
TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
Three months ended March 31, 2016**

Tri-River Ventures Inc.

Management Discussion & Analysis
For the period ended March 31, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Tri-River Ventures Inc. ("Tri-River" or the "Company") is dated May 29, 2016, and provides an analysis of the Company's results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2016. The MD&A has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2016, audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the respective notes thereto.

All dollar figures included therein and in the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis contains certain forward-looking statements concerning anticipated developments in the Company's operations in future periods. Statements that are not historical fact are forward looking information as that term is defined in National Instrument 51-102 ("NI 51-102") of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Certain forward looking information should also be considered future-oriented financial information ("FOFI") as that term is defined in NI 51-102. The purpose of disclosing FOFI is to provide a general overview of management's expectations regarding the anticipated results of operations and capital expenditures. Forward-looking statements and information (referred to herein together as "forward-looking statements") are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "potential", "possible" and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results "will", "may", "could" or "should" occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements are set forth principally under the heading "Property Overview", "Summary of Results of Operations" and elsewhere in Management's Discussion and Analysis and may include statements regarding perceived merit of properties; mineral reserve and resource estimates; capital expenditures or other statements that are not statement of fact. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company and its subsidiaries may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements.

The Company's forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made, and Tri-River does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's beliefs, expectations or opinions should change except as required by law. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Tri-River's expectations include uncertainties involved in fluctuations in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; uncertainties relating to interpretation of drill results and the geology, continuity and grade of mineral deposits; the need for cooperation of local Chinese government agencies; the need to obtain additional financing to develop properties and uncertainty as to the availability and terms of future financing;

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the possibility of delay in exploration or development programs or in construction projects and uncertainty of meeting anticipated program milestones; uncertainty as to timely availability of permits and other governmental approvals; and other risks and uncertainties.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional disclosures pertaining to the Company's technical report, management information circulars, material change reports, press releases and other information are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

THE COMPANY

The Company was incorporated on March 9, 1992 in Alberta and continued under the laws of British Columbia on July 12, 2005. The Company changed its name from Consolidated H2O Entertainment Corp. to Tri-River Ventures Inc. on July 4, 2007. The Company is currently trading under the symbol TVR on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V" or the "Exchange") as a Tier 2 company.

On January 2, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with Red Sun Group Holdings Limited ("Red Sun"), an investment holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the shareholders of Red Sun, and Sichuan Longbao Mining Limited ("Longbao"), a Sino-foreign equity joint-venture company incorporated in Sichuan Province, China, for the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Red Sun and the resultant indirect acquisition of up to a 98% equity interest in the Lianlong copper poly-metallic exploration property (the "Property") located in Sichuan Province, China. The acquisition was completed on January 9, 2009. The Company has subsequently carried out some assessment work on the Property and management are considering various options including a possible sale of the Property.

On March 22, 2011, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement ("Share Exchange Agreement") with Strong Rising International Limited ("Strong Rising") to acquire Strong Rising's wholly owned subsidiary, Taiji Resources Ltd. ("Taiji"), a private company incorporated in the province of Saskatchewan. Taiji owns potash properties in Saskatchewan. The Company agreed to acquire all of the 10,000,000 issued and outstanding shares of Taiji in exchange for 11,360,000 shares of the Company.

The closing of the Share Exchange Agreement is subject to several conditions including obtaining the approvals from shareholders and the TSX-V, completion of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report on Taiji's potash properties, completion of an audit of Taiji's financial statements for its most recent fiscal year, sufficient evidence of value and completion of due diligence satisfactory to Company management. At December 31, 2014, the Share Exchange Agreement has not closed. According to the Share Exchange Agreement, the transaction may be terminated by either Strong Rising or the Company if the acquisition did not close by December 31, 2012. Neither party has expressed the intention to terminate the deal. The Share Exchange Agreement is therefore still in force.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company advanced \$156,545 as loan to Taiji for operating expenses. The loan carrying an interest of 5% per annum is covered by a Loan Agreement among the Company, Taiji and Strong Rising. According to the Loan Agreement, if the Vendor terminates the Share Exchange Agreement, the Vendor must repay the Loan Amount plus accrued interest to Tri-River in full. If the Properties are optioned or sold to a third party, the proceeds from any such transaction will firstly be

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applied to full repayment of the Loan Amount including accrued interest. At December 31, 2012, the loan amount was written off as collection was not reasonably assured.

On March 31, 2011, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement (“Purchase Agreement”) with Sino Spirit Capital Investment Holding Limited (“Sino Investment”) to acquire Sino Investment’s 100% equity interest in Sino Spirit Group Limited (“Sino Group”) which owns a 60% equity interest in Qinghai Lenghu Kunhu Potash Company Ltd. (“Lenghu Potash”). Lenghu Potash owns a mining permit in Qinghai Province of the People’s Republic of China. Potash is currently produced from this property. Consideration consists of cash payments of RMB 78,000,000 (approximately \$14,580,000) in three installments and share issuances having an aggregate value of up to RMB 30 million (approximately \$5,605,000). The first refundable installment of \$5,606,953 (2013 - \$5,271,018) (RMB 30,000,000) was made during the year ended December 31, 2011. These conditions to closing the transaction include approvals from the shareholders, the TSX-V, audited financial statements, a National Instrument 43-101 technical report on the property, and a business plan. As at December 31, 2014, a foreign exchange gain of \$335,935 (2013 - \$479,987) was recorded upon conversion of the first refundable advance at the year end foreign exchange rate.

On April 20, 2012, the Purchase Agreement was amended to include the following: payment of the second instalment of RMB 30,000,000 was conditional on the Company completing a financing sufficient to be able to pay such second instalment; extension of the due date of the second installment until the later of the closing of such financing and the date that a definitive acquisition agreement is signed; and a profit sharing arrangement between the Company and Lenghu Potash as follows: in consideration of the use of the first refundable installment, Lenghu Potash agreed to pay the greater of 16.67% of its net profits or RMB 3,334,000 to the Company starting from Lenghu Potash’s year ended December 31, 2011 and for each subsequent year until the date that a definitive agreement is signed and a financing to pay the second instalment has been completed by the Company. The advance is unsecured and is refundable to the Company on demand. At December 31, 2014, the Company has not demanded repayment.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received a payment from Lenghu Potash for the year ended December 31, 2011 in the amount of \$541,779.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company received a profit share payment of RMB 3,334,000 (CAD \$583,592) for the year ended December 31, 2012 from Lenghu Potash. Due to the uncertainty of collection, no receivable was recognized at December 31, 2014 for the 2013 payment.

Subsequent to December 31, 2015, the Company demanded repayment of the advance but Lenghu Potash was not able to make the repayment due mainly to the deterioration of potash market since 2013. Consequently, the Company impaired the \$5,606,952 (RMB30,000,000) advance during the year ended December 31, 2015. The Company continues to follow up with Sino Investment’s management and endeavors to have the advance and accrued interest repaid.

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

The Lianlong property is located on the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau in western Sichuan Province, China. The exploration permit covers an area of 8.87 km² in the “Three Rivers” metallogenic province, which contains numerous mines important for the production of silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc.

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Early geological work on the property includes geological mapping, magnetic surveying, and trenching, resulting in the discovery of three parallel, tabular-lenticular mineralized skarn zones. Zone 1 is more than 440 m long and up to 20 m wide containing economically interesting values in copper, silver, lead, zinc, and tin. One of the trenches contains the best interval of 6.29 m assaying 2.86% Copper, 153.6 g/t silver, 5.38% combined lead and zinc, and 1.11% tin. The trenching results without tests in the down dip dimension does not yet allow for the calculation of mineral resources or reserves. Prior to the Company's acquisition of the Lianlong property, some preliminary exploration work was conducted in 2007 and 2008, including the construction of an 80km access road to the property, geophysical survey, excavation of an 85 m exploration adit designed to test Zone 1, surface sampling and prospecting work. Approximately \$0.80 million was spent relating to the above noted exploration activities.

In 2009, underground exploration was continued. At Zone 1, a horizontal underground adit was excavated approximately 40 meters below the surface, and successfully intercepted the high grade massive sulphide mineralization at 185 meters from the audit portal. Chip samples across the true width of the mineralization were taken and assayed with the following results:

from m	To M	Width M	silver g/t	zinc %	lead %	copper %	tin %	tungsten %
185.0	185.8	0.80	80.30	10.81	0.39	0.58	1.40	0.24
185.8	186.5	0.70	19.70	2.42	0.11	0.17	0.38	

In April 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its 95% interest in Longbao for consideration of RMB 4,750,000 (approximately \$887,767). Although the agreement fell through and the sale was not completed, the implied fair value of the Lianlong property in the agreement is less than the carrying value of the property. Therefore at December 31, 2014, the Company recognized impairment of \$1,206,683.

On October 25, 2015, the Company entered into negotiations to sell the Lianlong Property to the vendors from whom the Company acquired the property. It is anticipated that the vendors will return 6,000,000 common shares of the Company that were issued by the Company upon the acquisition of the property. The proposed transaction obtained shareholder approval at the Company's annual general and special shareholder meeting on September 9, 2015.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATION

The following quarterly information has been extracted from the Company's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. All figures are expressed in Canadian dollars.

	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015
Interest Income	\$ -	\$ 1,344	\$ 1,885	\$ 2,704
Profit Share				
Net Income (Loss)	(39,738)	(5,657,708)	(43,572)	(53,818)
Loss Per Share	(0.00)	(0.17)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,344,390	1,383,422	1,430,931	1,473,530
Mineral Properties	900,298	900,298	893,837	893,837
Total Assets	2,254,299	2,292,162	6,504,339	7,981,181

	Q1 2015	Q4 2014	Q3 2014	Q2 2014
Interest Income	\$ 2,610	\$ 2,808	\$ 2,972	\$ 3,326
Profit Share			583,592	-
Net Income (Loss)	(41,013)	(869,614)	533,392	(56,391)
Loss Per Share	(0.00)	(0.03)	0.02	0.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,501,927	1,543,576	1,607,941	1,101,410
Mineral Properties	887,767	887,767	2,085,196	2,076,362
Total Assets	8,047,033	8,088,869	9,007,100	8,490,330

Note: Quarterly figures presented above are in accordance with IFRS.

The total operating loss for Q1 2016 is \$39,738 compared to a loss of \$41,823 in Q1 2015. The office and miscellaneous expenses are \$8,931 for Q1 2016 compared to \$9,176 for Q1 2015.

Total assets of the Company at the end of Q1 2016 were \$ 2,254,299 compared to \$ 8,047,033 at the end of Q1 2015 mainly due to the write-off of \$5,606,952 (RMB30 million) advance to Lenghu potash project.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalent at the end of Q1 2016 was \$1,344,390 compared with \$1,501,927 at the end of Q1 2015.

Working Capital at the end of Q1 2016 was \$1,332,393 compare with \$1,531,509 at the end of Q1 2015. According to the Company's current budget, the Company has sufficient working capital for the year 2016.

Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2016, other than as described in this report, the Company had no commitments for capital expenditures and no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As of March 31, 2016, 32,695,431 common shares were issued and outstanding, no stock purchase options were outstanding.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended March 31, 2016, the Company paid management fees of \$12,000 (2015 - \$24,000) to a private company controlled by a director of the Company.

During the period ended March 31, 2016, the Company paid director fee of \$3,000 (2015 – 3,000) to a director of the Company.

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Related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed between the related parties.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas where management estimation is applied include the recoverability of advances, determination of the useful lives of equipment, amount and collectability of interest income on advances made, the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for restoration and environmental liabilities, and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting from January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivable, advance, and due to related parties. Cash and cash equivalents, which are measured at face value, representing fair value, are classified as held-for-trading. Receivables and advance, which are measured at amortized cost, representing fair value, are classified as loans and receivables. Due to related parties, which are measured at amortized cost, are classified as other financial liabilities. The Company's financial instruments are subject to the following risks:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents. The risk is managed through the use of major financial institutions, which have high credit qualities as determined by rating agencies.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Company will be subject to foreign currency fluctuations in satisfying obligations related to its foreign activities. The Company operates in Canada and China and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency. A one percentage in foreign exchange rate will increase or decrease net income by approximately \$Nil.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because

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of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash and cash equivalents at variable rates. A one percentage change in the interest rate will increase or decrease the net income by approximately \$1Nil.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash on hand and raising capital through debt and equity financing as needed.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

An investment in the Company's common shares is highly speculative and subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Only those persons who can bear the risk of the entire loss of their investment should participate. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information filed with the Canadian securities regulators before investing in the Company's common shares. If any of the following risks and those not described below occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed and investors may be subject to the entire loss of their investment.

- a. The Company has a history of losses and anticipates that it will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future.
- b. The Company has secured an interest in the Lianlong property, located in China. The Company operates in China where some laws regarding property titles and permitting can be ambiguous. There is no certainty that the Company's properties will remain in good standing
- c. The Company is dependent on several key management personnel. The success of the Company depends on the key executives, and the loss of the service of one or more of such key management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not have any key man life insurance.
- d. The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in China and Canada. A significant change in the currency exchange rate between the RMB and Canadian dollar could have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Currently, the Company has all its cash and current assets in forms of Canadian dollar. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations, and converted Canadian dollar into RMB as much as required in the exploration and operating activities in China.
- e. Exploration and development of mineral properties with the intent to achieve economic viability, carries a high risk of failure. A small percentage of mineral projects advance to the stage of mining. There is no certainty that the company's exploration activities will result in an economic deposit.