brief discussion of the distinctive or special characteristics of Aurcana's operations and industry which may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of, Aurcana's financial performance. The risks below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial may also impair the Company's operations. The order in which the following risk factors appear does not necessarily reflect management's opinion of their order or priority.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Several adverse conditions and material uncertainties, including low metal prices, cast significant doubt upon the going concern assumption (see Note 1 of the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements - Nature of operations and going concern).

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining cash and cash equivalent balances to ensure that it is able to meet its short-term and long-term obligations as and when they fall due. Company-wide cash projections are managed centrally and regularly updated to reflect the dynamic nature of the business and fluctuations caused by commodity price and exchange rate movements.

Following the completion of the Restructuring Transaction, the Company no longer holds any assets that are currently generating revenue and will therefore be solely reliant on debt or equity financing to meet its ongoing working capital needs.

Metals Price risk

The value of the Company's securities may be significantly affected by the market price of silver, which is cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations. Market prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including levels of supply and demand, economic growth rates of various international economies, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of various currencies, interest rates, speculative activities, global or regional political or economic circumstances and sales or purchases of silver by holders in response to such factors. Silver prices have been highly volatile over the past several years, and further lower prices and could negatively impact the value of the Company's securities. Prolonged decreases in the price of silver or other metals could adversely impact the ability of the Company to recommence operations at the Revenue-Virginius mine and/or the Shafter Silver Project. The Company may also curtail or suspend some or all of its exploration activities on the Revenue-Virginius mine and/or the Shafter Silver Project in response to lower silver prices.

Risks related to recommencing mining operations

The Revenue-Virginius mine is currently in development and the Shafter Silver Project is currently on care and maintenance, and both will require significant expenditures before production can be recommenced. The economic feasibility of the Revenue-Virginius mine and the Shafter Silver Project is based on many factors, including but not limited to: estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, anticipated metallurgical recoveries, environmental considerations and permitting, future metals prices, and anticipated capital and operating costs. Many of these factors have changed since the Revenue-Virginius mine and the Shafter Silver Project were last in production, and the prior operation of the Revenue-Virginius mine and the Shafter Silver Project does not guarantee that future operation of either will be economically viable. Consequently, it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from prior operational results.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of the Revenue-Virginius mine and/or the Shafter Silver Project: unanticipated changes in grade and tons of mineralized material to be mined and processed, unanticipated adverse geological conditions, unanticipated metallurgical recovery problems, incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made, availability and costs of labor, costs of processing and refining facilities, availability of economic sources of power, adequacy of water supply, unanticipated transportation costs, government regulations (including regulations with respect to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, environmental), fluctuations in metals prices, and accidents, labor actions, the availability and delivery of critical equipment, successful re-start of operations, including the achievement of designed mill recover rates and force-majeure events.

It is not unusual in newly restarted mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, and delays can often occur at the start of production.

Risks related to global financial conditions.

Current global financial conditions for mining companies have been affected by a prolonged decline in commodities prices. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted by the prolonged decline in commodities prices, and the resulting decrease in the values of the securities of many mining and mineral exploration and development companies. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to the Company, or at all.

Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such decreased levels of commodity prices continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Company's common shares may be adversely affected.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and bank balances, short-term deposits and accounts receivable. The Company limits its credit exposure on cash held in bank accounts by holding its key transactional bank accounts with banks of investment grade.

The Company manages its credit risk on short-term deposits by only investing with counterparties that carry investment grade ratings as assessed by external rating agencies and spreading the investments across these counterparties. Under the Company's risk management policy, allowable counterparty exposure limits are determined by the level of the rating unless exceptional circumstances apply. A rating of "A-" grade or equivalent is the minimum allowable rating required as assessed by international credit rating agencies.

(All figures reported in US Dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Exceptions to the policy for dealing with relationship banks with ratings below “A-” are reported to, and approved by, the Audit Committee. As at June 30, 2020, substantially all cash and short-term deposits are with counterparties with ratings “A-” or higher.

Other accounts receivable consists of amounts related management fees charged to a third-party and GST receivables. The Company performs regular credit assessments on its customers and provides allowances for potentially uncollectable accounts receivables. During the first quarter of 2020, the Company wrote down $29,802 from trades receivables, as it was unable to collect from Minera La Negra. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company wrote down $140,000 from trades and other receivables related to the sale of equipment in the period ended December 31, 2018 as it was unable to collect the amount. Aging of trade and receivables as follows:

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Gross	Provision	Gross	Provision
Current	-	-	-	-
Past due 1 - 30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 - 60 days	-	-	29,802	-
Pas due > 60 days	-	-	-	-
	-	-	29,802	-

Shareholder Dilution

It is possible that additional capital required by the Company will be raised through the issuance of additional equity securities, resulting in dilution to the Company’s shareholders.

Mining risks and insurance

The business of mining is subject to certain types of risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected changes to rock formations, changes in the regulatory environment, cave-ins and flooding. Such occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Any payments made with regards to such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on Aurcana’s financial performance and results of operations. The Company carries insurance to protect itself against certain risks of mining and processing to the extent that is economically feasible, but which may not provide adequate coverage in all circumstances.

Uncertainty of mineral resources and reserves

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates of the size and grade of deposits based on limited sampling and on certain assumptions and parameters. No assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery of payable metals will be realized. The grade of mineralized material actually recovered by the Company may differ from the estimated grades of the mineral reserves and mineral resources. Prolonged declines in the market price of silver, copper, lead or zinc may render mineral resources containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to exploit and could materially reduce the Company’s reserves. Should such reductions occur, the Company could be required to take a material write-down of its investment in mining properties or delay or discontinue the development of new projects, resulting in increased net losses and reduced cash flow. Market price fluctuations, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render mineral resources containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomical to recover and may ultimately result in a restatement of mineral resources. Short-term factors relating to mineral resources, such as the need for orderly development of a mineralized deposit or the processing of new or different grades, may impair the profitability of a mine in any period. Mineral resources are not revised in response to short-term cyclical price variations in metal markets.

Reclamation obligations

Reclamation requirements may change and do vary depending on the location and the government regulatory body, but they are similar in that they aim to minimize long term effects of exploration and mining disturbance by requiring the operating company to control possible deleterious effluents and to re-establish to some degree pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation. The Company calculates its estimates of the ultimate reclamation liability based on current laws and regulations and the expected future costs to be incurred in reclaiming, restoring and closing its operating mine sites. It is possible that the Company's estimate of its ultimate reclamation liability could change in the near term due to possible changes in laws and regulations and changes in cost estimates.

Exploration risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site

Whether any mineral deposit is commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including mineral development and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Aurcana not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Conflicting interests

Some of the directors and officers of Aurcana also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in mineral resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by such directors and officers involving Aurcana will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith to Aurcana and such other companies. In addition, such directors and officers are required, subject to applicable corporate laws, to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors and officers may have a conflict of interest.

Permitting and title

Major operating permits for the Revenues-Virginius and Shafter mines remain in place.

Aurcana's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect or defects do exist, it is possible that Aurcana may lose all, or a portion, of its interest in the affected mineral claims. Aurcana has no present knowledge of any defect in the title of any of the properties in which the Company has an interest.

Market influences

The Company's common shares are listed for trading on the TSX-V. Shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of the Common Shares into the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of the shares. The market price of the Common Shares may be affected significantly by factors such as changes in the Company's operating results, the availability of financings, fluctuations in the price of metals, the interest of investors, traders and others public mining companies and general market conditions. In recent years the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly small capitalization mine companies similar to the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations, which have not necessarily been related to operating performance, underlying asset values or future prospects. There can be no assurance that future fluctuations in the price of the Company's shares will not occur.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

Disclosure controls and procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures ("**DC&P**") are intended to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by securities regulations and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management. Internal controls over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with IFRS.

TSX-V listed companies are not required to provide representations in the annual filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of DC&P and ICFR, as defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the IFRS.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding the absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a TSX-V issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

NON IFRS MEASURES

The Company has identified certain measures that it believes will assist understanding of the financial performance of the business. As the measures are not defined under IFRS, they may not be directly comparable with other companies' similar measures. The non IFRS measures are not intended to be a substitute for, or superior to, any IFRS measures of performance but management has included them as these are considered to be important measures used within the business for assessing performance. In particular, this MD&A refers to "working capital", which is not a recognized measure under IFRS. This non IFRS liquidity measure does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and is therefore unlikely to be comparable to a similar measure presented by other issuers. "working capital" is defined by the Company as current assets less current liabilities. Management uses this measure internally to better assess performance trends. Management understands that a number of investors and others who follow the Company's business assess performance in this way. This data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information on the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.aurcana.com