OBAN MINING CORPORATION
(Formerly Braeval Mining Corporation)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014 and 2013

*The following discussion and analysis is management's assessment of the results and financial condition of Oban Mining Corporation (formerly Braeval Mining Corporation), ("**Oban**" or the "**Corporation**") and should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 and 2013. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") and all dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. The date of this management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") is May 13th, 2014. These reports are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Corporation website at www.obanmining.com.*

*The "Qualified Person" under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("**NI 43-101**") of the Canadian Securities Administrators for technical information relating to Oban's mineral projects in the following MD&A is Gernot Wober, a resident of Ontario and a Professional Geologist registered with the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. Certain scientific and technical information was derived from the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report Guaynopa Gold Skarn Project, State of Chihuahua, Mexico" dated February 18, 2013 and effective February 1, 2013 (the "**Guaynopa Technical Report**"), as well as "43-101 Technical Report for the Huancavelica Lithocaps Project, Department of Huancavelica, Peru", dated January 31, 2013 and effective January 14, 2013 (the "**Lithocaps Technical Report**"), both prepared by Dr. Stewart D. Redwood, BSc (Hons), PhD, FIMMM, FGS, Consulting Geologist, and a "Qualified Person" under NI 43-101. Dr. Stewart D. Redwood has reviewed the technical information in this MD&A with respect to the Huancavelica Lithocaps Gold Project, Peru, and to the Guaynopa Gold Skarn project, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Mr. Gernot Wober, B.Sc., P.Geol., Vice President - Exploration of the Corporation, and Dr. Stewart D. Redwood have reviewed the technical information in this MD&A with respect to properties other than the Huancavelica Lithocaps Gold Project and Guaynopa Gold Skarn Project. The Guaynopa Technical Report and the Lithocaps Technical Report are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the Corporation website at www.obanmining.com.*

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

*This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation ("**forward-looking information**") which may include, but is not limited to, information with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Corporation, the Corporation's mineral projects, the future price of metals, the estimation of mineral resources, the realization of mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production (if any), capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations and mineral exploration activities, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations of insurance coverage. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words and phrases such as "plans," "expects," "is expected," "budget," "scheduled," "estimates," "forecasts," "intends," "anticipates," or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results "may," "could," "would," "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.*

Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such information is given and is based on various assumptions such as but not limited to continued political stability in the South American countries in which the Corporation operates, that permits required for the Corporation's operations will be obtained in a timely basis in order to permit the Corporation to proceed on schedule with its planned drilling programs, that skilled personnel and contractors will be available as the Corporation's operations continue to grow, that the price of gold will exceed levels that will render the project economical, or that the Corporation will be able to continue raising the necessary capital to finance its operations and realize on its mineral resource estimates.

Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; possible variations of grade or recovery rates; failure of plant and equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; political instability; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities.

Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking information contained herein is given as of the date of this MD&A and the Corporation disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

HIGHLIGHTS

On February 21, 2014, the Corporation entered into a definitive agreement (the "**Merger Agreement**") with Oban Exploration Limited ("**OEL**"), a private exploration company, pursuant to which the Corporation was to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of OEL pursuant to a three-cornered amalgamation between OEL and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation (the "**Transaction**"). As a result of the Transaction, the holders of OEL common shares were to receive 0.914 of a common share of the Corporation (each common share, a "**Common Share**") (on a post consolidation basis) for each OEL common share so held. Following completion of the Transaction, the amalgamated company was to hold all of OEL's assets and be a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation. Upon all conditions to the Transaction being satisfied, including all requisite shareholder approvals being obtained, the Transaction was completed on April 14, 2014. In connection with the closing, the Corporation effected a consolidation of its Common Shares on the basis of one post-consolidation Common Share for each 3.14 pre-consolidation Common Shares, and the Corporation changed its name to "Oban Mining Corporation".

On May 2, 2014, the Corporation noted the announcement of Promesa Limited (ASX:PRA) ("**Promesa**") dated April 29, 2014, regarding the results of drill core interpretation which indicate the potential discovery of a copper mineralized body as well as certain additional drilling results at the Corporation's Magdalena property in northern Peru, referred to by Promesa as the Alumbre Project.

On May 7, 2014, the Corporation provided details of its 2014 Exploration plans at the Antamayo Skarn Project (approx. 15,000 ha) in Ancash, Peru and on the other properties in Peru.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Corporation was incorporated on February 26, 2010 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The Corporation's focus is the exploration and development of precious metals resource properties in the Americas. Currently, the Corporation is exploring in Peru.

Exploration Strategy

The Corporation's exploration strategy is focused on finding high-grade, low operational cost projects in the Americas. The Corporation's main project is the Arcopunco project, located in the southern region of Peru in the province of Huancavelica and forms part of the Lithocaps exploration strategy.

2. SUMMARY OF MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Corporation has acquired various mineral properties located within Mexico and Peru, as summarized below:

Continuing Exploration Properties *	Mineral Resource	Location	Status
Arcopunco Project	Gold	Huancavelica, Peru	Claims under option
Retazos Project	Gold	Huancavelica, Peru	Staked
Pursima - Lithocaps	Gold	Huancavelica/Lima, Peru	Staked
Terciopelo	Gold	Huancavelica, Peru	Claims under option
Guaynopa Project	Gold	Chihuahua, Mexico	Terminated
El Petate Project	Gold	Hidalgo, Mexico	Terminated

See section 15.1 for mineral properties acquired through the Transaction.

3. MINERAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

3.1 Arcopunco - Peru

Detailed mapping has been carried out in Arcopunco in order to understand the system better and to create a plan for future drilling. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Impact of Declaration Assessment ("DIA") was obtained, permitting the Corporation to initiate drilling activities on the property. This permit was granted on July 1, 2013 and is for 11 drill platforms, which is valid for 18 months. The Corporation has submitted applications for the water use permits, which are required before drilling can commence, however the Corporation has yet to formalize an agreement with the community. This is expected to be obtained by the end of the of the second quarter of 2014.

The Corporation has completed its initial phase of detailed sampling and mapping on the project areas. The work identified a principal anomalous area of over 6 square kilometers ("km"), consisting of hydrothermal alteration and associated gold anomalies. Phase one drilling at Arcopunco is planned for second - thrid quarter of 2014 (weather and water use permits permitting), with an initial diamond drill program of 1,500 m. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, the option payment for US$100,000 was made.

The Corporation has filed a technical report on the Arcopunco, Retazos and Terciopelo projects (Huancavelica Lithocaps Projects), Department of Huancavelica, Peru dated January 31, 2013 and effective January 14, 2013 which was prepared by Dr. Stewart D. Redwood, B.Sc. (Hons), PhD, FIMMM, FGS, in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements. The technical report is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

3.2 Retazos - Peru

The Retazos project is located in Huancavelica, southeast of Lima, within the Huachocolpa district, east of the chonta fault. It is a very well known mineralized region in southern Peru. Retazos comprises an area of 10km by 6km of hydrothermal alteration, with high sulfidation characteristics (e.g. Advanced argillic alteration). It is hosted in Miocene volcanic rocks. This system also contains intermediate sulfidation systems and skarns in the periphery, which are base metal rich. No exploration work was performed on the property during the first quarter of 2014.

3.3 Terciopelo – Peru

The Corporation has an interest in the Terciopelo project under a mining assignment and option agreement with CEDEMIN, a subsidiary of Compañía de Minas Buenaventura S.A.A (BVN:NYSE). The project is located north of Arcopunco, and has the potential to host a gold porphyry system at depth. No exploration work was performed on the property during the first quarter of 2014.

3.4 Purisima - Peru

A new area and property was identified by the generative group that is called Purisima. The Corporation is currently looking for a strategic investor to continue developing this property.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

4.1 Exploration and Evaluation Assets Expenditures

The Corporation's expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 were as follows (in Canadian dollars):

	December 31, 2013	Additions in the period	Write offs in the period	Written off to discontinued operations	March 31, 2014
Peru properties					
Arcopunco	**$ 196,880**	**$ 129,699**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 326,579**
Generative properties					
Peru - Lithocaps	**-**	**1,605**	**-**	**-**	**1,605**
Total exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 196,880**	**$ 131,304**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 328,184**

Additions to the Arcopunco property incurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014, relate to a US$100,000 option payment, as well as community relations, reporting and environmental expenditures.

4.2 Option Payments and Acquisition Costs for Exploration and Evaluation Assets Claims

The following is a summary of the committed option payments and acquisition costs to be made as of March 31, 2014 in respect of the Corporation's exploration and evaluation assets (amounts in USD):

(In USD$)	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Arcopunco Project	$ 5,200,000	$ -	$ 200,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ -
Terciopelo Project*	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total	**$ 5,200,000**	**$ -**	**$ 200,000**	**$1,000,000**	**$4,000,000**	**$ -**

** Terciopelo Project has a commitment for 1,000 m of diamond drilling on or before 18 months from the date of public registry and 5,000 m of diamond drilling on or before 3 years from the date of public registry.*

5. OUTLOOK

The Corporation is planning to continue with the recommendations on the Lithocaps Project and Antamayo Project in accordance with the Lithocaps Technical Report and the report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Antamayo Copper Skarn Project, Department of Ancash, Peru" dated February 21, 2014 and dated effective January 15, 2014 (the "**Antamayo Technical Report**").

Based on the Lithocaps Technical Report, a two-stage exploration program was recommended. Stage one is to continue with detailed mapping of the property, channel sampling as well as geochemical surveying by ground magnetic and induced polarization ("IP") surveys. Stage 2 involves drilling 18,000 m to test the porphyry targets, with estimated time of sixteen months to carry out this phase of the program. Stage 2 program is not dependent on the results of the Stage 1 program and was recommended by the author of the Lithocaps Technical Report to commence during the Stage 1 exploration program.

Based on the Antamayo report, it was recommended that an additional 4,000 m of deep drilling in 4 holes be carried out to test for the possible intrusive-skarn center(s) between Huinchos and Chequiacocha. A two stage exploration program is recommended comprising surface exploration and core logging for target definition in Stage 1, followed by drilling in Stage 2. Stage 2 is conditional on the favorable outcome of results in Stage 1. The Corporation plans to drill approximately 1,500 m beginning in the second - third quarter of 2014 (weather and drill permits permitting).

A budget of $3.2 million has been assigned to Peru for the remainder of the 2014 year. The Corporation plans on drilling the Antamayo and Arcopunco Properties and continuing with the geological reconnaissance work on 5 of the 11 prospects. The Corporation is continuing to look for opportunities in the Americas while striving to maintain a strong financial position relative to its peers in the industry.

6. RESULTS OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes the Corporation's Interim Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

For the period ended,	Quarter ended **March 31, 2014**	March 31, 2013
Compensation expense		
Stock-based compensation	**$ 105,015**	$ 356,365
Compensation expense	**165,275**	240,981
Total compensation expenses	**270,290**	597,346
General and administration		
Shareholder and regulatory expense	**29,465**	30,021
Administrative services	**30,000**	76,701
Travel expense	**24,214**	60,439
Professional fees	**119,711**	193,444
Office expense	**19,069**	78,966
Total general and administration expenses	**222,459**	439,571
General exploration		
Mexico	**4,493**	8,477
Peru	**245**	-
Total exploration expenses	**4,738**	8,477
Foreign currency exchange		
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**1,554**	(34,537)
Total foreign exchange (gain)/loss	**1,554**	(34,537)
Finance income	**(26,183)**	(29,920)
Finance costs	**3,253**	3,608
Net finance income from continuing operations	**(22,930)**	(26,312)
Loss for the period from continuing operations	**476,111**	984,545
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	**-**	319,810
Total loss for the period	**476,111**	1,304,355
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss	**(8,327)**	(117,359)
Comprehensive income for the period	**(8,327)**	(117,359)
Total comprehensive loss	**$ 467,784**	$ 1,186,996
Basic and diluted loss per share		
From continuing operations	**$ 0.01**	$ 0.01
From discontinued operations	**$ 0.00**	$ 0.00
Total loss per share	**$ 0.01**	$ 0.01
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares	**$ 93,767,786**	$ 93,767,786

6.1 THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2014 AS COMPARED TO THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

Loss from continuing operations for the period decreased to $476,111 from $984,545 resulting in a $508,434 variance due to reductions in stock based compensation, administrative services, travel and office expenses,.

Stock-based compensation expense decreased in the period ended March 31, 2014 to $105,015, compared with $356,365 in the period ended March 31, 2013. The Corporation incurred a higher stock-option expense in the prior period as a result of the options granted to a new director in early 2013 as well as a higher expense based on graded vested amortization.

Administrative services decreased for the period ended March 31, 2014 to $30,000 from $76,701 as compared to the same period in 2013, due to higher expenses incurred in the prior period from the Honduras and Nicaragua offices which were closed in late 2013, as well as the reduction in the service fee from Talisker, re-negotiated in the second half of 2013.

Travel expense decreased for the period ended March 31, 2014 to $24,214 from $60,439 as compared to the same period in 2013. The decrease was a result of the reduction in the number of countries where the Corporation has operations, as well as the frequency of employees' travels.

Professional fees decreased for the period ended March 31, 2014 by $73,730, to $119,711, compared with $193,444 for the same period in 2013, due to higher legal fees associated to the security incident, incurred in the prior period.

Office expense decreased for the period ended March 31, 2014 by $59,897, to $19,069, compared with $78,966 for the same period in 2013, due to a reduction in office rent due to the Corporation sharing this expense with two non-related parties since October 2013, as well as the closures of the offices in Colombia, Nicaragua and Honduras in late 2013.

General exploration decreased by $3,739 during the period ended March 31, 2014, compared with $8,477 for the same period in 2013, due to the acquisition of title to various properties resulting in the capitalization of these expenditures.

Net finance income during the period ended March 31, 2014 decreased by $3,382, to $22,930, compared with $26,312 in the period ended March 31, 2013, due to a lower level of cash balances held in the first quarter of 2014 in comparison with the same period of 2013.

6.2 CASH FLOWS

The Corporation is dependent upon raising funds in order to fund future exploration programs.

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities from continuing operations for the period ended March 31, 2014 totalled $494,805 compared to $707,449 used in the same period during 2013. The decreased outflows were attributable to lower administrative expenses, compensation expense and travel expense as discussed in section 6.1 above.

Financing Activities

Proceeds from collection of the $660,660 escrowed receivable from the Corporation's initial public offering, which closed on December 20, 2012, was completed in the three month period ended March 31, 2013, whereas no financing activities occurred in the same period of 2014.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities from continuing operations for the period ended March 31, 2014 totalled $68,068 compared to $79,789 used in the same period ended March 31, 2013. Outflows decreased in the first quarter of 2014 due to collection of $20,545 proceeds from the sale of a subsidiary during 2013.

In management's view, the Corporation has sufficient financial resources to fund current planned exploration programs and ongoing operating expenses. The Corporation will continue to be dependent on raising equity or other capital as required unless and until it reaches the production stage and generates cash flow from operations. See *"Forward-Looking Information"* and *"Risks Factors"* in the Corporation's annual information form the year ended December 31, 2013, dated March 24, 2014 (the "**AIF**") which is available under the Corporation's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

7. RESULTS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Due to the Corporation's decision to terminate its activities in Colombia, Nicaragua and Honduras, and the subsequent wind up; these subsidiaries were classified during 2013 as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the following table summarizes the results of discontinued operations for the period ended March 31, 2013. There were no expenditures related to discontinued operations during the period ended March 31, 2014:

For the period ended	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Colombia		
Compensation expense	$ -	$ 72,660
General administrative expense	-	156,930
Foreign currency exchange loss	-	38,002
Finance costs	-	3,582
Loss from Colombian operations	-	271,174
Honduras and Nicaragua		
General administrative expense	-	25,515
General exploration expense	-	22,753
Foreign currency exchange loss	-	192
Finance costs	-	176
Loss from Honduras and Nicaragua	-	48,636
Total loss from discontinued operations	$ -	$ 319,810

8. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

period ended	**March 31, 2014**	**December 31, 2013**	**September 30, 2013**	**June 30, 2013**
Financial Results:				
Interest income	**$ (26,183)**	**$ (26,975)**	**$ (24,853)**	**$ (25,733)**
Loss from continuing operations	**$ 476,111**	**$ 1,767,103**	**$ 177,951**	**$ 750,796**
Loss/(income) from discontinued operations	**$ -**	**$ (678,155)**	**$ (194,937)**	**$ 6,288,038**
Loss/(earnings) per share* - basic and diluted				
From continuing operations	**$ 0.01**	**$ 0.02**	**$ 0.00**	**$ 0.01**
From discontinued operations	**$ 0.00**	**$ (0.01)**	**$ 0.00**	**$ 0.07**
Financial Position:				
Working Capital (non-IFRS measurement)	**$ 10,575,380**	**$ 10,991,897**	**$ 10,574,687**	**$ 10,591,608**
Exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 328,184**	**$ 196,880**	**$ 1,180,946**	**$ 1,261,548**
Total Assets	**$ 11,482,825**	**$ 11,751,248**	**$ 12,579,792**	**$ 12,591,905**
Share Capital	**$ 26,859,121**	**$ 26,859,121**	**$ 26,859,121**	**$ 26,859,121**
Deficit	**$ (18,645,677)**	**$ (18,169,566)**	**$ (17,080,618)**	**$ (17,097,604)**
Number of shares issued and outstanding	**93,767,786**	**93,767,786**	**93,767,786**	**93,767,786**

** Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of Common Shares outstanding. The conversion of stock options is not included in the calculation of the diluted loss per share because the conversion would be anti-dilutive.*

period ended		March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012		September 30, 2012		June 30, 2012
Financial Results:								
Interest Income	$	(29,615)	$	(18,337)	$	(24,932)	$	(28,544)
Loss from continuing operations	$	984,545	$	965,032	$	853,026	$	1,487,677
Loss from discontinued operations	$	319,810	$	860,239	$	216,090	$	359,691
Loss per share* - basic and diluted								
From continuing operations	$	0.01	$	0.01	$	0.01	$	0.02
From discontinued operations	$	0.00	$	0.01	$	0.00	$	0.00
Financial Position:								
Working Capital (non-IFRS measurement)	$	11,960,733	$	13,554,699	$	7,644,716	$	9,727,391
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	6,472,496	$	5,774,563	$	4,706,976	$	3,613,239
Total Assets	$	19,297,652	$	20,344,718	$	12,813,429	$	13,741,206
Share Capital	$	26,859,121	$	26,859,121	$	18,285,123	$	18,285,123
Deficit	$	(10,058,771)	$	(8,754,416)	$	(6,929,144)	$	(5,860,029)
Number of shares issued and outstanding		93,767,786		93,767,786		77,100,786		77,100,786

** Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of Common Shares outstanding. The conversion of stock options is not included in the calculation of the diluted loss per share because the conversion would be anti-dilutive.*

The loss from continuing operations in the three month period ended March 31, 2014 resulted from business activities performed during the quarter. During the period ended March 31, 2014, there was no loss from discontinued operations because all expenses related to the wind up of the subsidiaries in Colombia, Nicaragua and Honduras had either already occurred or been accrued as at December 31, 2013.

9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The following table summarizes the Canadian dollar average exchange rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, as well as the spot rate as of May 13, 2014, providing the value of one Canadian dollar in the currencies of the countries in which the Corporation conducted business in the three months ended March 31, 2014:

Currency	**March 31, 2014**	March 31, 2013	May 13, 2014
United States dollar (USD)	**0.907**	0.992	0.918
Peruvian Nuevo Sol (PEN)	**2.512**	2.512	2.536
Mexican Peso (MXN)	**11.999**	12.543	11.885

10. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Corporation may finance the exploration programs of its exploration and evaluation assets by issuing new shares, adjusting spending or disposing of assets (please see *"Risk Factors"* in the AIF). The Corporation is not in commercial production on any of its mineral properties and accordingly does not generate cash from operations. The Corporation finances its activities by raising capital through equity issuances. As at March 31, 2014, the Corporation had cash of $10,430,767 (December 31, 2013 - $11,054,929) and working capital of $10,575,380 (December 31, 2013 - $10,991,897). Cash and working capital have decreased from March 31, 2013, due to the expenditures incurred mostly in connection with exploration activities, and general and administration by the offices in the Canada and Peru, during the three-month period. The majority of the Corporation's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days, and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Corporation has no history of revenues from its operating activities. During the period ended March 31, 2014, the Corporation had negative cash flow from operating activities. The Corporation anticipates it will have negative cash flow from operating activities in future periods. The Corporation relies on the equity markets for raising capital and will continue to do so, and may rely on other non-equity sources of financing, until it can generate a positive cash flow position. There is no guarantee that the Corporation will be able to continue with sufficient working capital in the future due to market, economic and commodity price fluctuations. See *"Risk Factors"* in the AIF.

As of May 13, 2014, the combined cash balance of the Corporation considering the transaction described in section 17 below, was approximately $15,000,000.

The Corporation believes it has sufficient cash resources to meet its exploration and administrative overhead expenses and maintain its planned requirements for the next twelve months.

11. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

See section 4.2 for information regarding option payments on the properties for the Corporation's outstanding commitments. In addition to the option payments, on November 6, 2012 the Corporation signed a sublease agreement for new office space, under which is committed to annual payments of approximately $220,000 for a five year term which terminates on February 28, 2018. In connection with the sublease agreement, the Corporation signed an $80,000 letter of credit, which is supported by a GIC deposit at a Canadian Chartered Bank disclosed within restricted cash. On February 28, 2014, the letter of credit was reduced to $53,334, upon completion of the first year of the lease agreement.

12. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

13. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

The Corporation's key management consists of the following officers and directors as follows:

- President and CEO — Officer and Director
- CFO — Officer
- VP of Exploration — Officer
- Directors

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the Corporation paid rent amounting to $Nil (2012 - $2,093) to Osisko Mining Corporation, a company related to Mr. John Burzynski, chairman and director of the Corporation. This amount has been recorded at their exchange amount – being the amount agreed to by the parties and is included within continuing operations.

Further, consulting fees of $30,000 (2012 – $60,000) were paid to Talisker Exploration Services Inc., a company related to Mr. Chris Lodder, Mr. Terence Harbort, and Mr. Ruben Padilla, members of the Advisory Committee of the Corporation. These consulting fees have been recorded at their exchange amount – being the amount agreed to by the parties and are included within continuing operations.

At March 31, 2014, the Corporation had a balance receivable from OEL a company related by having common officers and directors being Mr. Jose Vizquerra, Mr. Blair Zaritsky, Mr. Gernot Wober, and Mr. John Burzynski. The amount owing has been recorded at their exchange amount – being the amount agreed to by the parties and relate to costs for shared office expenses in the amount of $56,754.

On April 14, 2014, the previously announced Transaction was completed. OEL, which was a party to the Merger Agreement and which was acquired by the Corporation under the Transaction, was a related party to the Corporation due to having common directors and officers with the Corporation, being Mr. Jose Vizquerra, Mr. Blair Zaritsky, Mr. Gernot Wober, and Mr. John Burzynski. See *"Subsequent Events"*.

14. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Corporation's business, being the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties in South America, is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. Certain factors could materially affect the Corporation's financial condition and/or future operating results, and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements made by or relating to the Corporation. The reader should carefully consider the information disclosed in the financial statements and under the heading *"Risk Factors"* in the AIF. The Corporation's financial statements and AIF available under the Corporation's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

15. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management and the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of the Corporation recognize the value of good corporate governance and the need to adopt best practices. The Corporation is committed to continuing to improve its corporate governance practices in light of its stage of development and evolving best practices and regulatory guidance.

The Board has adopted a Board Mandate outlining its responsibilities and defining its duties. The Board has three committees (the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Corporate Governance and Nominating committee). The Audit Committee has an approved committee charter, which outlines the committees' mandate, procedures for calling a meeting, and provides access to outside resources.

The Board has also approved a Code of Ethics, which governs the ethical behavior of all employees, management and directors. Separate trading blackout and disclosure policies are also in place. For more details on the Corporation's corporate governance practices, please refer to the Corporation's website at www.obanmining.com.

The Corporation's directors have expertise in exploration, metallurgy, mining, accounting, banking, financing and the securities industry. The Board meets at least four times a year and Committees meet as required.

16. OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at May 13, 2014 the Corporation had 99,881,563 Common Shares outstanding, as well as 7,040,000 stock options to purchase Common Shares at a weighted average price of $0.22 per share and nil warrants. This amounts to 106,921,563 Common Shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis.

The following table summarizes the options issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2014:

Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining periods of Contractual Life	Number of Stock Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercisable Price
$0.60	**5,900,000**	**3.140**	**3,933,330**	**$ 0.60**

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 14, 2014 the Corporation completed the previously announced Transaction pursuant to a business combination agreement (the "**Merger Agreement**") dated February 21, 2014 between the Corporation, OEL, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. The Transaction was effected by way of a three-cornered amalgamation, whereby OEL amalgamated with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, resulting in the Corporation acquiring all of OEL's assets.

In connection with the completion of the Transaction, the Corporation amended its articles to consolidate the Common Shares on the basis of one post-consolidation Common Share for every 3.14 pre-consolidation Common Shares and changed its name to "Oban Mining Corporation". The Common Shares commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on a consolidated basis under the new symbol "OBM" on April 22, 2014.

In connection with the Transaction, the holders of the common shares of OEL received 0.914 of a Common Share (on a post-consolidation basis) for each common share of OEL so held. Upon completion of the Transaction, including the consolidation, the Corporation had 99,881,563 Common Shares issued and outstanding on an undiluted basis, approximately 70% of which were held by former shareholders of OEL and approximately 30% of which were held by former shareholders of the Corporation immediately prior to the effective time of the Transaction.

New stock options were granted on April 22, 2014, amounting to 7,040,000 under new grant terms, to replace the 5,900,000 stock options outstanding at March 31, 2014, which were cancelled subsequent to the quarter end, as a result of the Transaction.

17.1 DESCRIPTION OF OBAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

OEL is a Canadian company domiciled in Canada, incorporated on February 26, 2010 in Ontario. OEL's focus is the exploration and development of base and precious metals resource in Latin America. Its two main strategies are: to discover large and high grade (>1% Cu eq) deep porphyries; and to discover porphyries of lower grade (0.3% Cu eq) close to infrastructure. OEL's philosophy is to maintain a pipeline of projects, and as such the Corporation has staked over 60,000 prospective hectares in Peru to drive generative work.

As a result of the Transaction, the Corporation acquired various mineral properties located within Peru, as summarized below:

Mineral Properties	Mineral Resource	Location	Status
Marcahui Project	Copper	Peru	Optioned out
Antamayo Project	Copper	Peru	Claims under option
Chosicano Project	Copper/Gold	Peru	Claims under option
Magdalena Project	Copper	Peru	Optioned out
Bermejo Project	Copper	Peru	Owned 100%
Low Capital Cost Prospects	Copper/Gold	Peru	Owned 100%
Deep Skarn Prospects	Copper/Gold	Peru	Owned 100%
Lithocaps Prospects	Copper/Gold	Peru	Owned 100%

17.2 MINERAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES OF OBAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

A summary of the OEL's Ltd.'s most advanced projects is provided below:

17.2.1 Marcahui Project

The Marcahui Project is a porphyry copper project located in Peru, 527km south of Lima, in the province of Arequipa, district of Quicacha. The project has the potential to be a mid to large-scale copper porphyry deposit, lies at low elevation and is close to infrastructure.

On October 15, 2013, OEL entered into an option agreement with a non-related party ("optionee") under which the optionee has the option to acquire 75% of the OEL's interest in the Marcahui project through a joint arrangement, by incurring an aggregate of US$6,000,000 in exploration expenditures, including 10,000 m of drilling, from which a minimum of US$1,000,000 including 1,500 m of drilling, are to be incurred on or before August 31, 2014 and the remaining expenditures are to be incurred on or before August 31, 2017. Of this aggregate amount, $2,200,000 in cash payments are to be made by the optionee to the titleholder and will be considered expenditures for purposes of the cumulative exploration expenditures requirement described above. Upon receipt of the final cash payment to the titleholder, the optionee will be deemed to have earned 75% of the available 80% interest in the property whereas the titleholder will retain the 20% remaining, and will have completed the conditions to form the joint arrangement, if such option is executed.

17.2.2 Antamayo Project

The Antamayo project is an optioned property located in the province of Ancash in Central Peru. It is the northern neighbor to the world class Antamina deposit, which hosts approximately 745 million tonnes of proven and probable reserves of high grade copper (i.e. 1.5% Cu). The Antamayo project demonstrates similar geology and related mineralizing and magnetic signatures as Antamina. Antamayo is a copper, zinc, moly and silver skarn project with potential targets in an area of over 18 km².

OEL is required to make payments to the titleholder totaling USD$1,000,000 over three years for 70% interest and an additional payment of $9,000,000 to earn the final 30% interest. OEL is also required to incur a total of USD$3,000,000 of minimum exploration expenditures over the three year term of the agreement. OEL paid USD$50,000 upon signing the agreement and additional USD$250,000 in August 2013. If OEL decides not to earn the additional 30% interest after the cash payments and expenditures have been completed, a joint venture will be formed with OEL as sole operator.

17.2.3 Bermejo Property

The 2,900 ha. property is located in the province of Ancash, Peru around 230 km north of Lima along the Panamericana highway near the coast. The property is a volcanic and volcaniclastic sequence of the Casma Group (Cretacious age) and is known for hosting VMS or IOCG type deposits such as: Condestable, Raul, Maria Teresa and Cerro Lindo.

17.2.4 Low Capital Cost Prospects

As previously described above, one of OEL's strategies is to focus on projects that involve a low amount of cash investment (Low CapEx strategy). This strategy targets projects that are close to infrastructure (i.e. highways, ports, source of electricity and water) similar to the Bermejo Property.

17.2.5 Deep Skarn Prospects

The second major strategy of OEL is to focus on concealed deep targets in areas where the levels of erosion are minimal. In the case of Peru, the program is focused on the eastern side of Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry and Pb-Zn-Cu Skarn belts (Metalogenetic Belt, Ingemet - 2010) in relationship with Miocene intrusions. This belt is composed of three magmatic events related with the mineralization 22-20 Ma, 18-13 Ma and 10-5 Ma. Antamina (9.8 Ma 745 Mt @1.06% Cu, 0.67% Zn, 11.7 g/t Ag, 0.026% Mo) is the best representative of the area.

17.2.6 Lithocaps Prospects

OEL has also staked 16,582 hectares of tenements in the central part of Peru, as part of the Lithocaps Prospects program. OEL's focus is to look for large porphyry type deposits that exist at depth.

18. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the reporting period. The Corporation also makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The determination of estimates and associated assumptions are based on various assumptions including historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

i) Significant judgments in applying accounting policies

The areas that require management to make significant judgments in applying the Corporation's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Taxes:

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

ii) Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The areas that require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Corporation assesses its cash-generating units at each reporting date to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The determination of the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and future operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. Fair value for exploration and evaluation assets is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted by an appropriate discount rate to determine the net present value. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the fair value could impact the impairment analysis.

Fair value of share-based payments:

Determining the fair value of share-based payments involves estimates of interest rates, expected life of options, expected forfeiture rate, share price volatility and the application of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimate. Stock options granted vest in accordance with the stock option plan. The valuation of stock-based compensation is subjective and can impact profit and loss significantly. The Corporation has applied a forfeiture rate in arriving at the fair value of stock-based compensation to be recognized, reflecting historical experience. Historical experience may not be representative of actual forfeiture rates incurred. Several other variables are used when determining the value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model:

- ***Volatility***: the Corporation uses historical information on the market price of peer companies to determine the degree of volatility at the date when the stock options are granted. Therefore, depending on when the stock options were granted and the period of historical information examined, the degree of volatility can be different when calculating the value of different stock options.

- ***Risk-free interest rate***: the Corporation used the interest rate available for government securities of an equivalent expected term as at the date of the grant of the stock options. The risk-free interest rate will vary depending on the date of the grant of the stock options and their expected term.

- ***Dividend yield***: the Corporation has not paid dividends in the past because it is in the exploration stage and has not yet earned any significant operating income. Also, the Corporation does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Therefore, a dividend rate of 0% was used for the purposes of the valuation of the stock options.

19. CHANGES IN IFRS ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The financial framework and accounting policies applied in preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those as disclosed in its most recently completed audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year-ended December 31, 2013, except for the following new IFRS standards that became effective in the period.

International Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets" ("IAS 36")

On May 29, 2013, the IASB made amendments to the disclosure requirements of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets' ("IAS 36"), requiring disclosure, in certain instances, of the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit, and the basis for the determination of fair value less costs of disposal, when an impairment loss is recognized or when an impairment loss is subsequently reversed. The amendments to IAS 36 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and will be applied prospectively. There currently is no impact on the Corporation's financial statements upon adoption of IAS 36.

International Financial Reporting Standard 9, "Financial Instruments" ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015. There currently is no impact on the Corporation's financial statements upon adoption of IFRS 9.

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 21, "Levies" ("IFRIC 21")

IFRIC 21 'Levies' ("IFRIC 21") was issued by the IASB in May 2013, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is to be applied retrospectively. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The interpretation defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation and confirms that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy only when the triggering event specified in the legislation occurs. The Corporation has not identified any impact from the adoption of this standard.

20. CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

National Instrument 52-109 also requires public companies in Canada to disclose in their MD&A any change in ICFR during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in ICFR during the three months ended March 31, 2014 that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

21 . NON-IFRS MEASURES

The Corporation has included a non-IFRS measure for "working capital" in this MD&A to supplement its financial statements, which are presented in accordance with IFRS. The Corporation believes that this measure provides investors with an improved ability to evaluate the performance of the Corporation. Non-IFRS measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS. Therefore such measures may not be comparable to similar measures employed by other companies. The 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.

The Corporation determines working capital as follows:

Reconciliation for the period ended	**March 31, 2014**	**December 31, 2013**	**September 30, 2013**	**June 30, 2013**
Current Assets	10,971,265	11,293,436	10,974,042	10,889,388
Less Current Liabilities	395,885	301,539	399,355	297,780
Working Capital	**10,575,380**	**10,991,897**	**10,574,687**	**10,591,608**

Reconciliation for the period ended	**March 31, 2013**	**December 31, 2012**	**September 30, 2012**	**June 30, 2012**
Current Assets	12,389,179	14,199,580	7,926,847	10,054,691
Less Current Liabilities	428,446	644,881	282,131	327,300
Working Capital	**11,960,733**	**13,554,699**	**7,644,716**	**9,727,391**