



AZIMUT EXPLORATION INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three-month period ended November 30, 2015

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SCOPE OF MANAGEMENT'S FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

This report represents a complementary addition to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements by providing additional contextual and prospective information on the financial position and operating performance of Azimut Exploration Inc. ("Azimut" or the "Company") for the three-month period ended November 30, 2015 ("Q1 2016"). This report should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended November 30, 2015 and the annual financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2015, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

CORPORATE PROFILE AND MISSION

Azimut is a publicly traded Canadian exploration-stage company that specializes in mineral potential assessment and targeting to discover major ore deposits. Azimut conducts its exploration activities by following two main guiding principles. First, the Company maximizes the probability of discovery by using a cutting-edge targeting methodology that reduces exploration risk. Second, the Company reduces business risk by developing partnerships for projects generated by its targeting methodology.

As at January 20, 2016, Azimut holds fourteen (14) exploration properties comprising 5,491 claims (13 properties and 5,589 claims as at November 30, 2015). The properties were acquired based on the results of the Company's regional-scale assessments of Quebec's mineral potential. Azimut owns a 100% interest in all but four (4) of its properties: Eleonore South for which it holds an interest of 26.4%; Opinaca A and Opinaca B for which it holds interests of 50% each; and Wabamisk for which it holds an interest of 49%. As at January 20, 2016, the Company's properties are as follows (Figure 1):

In the Nunavik region, Northern Quebec:

- 4 copper-gold-silver-tungsten-rare earth properties (Rex, Duquet, Rex South and NCG)
- 1 copper-nickel-cobalt-rare earth property (Diana)
- 1 uranium property (North Rae)
- 1 PGE-copper-gold property (Qassituq)
- 1 gold property (Nantais)

In the James Bay region:

- 4 gold properties in the Opinaca area (Opinaca A, Opinaca B, Eleonore South and Opinaca D)
- 1 gold property (Wabamisk) in the Eastmain area
- 1 chromium-platinum-palladium property (Eastmain West) in the Eastmain area

Jean-Marc Lulin, geologist, president, chief executive officer and director of Azimut Exploration Inc., is a qualified person under NI 43-101, and has reviewed the technical disclosures presented in subsequent sections. All claim totals, surface areas and property descriptions are effective as at January 20, 2016.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Summary of activities for the quarter and subsequent activities:

- Azimut conducted Quebec-scale mineral potential modelling, focusing on gold, copper and nickel targets.

- Azimut reported significant progress on the mineral potential assessment of its Rex South property in Nunavik following further analysis of the data acquired during the Company's exploration programs.
- Azimut's partner Hecla Quebec Inc. renewed its option on the Opinaca B gold property in the James Bay region.
- Azimut acquired the Duquet property, located in Nunavik, Northern Quebec.
- Azimut continues to assess new opportunities that would fit with its business strategy.

Highlights for Q1 2016:

- Azimut ended Q1 2016 with a working capital of \$1,186,000 (\$1,818,000 – Q1 2015)¹. Management believes it has sufficient funds to pay its ongoing general and administrative expenses and to meet its liabilities, obligations and existing commitments for at least the next twelve (12) months following Q1 2016.
- Azimut concentrated its efforts on developing new business opportunities related to its country-scale big data approach.
- Azimut continued to focus on preserving its assets, and the Company has taken measures to control its overall expenses.

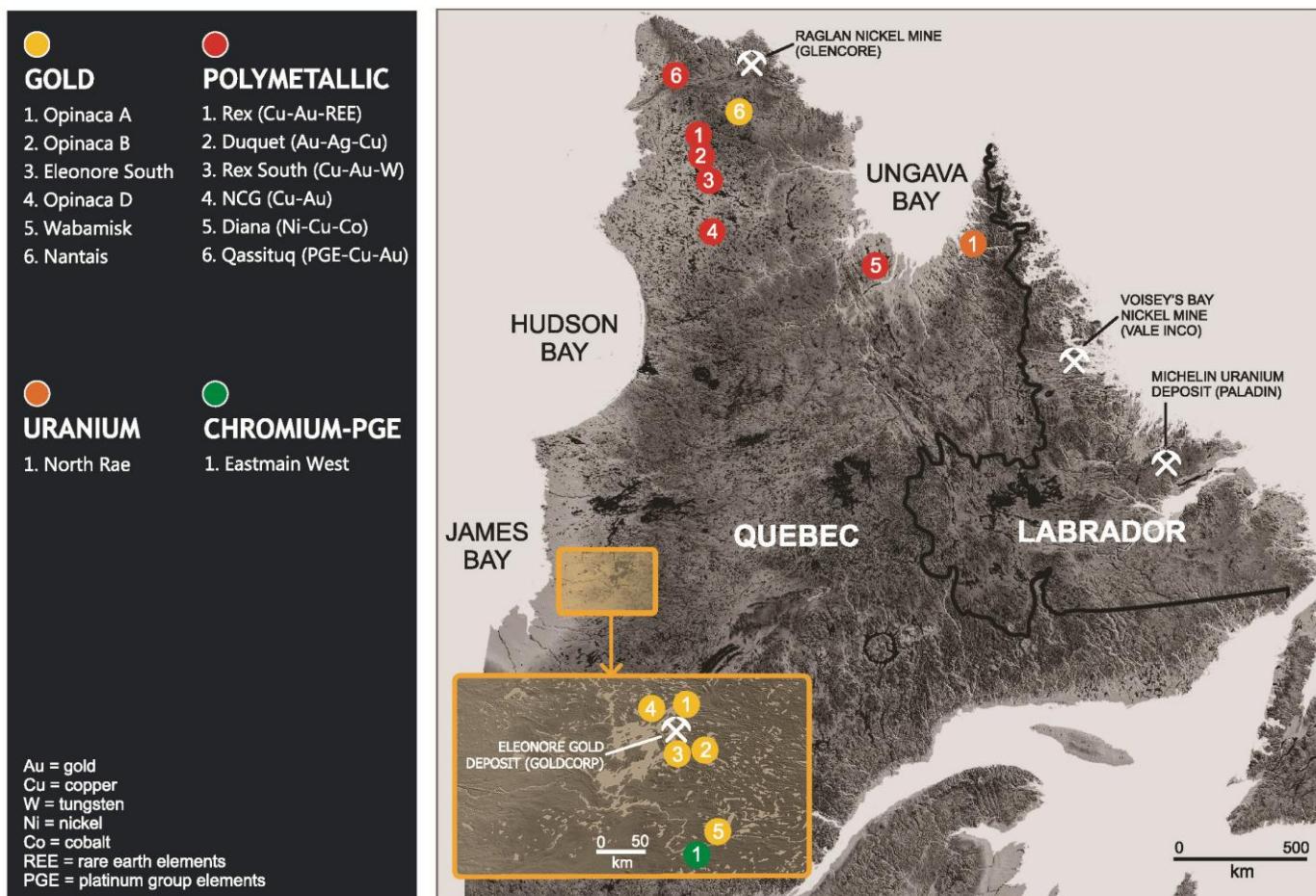


Figure 1: Azimut property location map.

¹ For ease of reading and comparison, dollar amounts in this MD&A are rounded to the nearest thousand for amounts over \$1,000, and to the nearest hundred otherwise, except for equity prices and exercise prices. Refer to the Q1 2016 financial statements for exact amounts.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

During Q1 2016, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures totalling \$33,000 (\$116,000 – Q1 2015). Most of the work was conducted on the Rex, Rex South and Qassituq properties located in the Nunavik region.

The exploration and evaluation assets for Q1 2016 are detailed in the tables on the following pages. All exploration properties are located in the Province of Quebec.

NUNAVIK REGION

Azimut believes the Nunavik region has significant potential for large-scale deposits of copper, gold, silver, tungsten, rare earth elements (REE) and uranium. The results of Azimut’s mineral potential assessment covering 640,000 km² in Northern Quebec generated many quality exploration targets in Nunavik, several of them quite large. The types of data used in the targeting process included multi-element lake-bottom sediment geochemistry, geophysics, geology and remote sensing. Azimut’s current land position consists of seven (7) properties covering polymetallic, copper-gold or gold-only projects, and one (1) uranium property.

NUNAVIK – POLYMETALLIC

Azimut identified very large and very strong geochemical footprints for copper and REE in Nunavik, Northern Quebec, and began acquiring the most significant targets in western Nunavik (between Hudson Bay and Ungava Bay) in November 2009.

The Rex, Duquet, Rex South and NCG properties (collectively 2,994 claims; 1,290.6 km²) provide a commanding position over what the Company calls the **Rex Trend** (Figure 2), which is considered by management to be a new mineral province with the potential to host large-scale deposits, including iron oxide copper-gold (“IOCG”) deposits, intrusion-related polymetallic deposits, and sediment-hosted gold deposits. The Rex Trend is largely defined by a strong 300-kilometre-long copper anomaly in lake-bottom sediments coupled with a strong 100-kilometre-long REE anomaly (press releases of March 31 and July 22, 2011). It presents similarities with the Carajás Mineral Province in Brazil (press release of April 4, 2012). Work performed to date on the Rex Trend properties comprises 21,379 line-kilometres of airborne geophysics, 6,226 infill lake-bottom sediment samples, 7,628 rock samples from prospecting, and 7,070 metres of standard rotary percussion drilling (“rotary”) and reverse circulation drilling (“RC”) in 82 holes, giving Azimut a key exploration edge in the region.

Rex property (copper-gold-silver-REE)

The wholly-owned 80-kilometre-long polymetallic Rex property (1,481 claims in 1 claim block; 632.0 km²) (Figure 3) forms the northern segment of the 300-kilometre Rex Trend, which is also covered by the Duquet, Rex South and NCG properties. Since announcing the initial copper discovery at Rex (press release of October 13, 2010), Azimut has identified more than 20 other copper or polymetallic (copper-gold-silver-cobalt-tungsten) prospects. Drilling results, supported by prospecting, geological, structural and geochemical data, have confirmed several multi-kilometre IOCG-type targets. Azimut is also investigating the property’s potential for other mineralization types, including diamonds. The main zones and target types are summarized below.

The two main zones on the property, RBL and CM, were discovered during Azimut’s initial exploration program in the summer of 2010.

	Mining property costs		Exploration costs				Credit on duties refundable for loss and refundable tax credit		Net book value as at Nov. 30, 2015
	Net book value as at Aug. 31, 2015	Claims and permits	Geological surveys	Admin. and other & equipment	Depreciation of property & equipment	Cost incurred during the period	Option payments	Impairment of E&E assets	\$
Exploration properties									
Nunavik									
Rex	2,141,848	816	3,357	49	2,624	6,846	-	(1,225)	- 2,147,469
Duquet	-	-	440	-	-	440	-	(140)	- 300
Rex South	457,385	-	3,843	-	1,899	5,742	-	(1,400)	- 461,727
Nantais	150,746	-	2,729	-	-	2,729	-	(995)	- 152,480
Qassituq	29,100	5,916	1,736	-	-	7,652	-	(630)	- 36,122
Total – Copper-gold-silver-cobalt-REE	2,779,079	6,732	12,105	49	4,523	23,409	-	(4,390)	- 2,798,098
North Rae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total – Uranium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total – Nunavik	2,779,079	6,732	12,105	49	4,523	23,409	-	(4,390)	- 2,798,098
James Bay									
Opinaca A, A-East	3,809	-	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	(630)	- 4,915
Opinaca B, B-North	1,161	-	1,728	-	-	1,728	(2,258)	(630)	- 1
Eleonore South	10,410	-	2,310	-	-	2,310	-	(840)	- 11,880
Opinaca D	29,863	-	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	(630)	- 30,969
Wabamisk	18,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 18,595
Total – Gold	63,838	-	7,510	-	-	7,510	(2,258)	(2,730)	- 66,360
Eastmain West	75,363	-	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	(585)	- 76,514
Total – Chromium-platinum-palladium	75,363	-	1,736	-	-	1,736	-	(585)	- 76,514
Total – James Bay	139,201	-	9,246	-	-	9,246	(2,258)	(3,315)	- 142,874
Total – Exploration properties	2,918,280	6,732	21,351	49	4,523	32,655	(2,258)	(7,705)	- 2,940,972

	Mining property costs		Exploration costs			Cost incurred during the period	Option payments	Credit on duties refundable for loss and refundable tax credit for resources	Impairment of E&E assets	Net book value as at Nov. 30, 2014
	Net book value as at Aug. 31, 2014	Claims and permits	Geological surveys	Geophysical surveys	Depreciation of property & equipment and other					
Exploration properties										
Nunavik										
Rex	4,412,917	-	22,863	-	2,624	25,487	-	(8,300)	-	4,430,104
Rex South	453,475	11,312	31,802	-	1,948	45,062	-	(11,600)	-	486,937
NCG	71,586	-	33	-	1,036	1,069	-	-	-	72,655
Diana	63,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,180
Nantais	264,835	808	6,684	11,408	20	18,920	-	(6,600)	-	277,155
Qassituuq	48,078	606	14,155	-	-	14,760	-	(5,130)	-	57,709
Total – Copper-gold-silver-cobalt-REE	5,314,071	12,726	75,537	11,408	5,628	105,299	-	(31,630)	-	5,387,740
North Rae	-	1,183	-	-	-	1,183	-	-	(1,183)	-
Total – Uranium	-	1,183	-	-	-	1,183	-	-	(1,183)	-
Total – Nunavik	5,314,071	13,909	75,537	11,408	5,628	106,482	-	(31,630)	(1,183)	5,387,740
James Bay										
Opinaca A, A-East	1,690	-	1,320	-	-	1,320	-	(470)	-	2,540
Opinaca B, B-North	1,115	-	840	-	-	840	(1,654)	(300)	-	1
Eleonore South	8,392	-	300	-	-	300	-	(110)	-	8,582
Opinaca D	79,555	3,937	700	-	-	4,637	-	(260)	-	83,932
Wabamisk	18,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,385
Total – Gold	109,137	3,937	3,160	-	-	7,097	(1,654)	(1,140)	-	113,440
Eastmain West	68,256	-	2,697	-	-	2,697	-	-	-	70,953
Total – Chromium-platinum-palladium	68,256	-	2,697	-	-	2,697	-	-	-	70,953
Total – James Bay	177,392	3,937	5,587	-	-	9,794	(1,654)	(1,140)	-	184,392
Total – Exploration properties	5,491,464	17,846	81,394	11,408	5,628	116,276	(1,654)	(32,770)	(1,183)	5,572,133

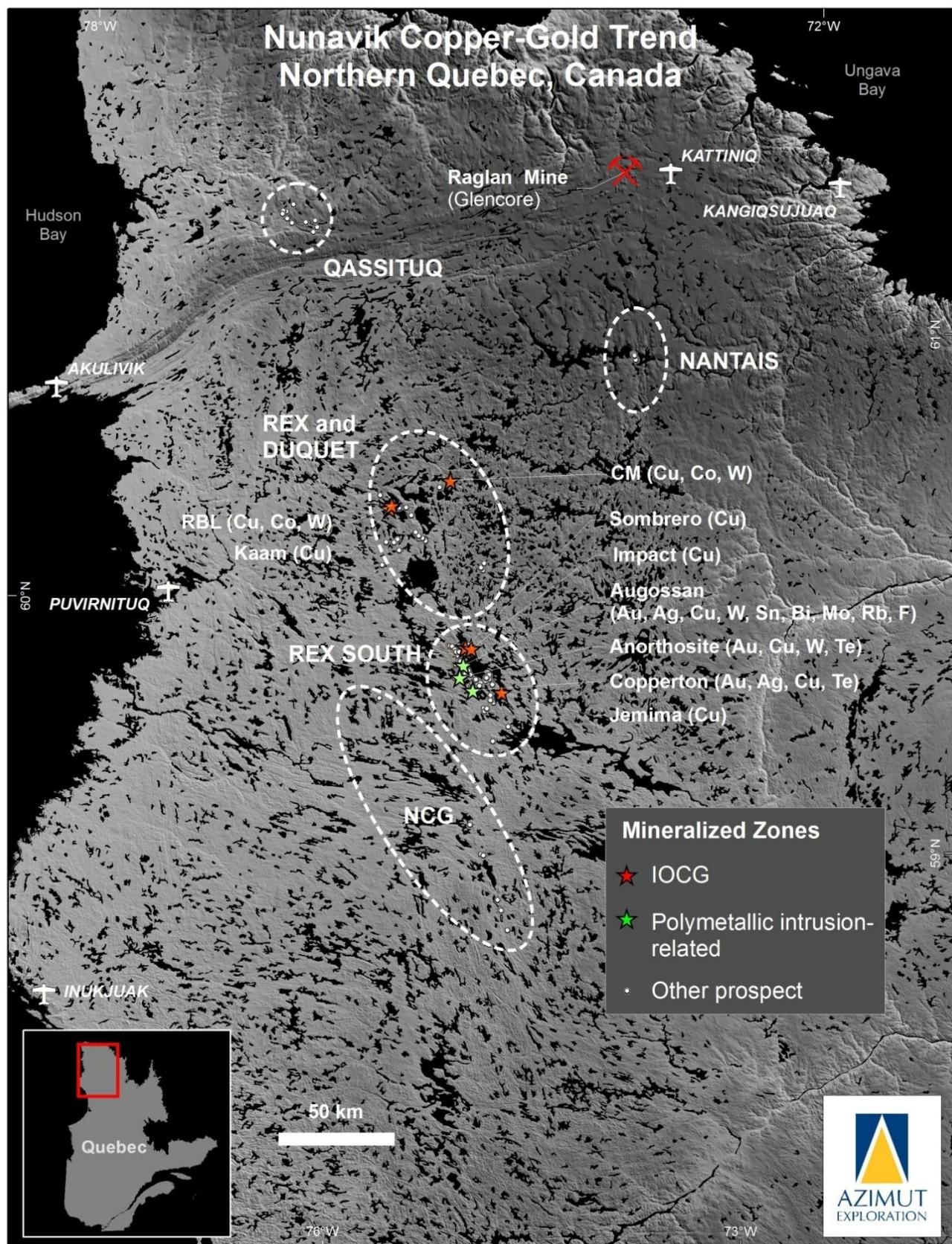


Figure 2: Location of Azimut's wholly-owned properties in Nunavik. The Rex Trend comprises the Rex, Duquet, Rex South and NCG properties.

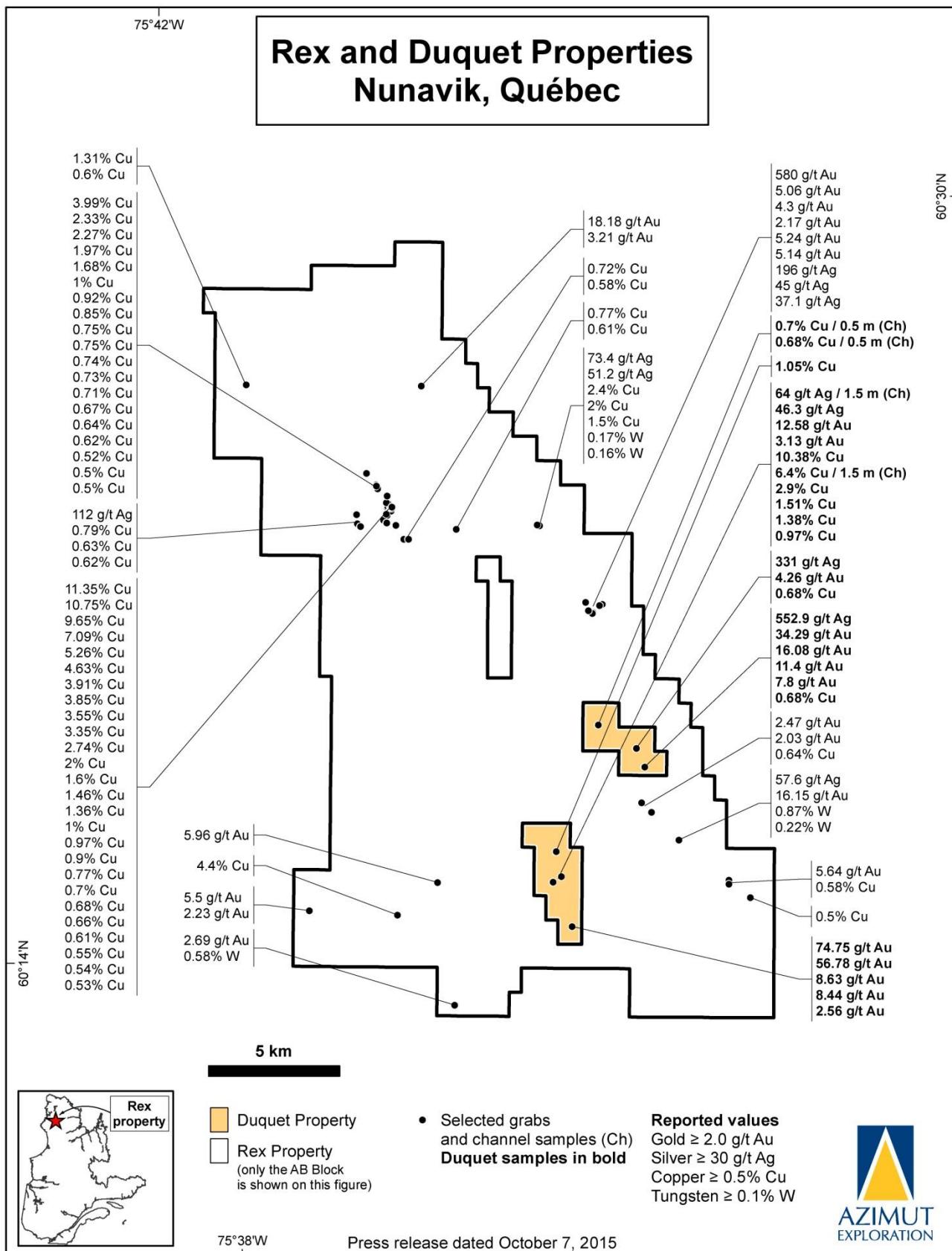


Figure 3: Rex and Duquet properties (note: this figure shows only the AB Block of the Rex property).

The **RBL Zone** is at least 3 kilometres long by 50 to 200 metres wide with a maximum grade to date of 11.3% Cu (grab sample). The preliminary 2011 drilling program (1,764 m in 23 short holes: 21 rotary, 2 RC) yielded the following best grades: 0.34% Cu over 4.58 m, 0.13% Cu over 9.14 m, 0.14% Cu over 13.72 m, 0.64% Cu over 1.52 m and 0.17% Cu over 6.10 m (press release of February 9, 2012). An envelope of mineralization and alteration is recognizable over the entire zone, and the drilling program revealed that copper values are frequently associated with anomalous values of cobalt and tungsten in a wide (up to 200 m) envelope containing anomalous barium, manganese, phosphorus and iron.

The **CM Zone** measures at least 2.5 kilometres long by 50 to 100 metres wide with a maximum grade to date of 4.3% Cu (grab sample; press release of October 13, 2010). An envelope of mineralization and alteration is recognizable over the entire zone at surface, and the 2011 drilling program (408 m in 6 short holes: 5 rotary, 1 RC) revealed a strong alteration system 150 metres wide, with anomalous copper, cobalt, tungsten, molybdenum, barium, manganese, phosphorous and iron values (press release of February 9, 2012).

The mineralization of both zones is present as breccias hosted by migmatitic gneisses. The breccias contain chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite (\pm covellite) and networks of magnetite and/or hematite with or without quartz veins/veinlets. Alteration is dominated by strong potassic alteration and pervasive silicification locally accompanied by albite, chlorite and epidote. Anomalous values in gold (up to 0.16 g/t Au at RBL), silver (up to 5.0 g/t Ag at RBL; up to 9.0 g/t Ag at CM) and cobalt (up to 1,130 ppm Co) were announced for surface grab samples collected during the 2010 program (press release of October 13, 2010).

The geological context of the RBL and CM zones (large alteration and breccia systems spatially associated with regional-scale structures) may indicate significant depth to the systems, and both zones show excellent potential for extensions based on their strong magnetic signatures and geochemical footprints in lake-bottom sediments. Azimut considers them to be significant IOCG-type targets. Furthermore, the two zones, spaced 27 kilometres apart, demonstrate the regional scale of mineralization on the Rex property.

A number of other prospects on the property, several of them kilometre-scale, have also yielded significant grades for copper (up to 4.4% Cu), gold (up to 16.2 g/t Au and 580.0 g/t Au), silver (up to 196.0 g/t Ag), tungsten (up to 0.87% W), molybdenum (up to 0.65% Mo), rhenium (up to 0.91 g/t Re) and bismuth (up to 285 ppm Bi) (press releases of February 9, 2012 and October 12, 2010). In addition, results in the southern part of Rex revealed a 4-kilometre trend defined by anomalous barium values (up to 11.95% Ba) within a strong, 13-kilometre copper-molybdenum-cobalt-REE-manganese footprint in lake-bottom sediments. This area represents a top-priority IOCG target.

Azimut's management is of the opinion that the Rex property, has the potential to become an important metal district in Northern Quebec. Field work and analytical results to date validate Azimut's assessment of the Rex property as highly prospective for IOCG-type deposits. The IOCG deposit-type encompasses a wide spectrum of ore bodies, often polymetallic and of significant size, which may notably produce iron, copper, gold, uranium, silver, cobalt and REE. The best known IOCG example is Olympic Dam in Western Australia, one of the largest known deposits in the world. Other prospective zones on the property may be related to deposit types typical of Archean greenstone belts, such as copper-gold mineralization in shear zones and volcanogenic massive sulphides. In addition, the 2010–2011 programs revealed strong exploration potential for diamonds. The ongoing assessment takes into account the results of an infill multi-element lake-bottom sediment program, a detailed aeromagnetic survey, a structural interpretation, and prospecting work on for newly discovered ultramafic intrusive rocks and carbonatite dykes (press release of February 9, 2012). The Rex, Rex South and NCG properties cover a deep-seated structural corridor (the “Allemand-Tasiat Zone”), which has been recognized as prospective for diamonds by the Ministry of Natural Resources of Quebec.

The 2011 exploration program was part of Azimut's self-funded \$3.9-million combined exploration program for the Rex and NCG properties. The program comprised the following: ground-based geophysical surveys (49.2 line-km of IP and 122.3 km of magnetics) to better define drilling targets on the RBL and CM zones; infill lake-bottom sediment sampling (614 samples) to further define targets in the western part of the project; 1,116 grab rock samples from outcrops and boulders during property-wide prospecting; and 2,172 metres of reconnaissance

drilling. The drilling program consisted of 29 short holes (2,113 m in 26 rotary holes, and 59 m in 3 RC holes) from which 1,382 drill samples were sent for analysis. Results were published in the press release of February 9, 2012, and are summarized in the above discussion.

In 2012, Azimut's self-funded \$765,000 Nunavik program, which included the Rex property, was designed to increase the sampling density on known quality mineralized zones, and to perform reconnaissance prospecting on newly defined targets. A total of 175 rock grab samples were collected on the Rex property.

For Q1 2016, Azimut incurred \$1,000 (\$Nil – Q1 2015) in claim renewals and \$6,000 (\$25,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation. Azimut might pursue its assessment of the Rex project in 2016 on its own if financial conditions are adequate, or through partnership.

Duquet property (gold-copper-silver)

Azimut announced on October 7, 2015, it had acquired the Duquet property (Figure 3) from joint owners Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd (through their 100% owned subsidiary Osisko Exploration James Bay Inc.), Newmont Northern Mining ULC and SOQUEM Inc. All the rights, titles and interests in the property were transferred to Azimut in consideration of an aggregate 2.25% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on the property, with a 0.75% NSR granted to each of the three previous joint owners.

The Duquet property (30 claims, 12.8 km²; 2 blocks) is entirely positioned within the Rex property, together forming the northern segment of the Rex Trend. The Duquet property hosts significant gold and copper mineralization, including the following historical grab and channel results:

- Gold: 74.75 g/t Au, 56.78 g/t Au, 34.29 g/t Au, 16.08 g/t Au, 12.58 g/t Au, 11.4 g/t Au
- Silver: 552.9 g/t Ag, 331 g/t Ag, 64 g/t Ag over 1.5 m (channel)
- Copper: 10.38% Cu, 6.4% Cu over 1.5 m (channel), 2.9% Cu, 1.51% Cu

The Duquet property adds excellent prospects on strike with known major targets on the Rex property, and provides a more complete coverage of the strong regional-scale lake-bottom sediment copper and rare earth anomaly that is the target of the Rex property.

Rex South property (gold-copper-silver-tungsten)

The wholly-owned polymetallic Rex South property (1,464 claims, 667.3 km²) forms the middle segment of the 300-kilometre Rex Trend. In May 2010, Azimut announced the signing of a letter of intent with Aurizon Mines Ltd ("Aurizon") in which Aurizon could acquire an initial 50% interest in the Rex South project by performing \$5.0 million in exploration work over a five-year period, including 5,000 metres of diamond drilling, and an additional 15% interest upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study. Aurizon has since withdrawn from its option to earn an interest on the Rex South property (Azimut press release of June 12, 2012).

In 2012, Azimut completed a self-financed \$360,000 exploration program in Nunavik that included infill grab sampling on two large zones of the Rex South property. Results were published in press releases dated September 13, 2012 and October 4, 2012 (see below for details). In 2011, Azimut and Aurizon jointly designed a comprehensive exploration program, operated by Aurizon, comprising ground-based geophysical surveys (53.9 line-km of IP and 149.5 km of magnetics), 257 infill lake-bottom sediment samples, 2,530 prospecting samples, 145.35 metres of channel samples (149 samples from 16 channels) and 4,934 metres of drilling in 53 holes on two zones (4,467 m of rotary and 467 m of RC; total of 3,171 samples). Results were published in press releases dated October 31, 2011 and April 4, 2012 (see below for details). In 2010, Azimut was the operator of an exploration program that included property-wide airborne geophysics (5,410 line-km), a detailed lake-bottom sediment geochemical survey (765 samples) and prospecting.

More than 30 mineralized zones and prospects have now been discovered at Rex South (Figure 4). The gold-silver-copper-tungsten-tin **Augossan Zone** is the largest known mineralized zone and is of particular interest given the

surge in the tungsten price in recent years. It represents the first reported occurrence of significant tungsten grades in the Nunavik region. Other commodities of interest are bismuth, tantalum, beryllium, rubidium, molybdenum, rhenium, tellurium and lithium.

The Augossan Zone represents a large polymetallic envelope at the contact between a fluorite-topaz-bearing granitic intrusion (the **Qalluviaartuuq Intrusive Complex**) and volcano-sedimentary rocks. It is 7,000 metres long and 100 to 350 metres wide as defined by drilling, channelling and prospecting data. It remains open in all directions, notably toward the intrusion.

A total of 78 grab samples were collected from this zone in 2012, mostly from outcrops. The best grades include:

Copper (%)	Tungsten (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Sample #
0.84	1.03	-	31.4	L253840
1.71	0.02	1.3	17.9	L253842
1.27	0.18	-	45.1	L253839
0.37	0.21	0.6	62.3	L253836
0.09	1.35	0.4	-	L253803
1.08	0.02	0.6	9.0	L253849

The results for all 788 grab samples collected from this zone from 2010 to 2012 can be summarized as follows:

- Copper: 136 samples returned grades higher than 0.1% Cu, including 25 samples with grades ranging from 0.5% to 2.56% Cu
- Tungsten: 71 samples returned grades higher than 0.05% W, including 49 samples with grades ranging from 0.1% to 4.62% W
- Gold: 141 samples returned grades higher than 0.1 g/t Au, including 28 samples with grades ranging from 1.0 g/t to 23.3 g/t Au
- Silver: 209 samples returned grades higher than 1.0 g/t Ag, including 49 samples with grades ranging from 10.0 g/t to 90.0 g/t Ag

Channel sampling highlights from 2011 included the following: 13.75 g/t Au, 15.8 g/t Ag and 0.23% Cu over 1.1 m; 3.15% W over 1 m; and 0.64% W over 3 m. Channels were cut at 90 degrees to the apparent orientation of mineralization. Drilling highlights from 2011 include the following: 0.14% W over 15.24 m with an interval of 4.20 g/t Ag, 893 ppm Bi, 0.12% W, 0.35% Cu over 7.62 m; 1.28 g/t Au, 8.41 g/t Ag, 0.12% Cu over 6.1 m; 1.10 g/t Au, 2.60 g/t Ag over 9.14 m; 0.56% W, 2.84 g/t Ag, 0.11% Cu over 1.52 m. True widths of the drilling intervals were estimated to be approximately 75% to 100% of core length.

The gold-copper-tungsten **Anorthosite Zone** was also discovered in 2010 (press release of November 8, 2010), several kilometres south of the Augossan Zone. A few reconnaissance holes and prospecting data have outlined a preliminary envelope 4 kilometres long by 200 metres wide with Au, Ag, Cu, W and Te mineralization.

The **Copperton Zone**, discovered about 5 kilometres southeast of the Anorthosite Zone, is 3,500 metres long by 20 to 100 metres wide. The zone's characteristic chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization occurs as disseminations, veinlets and massive sulphide lenses hosted in a variably sheared, steeply dipping feldspathic intrusion, as well as amphibolites and gneissic metasediments. Results from the 2012 infill sampling program reveal consistent copper-gold-silver grades within the known envelope. The best grades among the 218 grab rock samples include the following:

Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Sample #
7.37	3.86	56.9	L253563
2.17	9.56	31.4	L253585
1.19	1.96	11.5	L253742
0.74	4.62	4.46	L253549

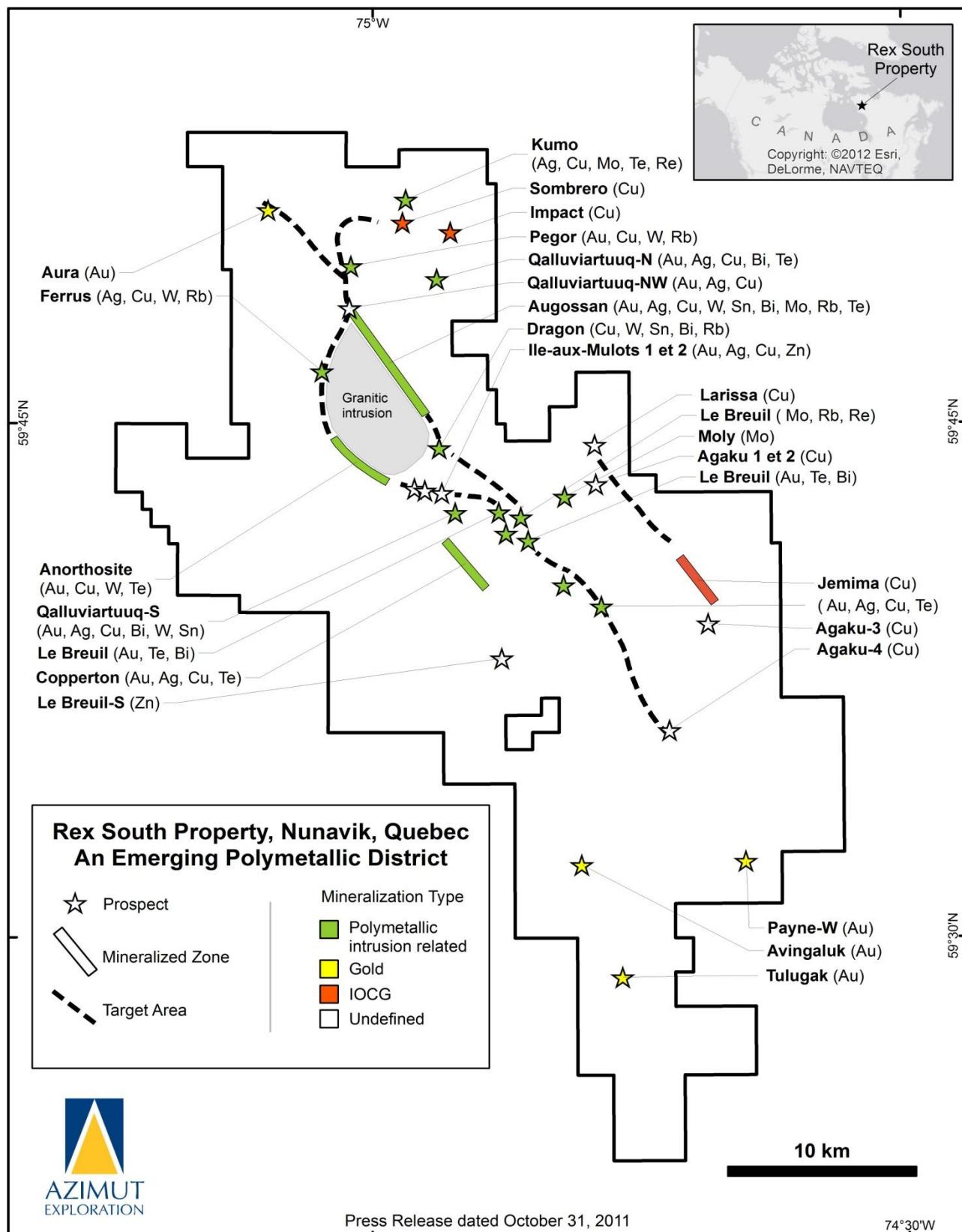


Figure 4: Main mineralized zones on the wholly-owned Rex South polymetallic (Au-Cu-Ag-W) property, one of three Azimut properties covering the Rex Trend in Northern Quebec.

The results for all 273 samples collected from this zone in 2011 and 2012 can be summarized as follows:

- Copper: 91 samples returned grades higher than 0.1% Cu, including 32 samples ranging from 0.5% to 9.28% Cu
- Gold: 89 samples returned grades higher than 0.1 g/t Au, including 19 samples ranging from 1.0 g/t to 9.56 g/t Au
- Silver: 77 samples returned grades higher than 1.0 g/t Ag, including 14 samples ranging from 10.0 g/t to 82.7 g/t Ag

Several samples returned significant tellurium (up to 38.4 g/t Te) and cobalt values (up to 500 ppm Co).

The **Aura-Pegor Zone**, 2 kilometres long, is characterized by disseminated pyrite and strong alteration, including tourmaline in veinlets or stockworks accompanied by silica and albite. Grab sample assays include 15 samples with grades ranging from 0.5 g/t Au to 11.75 g/t Au. In addition, this zone presents anomalous values in copper (up to 0.37% Cu), tungsten (up to 0.06% W), bismuth (up to 0.14% Bi) and tellurium (up to 34 g/t Te).

The **Jemima Zone** forms a mineralized corridor 2 kilometres long by 30 to 100 metres wide, characterized by disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite and bornite associated with hematite-magnetite in veins, veinlets or as breccia cement, accompanied by strong pervasive potassic alteration, silica, chlorite and epidote. Mineralization and associated alteration are related to a brittle structure that clearly crosscuts the Archean gneissic country rocks. Assays for 15 grab samples ranged from 0.5% to 2.86% copper, up to 0.17% molybdenum and up to 0.422 g/t rhenium.

The Rex South property demonstrates evidence for two types of district-scale mineralized systems:

1. A system mainly emplaced around the 15 km x 5 km ovoid-shaped, fluorite-topaz-bearing Qalluviartuuq Intrusive Complex. This includes the Augossan, Anorthosite and Copperton zones, and the Pegor, Ferrus, Dragon and Le Breuil prospects. Considerable additional exploration potential exists along the 30-kilometre contact between the intrusion and the volcano-sedimentary host rocks, as well as within the intrusion itself. This 30-kilometre prospective trend is marked by a linear magnetic anomaly around the intrusion. The Aura-Pegor and Le Breuil zones, both characterized by abundant tourmaline and lesser fluorite, may represent a less eroded part of the system (possible roof zones) along the NW and SE extensions of the Augossan trend.
2. IOCG mineralization associated with brittle structures and characterized by copper-dominant values accompanied by hematite and pervasive potassic alteration, represented by the Jemima Trend and the Sombrero and Impact prospects. The Larissa, Agaku-1, Agaku-2, Agaku-4 prospects may also represent IOCG mineralization.

A comparison can be made between the context of the Rex Trend (i.e., the Rex, Rex South and NCG projects) and the world-class Carajás Mineral Province in Brazil. The latter hosts several large IOCG deposits (Sossego, Salobo, Alemao, Gameleira and Cristalino) and intrusion-related Cu-Au-(W-Bi-Sn) and W deposits (Breves, Aguas Claras) associated with anorogenic granite intrusions. The ages for the Carajás IOCG deposits range from Archean (2.77 Ga) to Paleoproterozoic (1.73 Ga), and the intrusion-related Breves deposit is Paleoproterozoic (1.88 Ga). The Breves deposit (50 Mt @ 1.22% Cu, 0.75 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Ag, 0.12% W, 70 ppm Sn, 175 ppm Mo, and 75 ppm Bi) has a number of features in common with the Qalluviartuuq mineralized system at Rex South, particularly the presence of fluorite, tourmaline, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, wolframite, cassiterite, bismuthinite and native bismuth.

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount for claim renewals (\$111,000 – Q1 2015), but did incur \$6,000 (\$34,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation. The assessment of the project requires follow-up airborne geophysics, prospecting, drilling on previous drill intersections and new targets, with particular focus on the Copperton, Augossan and Jemima zones. Azimut might pursue its assessment of the Rex South project in 2016 on its own if financial conditions are adequate, or through partnership.

NCG property (copper-gold)

The NCG property (19 claims; 8.4 km²) forms the southern end of the Rex Trend. Several attractive targets with comparable footprints to mineralized zones at Rex and Rex South were the focus of an intense field reconnaissance program in the summer of 2011 and a smaller program in 2012. The property-wide 2011 program produced 2,584 infill lake-bottom sediment samples and 746 rock grab samples, mostly from outcrops or slightly displaced boulders (press release of May 8, 2012). The most notable prospecting results were for gold (63 samples returned grades higher than 0.1 g/t Au, including 21 samples ranging from 1.0 g/t to 26.1 g/t Au), silver (36 samples returned grades from 1.0 g/t to 33.8 g/t Ag) and copper (21 samples returned grades from 0.1% to 0.66% Cu). Elevated values for tungsten (up to 0.77% W), molybdenum (up to 0.68% Mo) and rhenium (up to 0.27 g/t Re) were also obtained.

In 2012, Azimut's self-funded \$360,000 program was designed to increase the sampling density on already known quality mineralized zones and to perform reconnaissance prospecting on newly defined targets. A total of 61 rock grab samples were collected on the NCG property.

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount for claim renewals (\$Nil – Q1 2015) or exploration work (\$1,000 – Q1 2015). The claims are still in good standing as at January 20, 2016, but the NCG property was fully impaired because Azimut elected to no longer pursue its assessment of the project due to the difficult commodity markets and the absence of a partner to option the property.

Diana property (copper-nickel-cobalt-REE)

Azimut acquired the Diana property in east Nunavik by map-staking in 2009. The property comprises 130 claims (3 claim blocks) over a surface area of 58.9 km². It is defined by a strong, 45-kilometre-long, multi-element geochemical footprint in lake-bottom sediments and is considered to be a significant copper, nickel, cobalt and REE exploration project. The property is well positioned, just 40 kilometres northwest of the town of Kuujjuaq and about 50 kilometres southwest of the Ungava Bay shoreline.

Initial exploration work was carried out in the summer of 2010 by Azimut's partner at the time, Valencia Ventures Inc. ("Valencia"). Work included airborne magnetic and spectrometric surveys, detailed lake-bottom sediment geochemistry, and intensive prospecting. Six target areas were identified, four of which show strong to very strong combined copper-nickel-cobalt anomalies in lake-bottom sediments. The largest target has a strike length of 16 kilometres and largely coincides with a trend of magnetic highs that may correspond to a previously unrecognized mafic to ultramafic layered intrusive complex.

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount for claim renewals (\$Nil – Q1 2015) or exploration work (\$Nil – Q1 2015). The claims are still in good standing as at January 20, 2016, but the Diana property was fully impaired because Azimut elected to no longer pursue its assessment of the project due to the difficult commodity markets and the absence of a partner to option the property.

NUNAVIK – COPPER-GOLD

Qassituq property

In the fall of 2012, Azimut acquired three copper-gold properties in Northern Nunavik based on the company's systematic data processing of the region (press release of January 17, 2013). The wholly-owned Qassituq property (144 claims, 59.3 km²) lies north of the Cape Smith Belt at a distance of 85 kilometres south of the Inuit village of Salluit on the Arctic Ocean and 145 kilometres west of Glencore's world-class Raglan mine.

The property displays very strong geochemical anomalies in lake-bottom sediments, notably in arsenic and/or copper. It comprises several historical mineralized prospects (grab samples), including prospects with values up to 4.13% Cu and 2.94 g/t Au. The Qassituq property also displays a strong potential for platinum group elements

(PGE) related to ultramafic lithologies on the property. An historic diamond drill hole has intersected 0.75 g/t Pd, 0.29 g/t Pt and 0.18 g/t Au over 15 m (Hole H-8-97).

For Q1 2016, Azimut incurred \$6,000 (\$1,000 – Q1 2015) in claim renewals and \$2,000 (\$14,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation. Azimut might pursue its assessment of the Qassituuq property in 2016 on its own if financial conditions are adequate, or through partnership.

Nantais property

The wholly-owned Nantais gold property (383 claims; 160.5 km²) is located about 80 kilometres south of Glencore's Raglan nickel mine and 115 kilometres southwest of the Inuit village of Kangiqsujuaq (Figure 5). Azimut conducted its first prospecting program in the summer of 2011, producing 24 grab samples mostly from outcrops, and followed up in 2012 with another 128 samples. To date, mineralization has been recognized along a 3-kilometre prospective trend, open in all directions, which includes three historical prospects. Mineralization is hosted within a steeply dipping north-trending unit of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks belonging to the Nantais Complex of the Minto Block, a geological division of the Archean Superior Province. The results and geological context indicate an excellent potential for gold-rich polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

The best results from the 2012 program are as follows (press release dated September 18, 2012):

Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Sample #
15.15	31.30	0.86	J351726
15.50	4.53	0.10	J351722
9.98	9.26	0.06	J351723
2.21	66.10	0.80	J351728
1.83	41.50	0.45	J351717

Many samples also returned anomalous zinc (up to 2.26% Zn) and lead values (up to 1.29% Pb). Highlights in 2011 included the discovery of two new gold prospects: 16.7 g/t Au from an outcrop and 26.1 g/t Au from a near-source boulder (press release of April 19, 2012). The results for all 152 samples collected from this property in 2011 and 2012 can be summarized as follows:

- Gold: 31 samples returned grades higher than 0.1 g/t Au, including 14 samples ranging from 1.0 g/t to 26.10 g/t Au
- Silver: 93 samples returned grades higher than 1.0 g/t Ag, including 15 samples ranging from 10.0 g/t to 99.30 g/t Ag
- Copper: 17 samples returned grades from 0.1% to 0.86% Cu

In July 2014, Azimut continued to assess the potential of the Nantais property through a helicopter-borne geophysical survey. The work consisted of a VTEM-Plus time-domain electromagnetic survey and high-resolution magnetic survey for a total of 998 line-kilometres with a line spacing of 200 metres. The survey was performed by Geotech Ltd of Aurora, Ontario. The objective was to advance the project to the drilling stage by delineating high-quality conductors superimposed on or along strike with known mineralized prospects and structures. Electromagnetic anomalies with a cumulative length of 18.4 km have been identified over 23 distinct conductors. These include a number of conductors forming an envelope 1.2 kilometres long by up to 900 metres wide, coincident with a 3-kilometre by 200-metre mineralized corridor previously outlined by Azimut (press releases of August 27 and September 29, 2014).

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount for claim renewals (\$1,000 – Q1 2015), but did incur \$33,000 (\$18,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation. Azimut might pursue its assessment of the Nantais property in 2016 on its own if financial conditions are adequate, or through partnership.

Nantais Property, Nunavik, Québec

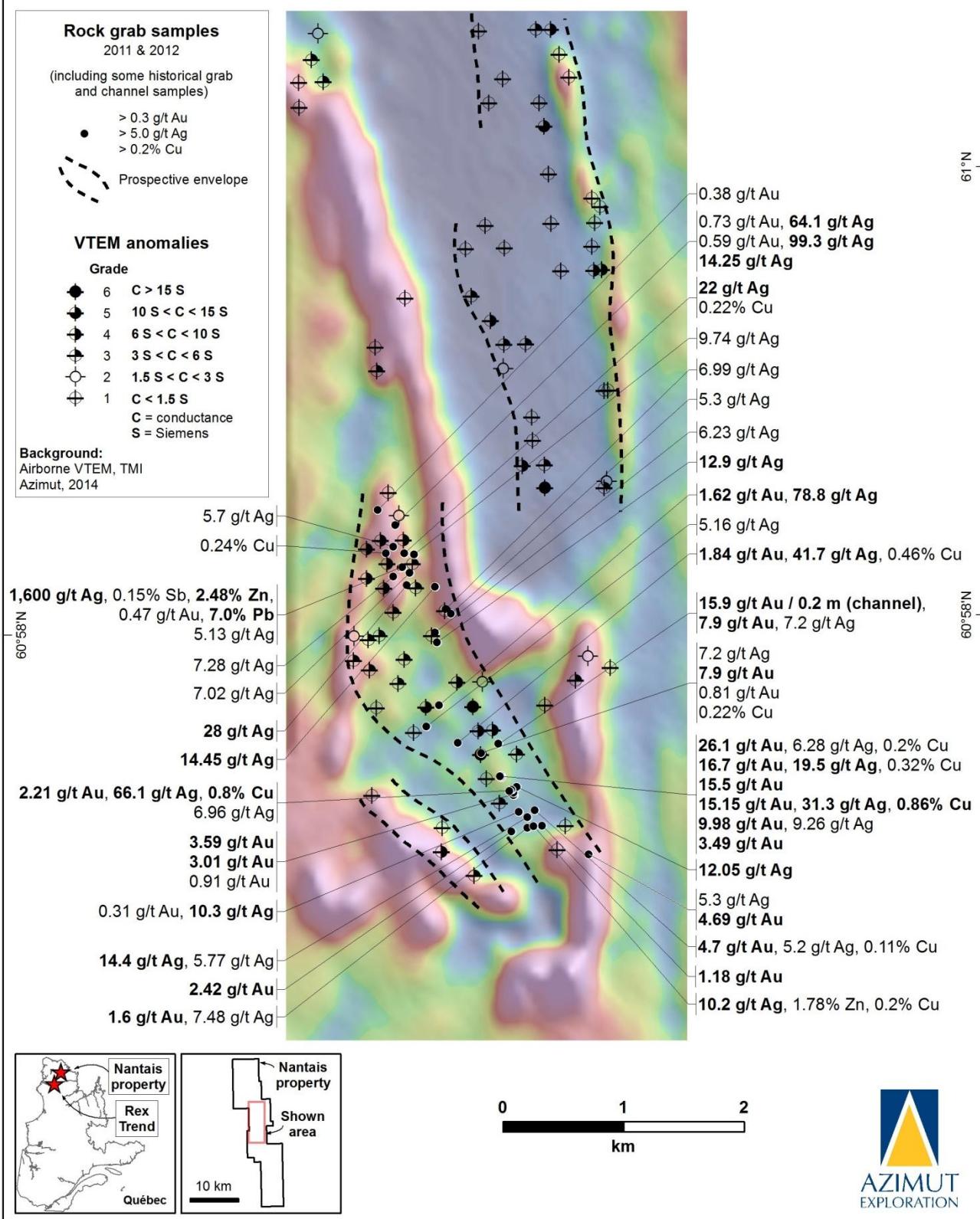


Figure 5: Main mineralized zones on the wholly-owned Nantais polymetallic (Au, Ag, Cu-Zn property, in Nunavik, Northern Quebec.

NUNAVIK – URANIUM

North Rae property

Azimut considers Nunavik to be highly prospective for large-tonnage uranium deposits related to intrusive rocks in high-grade metamorphic environments. Azimut holds one (1) uranium property in Nunavik. The North Rae uranium property (66 claims, 29.7 km²) lies in an area of the Ungava Bay region that is considered by management to be a new uranium province in Canada. AREVA, a major uranium company, also has a land position in the same area.

The North Rae property is roughly 35 kilometres long by up to 30 kilometres wide, and lies about 20 kilometres inland of the coastal town of Kangiqsualujjuaq in eastern Ungava Bay, and 160 kilometres northeast of the town of Kuujjuaq. The project has strong potential given the property's geochemical signature, its association with anatetic granites, and the spatial relationship to deep-seated structures. The exploration model is a large-tonnage, disseminated uranium deposit hosted by an intrusion and its country rocks. A well-known example of this type is Rössing in Namibia, one of the world's largest uranium mines. Proximal secondary concentrations along late- to post-intrusive brittle or ductile-brittle faults are also considered. This property shares strong similarities with the footprints of several major uranium sites in Quebec, and with the neighbouring Central Mineral Belt in Labrador, a well-known prospective region for uranium.

From 2006 to 2009, at least twelve (12) mineralized zones were discovered at surface on the North Rae property and in its vicinity. These zones have a cumulative length of 17 kilometres with grades up to 3.3% U₃O₈. The zones show an excellent spatial correlation with uranium anomalies identified by geophysical surveys flown over the property. Many targets have yet to be field-tested, and many mineralized zones remain open. No major work has been performed on the property since 2009 given the volatility of the uranium market, the major nuclear incident at Fukushima in March 2011, and the current uncertainty regarding the development of uranium projects in Quebec.

Azimut believes its North Rae project covers significant uranium targets along the contact between the Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Lake Harbour Group and the Archean granitized basement. On its nearby Cage property, AREVA drilled more than 10,000 metres in 2009 and reported 14 mineralized zones with grades up to 9.34% U₃O₈, mostly hosted in metasedimentary rocks of the Lake Harbour Group, which it had called "an important uranium-thorium province" in a report filed with the Government of Quebec in 2007.

The Company's North Rae uranium project benefits from several strategic advantages, notably the property's potential for a large and shallow resource base amenable to open pit mining, and the position of the property only a short distance from port facilities on the Ungava Bay coast, near deep sea water, and close to a permanent airport and other infrastructure.

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount for claim renewals (\$1,000 – Q1 2015) or exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation (\$Nil – Q1 2015). The property was fully impaired because no E&E expenditures were planned due to the uncertainty surrounding the uranium industry in Quebec. Azimut intends to keep the North Rae property in good standing until the provincial government's final pronouncement on uranium exploration and operations in Quebec.

JAMES BAY REGION

The James Bay region was the initial focus of Azimut's mineral potential modelling methodology in 2003 and still remains a strategic priority. The Company's current holdings are concentrated in the Opinaca Reservoir (Éléonore Gold Camp) area and the Eastmain River area. Azimut owns interests in five (5) gold properties and one (1) property for chromium and platinum group elements (PGE).

OPINACA RESERVOIR AREA (ÉLÉONORE CAMP) – GOLD

The Opinaca Reservoir lies 320 kilometres from Matagami or Chibougamau. In 2004, Virginia Mines Inc. discovered the major Roberto gold deposit on their Éléonore project, which has since been acquired by Goldcorp Inc. (“Goldcorp”). The mine poured its first gold bar on October 1, 2014, and is expected to ramp-up to the design throughput of 7,000 tonnes per day by the first half of 2018 (Goldcorp press release of October 2, 2014). Mineralization has been drill-tested along a strike distance of roughly 1,900 metres and to a depth of 1,400 metres, where it remains open. Overall, 85% of the reserves have been delineated above 600 metres. Goldcorp’s 43-101 compliant mineral reserve and resource statement, as of December 31, 2014, announced proven and probable reserves of 24.6 Mt at 6.3 g/t Au for 4.97 Moz of gold, measured and indicated resources of 5.19 Mt at 6.3 g/t Au for 1.06 Moz of gold, and inferred resources of 13.09 Mt at 7.19 g/t Au for 2.80 Moz of gold (Goldcorp website). Based on current reserves, the mine life is at least 15 years with an expected annual production of 500,000 to 600,000 ounces. Intensive diamond drilling is underway to transform resources into reserves to extend the mine life (Goldcorp press release dated February 19, 2015).

Azimut acquired extensive holdings both before and after the 2004 Éléonore discovery based on the targeting results of the Company’s regional-scale gold potential modelling of the entire James Bay region. As a result, it gained one of the leading property positions in the area. Several exploration targets on Goldcorp’s Éléonore property are located in close proximity to Azimut’s project boundaries.

Azimut currently holds four gold properties in the Opinaca area with comparable geological settings to Éléonore (Figure 6):

1. Opinaca A
 - Agreement with Everton Resources Inc. (“Everton”)
 - 322 claims for a total surface area of 167.7 km²
2. Opinaca B
 - Agreement with Everton Resources Inc. (“Everton”) and Hecla Quebec Inc. (“Hecla”, formerly Aurizon)
 - 235 claims in 2 blocks, for a total surface area of 122.9 km²
3. Opinaca D
 - No partnership agreement
 - 422 claims in 2 blocks, for a total surface area of 220.0 km²
4. Eleonore South
 - Three-party agreement with Eastmain Resources Inc. (“Eastmain Resources”) and Goldcorp
 - 282 claims for a total surface area of 147.6 km²

Opinaca A and B properties

The Opinaca A property is adjacent to Goldcorp’s Éléonore property, and Opinaca B comprises two claim blocks to the east (Figures 6 and 7). In April 2010, Azimut confirmed that its partner Everton had earned its 50% interest on the Opinaca A and Opinaca B properties. In September 2010, the properties became subject to a three-way agreement between Azimut, Everton and Hecla whereby Hecla has the option to acquire a 50% interest in each of the two properties by making cumulative cash payments of \$580,000 and incurring a total of \$6.0 million in exploration work over four (4) years. Hecla may earn an additional interest of 10%, for a total interest of 60%, by making cumulative cash payments of \$300,000 and incurring at least \$3 million in exploration expenditures over three (3) years from the election date, and by delivering an independent pre-feasibility study on or before the fourth anniversary. The Company will receive cash payments of \$290,000 on the first option and \$150,000 on the second option, and its resulting interest will be 20%. In addition, in the event that mineral resources of at least 2 million ounces of gold at an average grade of at least 6 g/t Au are discovered before the end of the eighth year of the initial option agreement, Hecla shall make a payment of \$1.5 million in Hecla common shares, subject to regulatory approval. The Company will receive 50% of these issued shares.

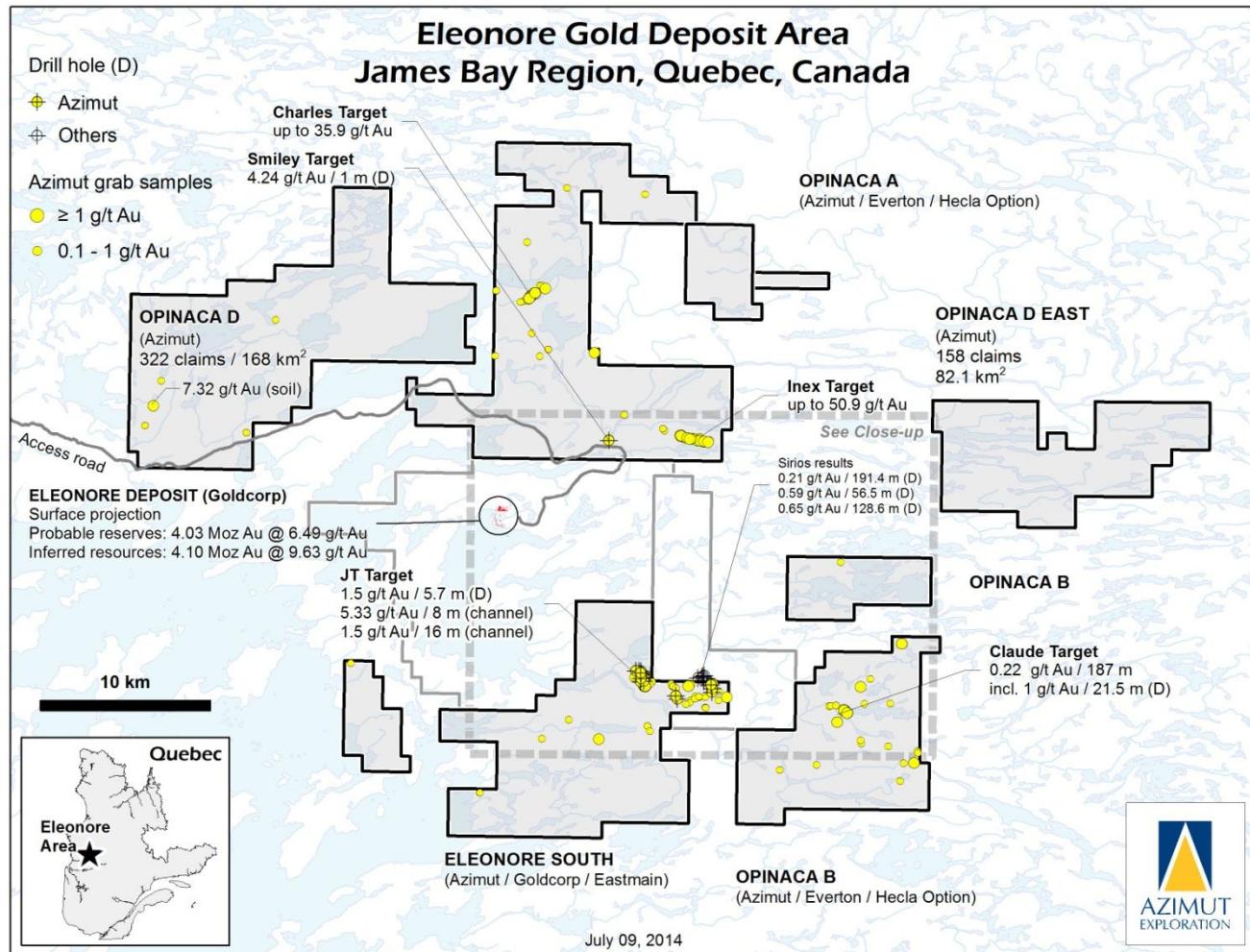


Figure 6: Azimut's gold properties in the vicinity of Goldcorp's Éléonore gold deposit in the Opinaca Reservoir region of Central Québec.

On November 15, 2013, an amendment was made to extend the work schedule by two (2) additional years.

On November 14, 2014, a second amendment was made to exclude all claims comprising the Opinaca A property from the agreement. All other terms remain unchanged.

On November 25, 2015, the Company announced that Hecla had renewed its option to acquire a 60% interest in the Opinaca B property.

Exploration on the Opinaca A property began in 2005 when surface prospecting revealed a 1.7-kilometre trend of gold showings with values up to 50.9 g/t Au, named the **Inex Zone**. During the summer of 2007, follow-up prospecting work led to the discovery of the **Charles Target** in the central part of Opinaca A and results yielded up to 35.9 g/t Au. That same year, a major gold-bearing system was identified at the **Claude Target** on the Opinaca B property. The system appears to be part of a much larger gold trend oriented NE-SW to E-W, extending from the Manuel showing on Everton's adjacent Wildcat property (12.0 g/t Au over 4.6 m in a channel sample) to showings on Azimut's Eleonore South property just west of Opinaca B. In the winter of 2007, Everton, as operator, completed two drilling programs totalling 3,390 metres on both properties to cover all major targets. Assay results included 0.22 g/t Au over 187 m, including 1.0 g/t Au over 21.5 m at the Claude Target. During the winter programs of 2008, Everton carried out ground geophysics (160 line-km of IP and magnetics) and 1,600 metres of follow-up diamond drilling (Charles, Smiley and Lola targets on Opinaca A; Dominic Target on Opinaca B).

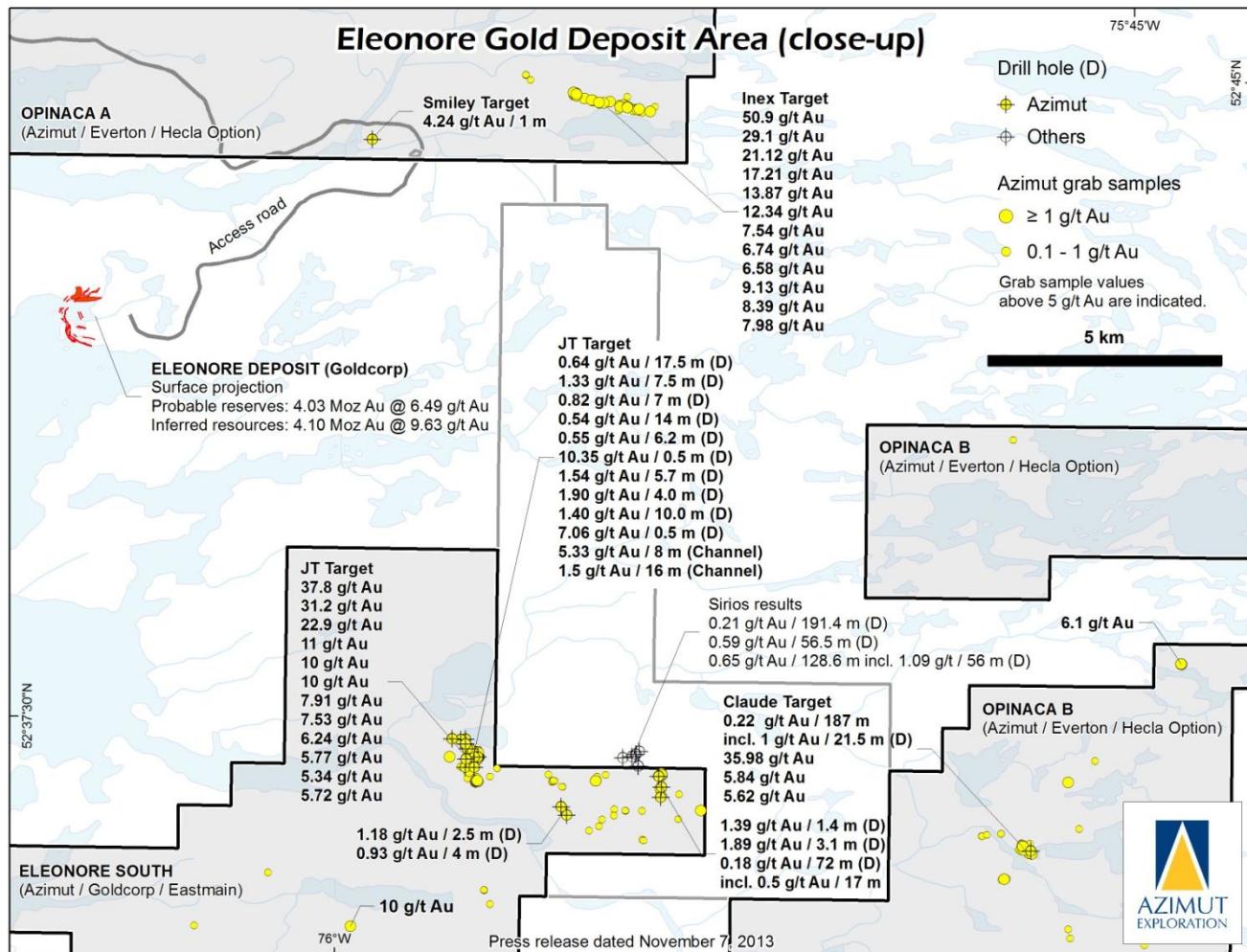


Figure 7: Significant results on Azimut's Opinaca A, Opinaca B and Eleonore South gold properties in the vicinity of Goldcorp's Éléonore gold deposit in the Opinaca Reservoir region of Central Québec.

Drilling results included 4.2 g/t Au over 1 m and 0.4 g/t Au over 1 m on the **Smiley Target**, and 0.6 g/t Au over 0.3 m and 0.6 g/t Au over 1.2 m on the **Dominic Target**.

In 2010, Hecla became project operator according to the terms of the three-way option agreement. In 2011, Hecla carried out a \$1.0 million exploration program consisting of surface sampling, geophysical surveys and 2,000 metres of drilling. In 2012, Hecla followed up with an extensive program comprising 622 line-kilometres of helicopter-borne magnetic-EM surveying, 684 soil samples, 243 rock grab samples, 290 rock channel samples from 258.35 metres of channels, and 93 till samples (press release of November 19, 2012). The main results were the discovery of three new outcropping targets on the Opinaca B property. These targets, located along an east-west structure at the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande geological subprovinces, share geological similarities with the Éléonore deposit. The **D8 Trench** displays a 20-metre-wide sheared and altered sedimentary unit with amphibolite and quartz-tourmaline veinlets. Best channel sample results included 2.3 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 0.55 g/t Au over 4.0 m. This area presents gold anomalies in soil and till. The **Eric Prospect**, less than 1 kilometre north of D8, yielded eight (8) bedrock samples with values above 0.1 g/t Au, including two above 0.5 g/t Au. The gold-bearing samples were collected from a kilometre-scale arsenic-gold soil geochemistry target. Mineralization is related to calc-silicate-altered sediments and arsenopyrite-tourmaline-bearing pegmatites. The **Penelope Prospect**, about 1 kilometre west of the Eric and D8 targets, yielded ten (10) bedrock samples with values above 0.1 g/t Au, including four (4) with values above 0.5 g/t Au, and a maximum grade of 4.26 g/t Au. Mineralization is associated with quartz-tourmaline veins and veinlets.

The 2014 Hecla-funded program on both the Opinaca A and B properties amounted to \$850,000, and comprised diamond drilling (2,316.9 m in 9 holes on Opinaca A), prospecting (521 grab samples), channelling (202 samples) and till sampling (309 samples) (see press release of March 19, 2015). The drilling program focused on the Smiley prospect, which lies 8 kilometres northeast of the Éléonore mine, and is associated with an E-W trending deformation corridor at its intersection with other subsidiary structures. The drilling program was designed to test a strong gold anomaly in till associated with a gold-arsenic anomaly in soil. Although the target remains unexplained to date, locally intense alteration was observed in greywackes and paragneiss. The 2014 prospecting and till surveys improved target definition in the D8, Charles and Dominic areas. The Charles prospect was notably extended with grades up to 2.57 g/t Au.

During the spring and summer of 2015, Hecla conducted a \$394,000 exploration program on the Opinaca B property comprising:

- A 40.5-km ground magnetic survey and a 21.8-km induced polarization (“IP”) survey;
- A prospecting program, including the sampling of 473 grab (rock) or float samples and 96 soil samples; and
- A trenching program, including the collection of 153 channel samples from six sites.

Results outlined a 150- to 200-m-wide package of IP anomalies in the D8 prospect area carrying anomalous gold values (up to 0.11 g/t Au). The best prospecting result was 3.0 g/t Au from a boulder of chloritized wacke with quartz-feldspar-tourmaline veinlets.

In addition, 42 new claims (22 km²) were added to the Opinaca B Property to provide better control on the possible extensions of already defined prospective targets. A diamond drilling program has been proposed for 2016 to test several high priority targets.

As at November 30, 2015, Hecla had made cumulative cash payments of \$580,000 (\$460,000 – Q1 2015) and had carried out a total of \$4.4 million in work expenditures. Azimut has received \$290,000 (\$230,000 – Q1 2015) in cash payments, reflecting its 50% interest in the property. A new exploration program funded by Hecla is being prepared for 2016.

Eleonore South property

The Eleonore South property (Figures 6 and 7) is covered by a three-party agreement between Azimut, Les Mines Opinaca Ltée (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Goldcorp) and Eastmain Resources. The operator is Eastmain Resources.

Major exploration programs (prospecting, geophysics, trenching and drilling, funded by Azimut’s partners) have mainly focused on the **JT Gold Zone**, which is characterized by altered, sulphide-bearing metasedimentary rocks comparable to those hosting the Roberto gold deposit 12 kilometres to the northwest on Goldcorp’s adjacent Éléonore property. Drilling and trenching on the JT Zone have defined a 1.2 km x 100 m auriferous halo, also comparable in nature to the geochemical halo surrounding the Roberto gold deposit.

From 2006 to 2010, thirty-five (35) trenches were excavated on the Eleonore South property and 5,063 one-metre (1-m) channel samples were collected. The most significant channel result was 5.3 g/t Au over 8 m on the JT Zone. Diamond drilling programs in 2008, 2009 and 2010 tested several high-priority sediment-hosted gold targets. The most significant result from the 2008 program (16 holes; 3,129 m) was 1.5 g/t Au over 5.7 m in the JT Zone. During the \$1.6-million program in 2009 (14 holes; 3,697 m), nine (9) of the twelve (12) holes in the JT area intersected wide intervals of gold-bearing sedimentary rocks along a 1-kilometre-long corridor. The most significant result was 1.40 g/t Au over 10.0 m. The \$1.6 million exploration program in 2010-2011 focused on drill-testing the extensions of the JT Zone with the aim of determining ore grade thicknesses, as well as testing other priority targets elsewhere on the property. A number of attractive areas remain untested by drilling.

As at November 30, 2015, Goldcorp and Eastmain Resources had incurred a total of \$3.2 million in work expenditures as part of the joint venture, and ownership of the property is currently as follows: Azimut 26.4%, Goldcorp 36.8% and Eastmain Resources 36.8%. An update on the property is expected from Eastmain Resources, including a work proposal and budget for 2016.

Opinaca D property

The Opinaca D project is about 8 kilometres northwest of Goldcorp's Éléonore property. Exploration on the Opinaca D property began in 2005 and has included reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting over a number of exploration targets defined by VTEM and/or soil geochemistry anomalies. The soil geochemistry surveys confirmed a broad trend of gold, arsenic and antimony anomalies, with respective maximum values of 7.32 g/t Au, 447 ppm As, and 2.3 ppm Sb. The strong gold-arsenic-antimony soil anomalies have not yet been tested by drilling. Several drill targets have been defined on the project.

In 2014, a new block of claims named Opinaca D East (158 claims) became part of the Opinaca D property. This block is located 28 kilometres east of the property's easternmost boundary (see Figure 6).

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount in claim renewals (\$4,000 – Q1 2015), but did incur \$2,000 (\$1,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation. Azimut might pursue its assessment of the Opinaca D property in 2016 on its own if financial conditions are adequate, or through partnership.

EASTMAIN AREA – GOLD

The general Eastmain area is 290 kilometres north of Chibougamau and about 80 kilometres southeast of the Opinaca Reservoir. The area contains the Eau Claire (Clearwater) gold deposit belonging to Eastmain Resources, which announced a 43-101 compliant estimate of measured and indicated resources of 6.80 Mt at 4.05 g/t Au for 885,000 ounces gold, and inferred resources of 1.1 Mt at 3.12 g/t Au for 110,000 ounces gold (Eastmain Resource technical report of June 2015 filed on SEDAR).

Wabamisk property

Azimut acquired the Wabamisk property in 2004 (481 claims; 254.6 km²) based on the results of its regional-scale gold-potential modelling of the entire James Bay region. The property is located about 70 kilometres south of Goldcorp's Éléonore property, and has a comparable geological context and geochemical signature.

Initial exploration in 2005 identified several major gold target areas on the property. Most of the known historical gold showings occur within these areas. A soil geochemistry survey in 2006 was followed by prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and rock sampling in 2007. The 2008 program consisted of line cutting, IP geophysical surveying, prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling. The 2009 program, which tested several quality gold targets, included soil sampling, prospecting, grab sampling and channel sampling, and an initial diamond drilling program that focused on the east half of the property. Drill holes mainly intersected sulphides or graphite with little or no gold.

In 2010, Goldcorp completed an 8-hole (2,800 m) diamond drilling program that identified two main prospective areas for gold in the west half of the property. At the **GH Prospect**, the best intercept in six (6) drill holes yielded 2.3 g/t Au over 4.3 m within a large envelope defined by an interval of 0.7 g/t Au, 0.39% Sb and 0.20% As over 19 m. This gold-antimony-arsenic zone is associated with a diorite intrusion and metasedimentary rocks. Mineralization is marked by Sb and As sulphides as disseminations and veinlets accompanied by sericitization and silicification. The area forms a target zone 3.5 kilometres long, outlined by coincident soil (Sb, As) and geophysical (IP) anomalies. The alteration and mineralization footprint indicates a strong exploration potential both along strike and at depth. The second prospective sector, the **Dome-ML Prospect**, is 1.7 kilometres long and yielded several historical high-grade gold values (up to 80.7 g/t Au) in grab samples taken from sheared and altered mafic volcanic units and a dioritic intrusion.

In 2011, Goldcorp earned its 51% interest in the Wabamisk property. On October 18, 2011, Azimut announced that Goldcorp had elected to pursue its second option on the property, whereby it can earn a 70% interest by funding additional exploration work and completing a bankable feasibility study within ten (10) years.

In 2012 and 2013, Goldcorp funded work programs that included a soil geochemistry survey (3,890 samples), prospecting (456 grab samples) and a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic survey (3,502 line-km). These programs led to the discovery of a new prospective area in the western part of the property, where prospecting returned 12.45 g/t Au in a quartz vein grab sample and a soil survey yielded several significant gold anomalies.

The 2014 program (see press release of March 19, 2015) consisted of mapping and prospecting (195 grab samples). Significant results include the following: 2.42% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au and 23.6 g/t Ag (sample P155906); 1.42% Cu and 7.1 g/t Ag (sample P155867); and 1.01% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au and 9.1 g/t Ag (sample P155855, angular boulder). Field work helped delineate three areas where altered shear zones merit additional follow-up.

In 2015, Goldcorp funded an additional \$103,000 IP survey program following the targeting phase on the property.

EASTMAIN AREA – CHROMIUM-PGE

Eastmain West property

The wholly-owned Eastmain West property (32 claims; 17.0 km²) is located near the Eastmain River, 25 kilometres south of the Clearwater gold deposit belonging to Eastmain Resources and 290 kilometres north of Chibougamau.

The initial programs in 2005–2006 by Azimut’s former partner IAMGOLD focused on the property’s gold potential but the work uncovered significant chromium (Cr) and platinum group element (PGE) mineralization instead. Azimut continued exploring the property with a new focus on Cr-PGE after IAMGOLD terminated the option agreement in 2007 following a corporate decision to cease regional exploration activities in Quebec.

In 2010, Azimut conducted a self-funded exploration program that resulted in the discovery of high-grade chromium mineralization (up to 39% Cr₂O₃) and PGE values up to 1.9 g/t PGE within a 4-kilometre-long ultramafic intrusive body (see press release of May 19, 2011). During the fall program, a total of 50 rock grab samples were collected and a magnetics-VLF survey covered 54 line-kilometres over the main target zones.

Mineralization occurs as two main rock types: (i) an ultramafic facies with grades ranging from 0.1% to 14.7% Cr₂O₃ and PGE values up to 0.14 g/t Pd+Pt (18 samples); and (ii) a chromite-rich facies in dykes or sills with grades ranging from 17.6% to 39.1% Cr₂O₃, and combined PGE values up to 1.9 g/t (21 samples). Samples of the latter have an average Cr:Fe ratio of 1.24, the highest ratio being 2.20. Two prospects have been identified on the property, each exhibiting both types of mineralization. The **Sledgehammer Prospect** (up to 36.8% Cr₂O₃) can be traced for 100 metres within a 200 m x 900 m magnetic high, whereas the **Dominic Prospect** (up to 39.1% Cr₂O₃) occurs in a magnetic low.

A preliminary mineralogical study shows very coarse chromite grains within a magnesium-rich aluminosilicate matrix. According to the study, a primary grind should be sufficient to easily liberate the chromite from the silicate gangue.

For Q1 2016, Azimut did not incur any amount in claim renewals (\$Nil – Q1 2015), but did incur \$2,000 (\$3,000 – Q1 2015) in exploration work for technical evaluation and data interpretation.

REGIONAL MODELLING AND PROJECT GENERATION

Azimut continues to pursue its mineral potential modelling of several regions in Quebec with the objective of generating new projects, most notably for gold and copper. Opportunities in other regions and for other commodities are also considered.

PERSPECTIVE

The following table presents the status of the current work programs on Azimut's properties and the planned exploration programs for 2016.

Azimut maintains its conservative business approach by minimizing equity dilution and preserving its cash position, especially in the current context of the mining industry. Azimut's strategy is to focus on developing new partnerships in Quebec in order to safeguard the value added to Azimut's projects. The Company also continues to assess quality exploration opportunities based on its systematic data processing approach.

The Rex, Duquet and Rex South properties (collectively "the Rex Trend") provide Azimut with a commanding position in a new 300-kilometre-long mineral belt containing major polymetallic targets (copper-gold-silver-tungsten-REE). The Company is also maintaining its long-standing exploration focus in the James Bay region with its gold and chromium-PGE properties in the Opinaca and Eastmain areas.

Management believes the Company has adequate financial resources to keep its properties in good standing and to pay its ongoing general and administrative expenses, and does not anticipate having to contribute to work expenditure commitments on its partnered properties to maintain the Company's interest.

NUNAVIK REGION		
Property	Status	2016 planned work program
Rex (copper, gold, silver, REE)	Priority targets identified	Programs may include airborne geophysics, prospecting, and drilling
Rex South (gold, silver, copper, tungsten)	Priority targets identified	These programs would be performed within the framework of a new partnership
Nantais (gold, silver, copper, zinc)	Priority targets identified	Program may include prospecting, ground geophysics and drilling These programs would be performed within the framework of a new partnership
Duquet (gold, silver, copper)	Reassessment in progress	To be determined
North Rae (uranium)	Priority targets identified	To be determined
Qassituq (PGE, copper, gold)	Priority targets identified	To be determined

JAMES BAY REGION		
Property	Status	2016 planned work program
Opinaca A (gold)	Priority targets identified	Drilling stage Funding to be determined
Opinaca B (gold)	Priority targets identified	Drilling stage Partner-funded program to be defined
Opinaca D (gold)	Targets identified	To be determined
Eleonore South (gold)	Technical assessment underway	Drilling stage Partner-funded program to be defined
Wabamisk (gold)	Technical assessment underway	Drilling stage Partner-funded program to be defined
Eastmain West (chromium, platinum, palladium)	Priority targets identified	Prospecting and sampling

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	November 30,	
	2015 (\$)	2014 (\$)
Expenses		
General and administrative	66,244	83,375
General exploration	46,079	59
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	1,183
Finance costs, net of interest income	(1,231)	(3,579)
	111,092	81,038
Other gains	(77,334)	(56,708)
Net loss for the period	33,758	24,330
Other comprehensive loss	-	17,727
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.001	0.001

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Q1 2016 COMPARED TO Q1 2015

Azimut reported a loss of \$34,000 for Q1 2016 compared to \$24,000 for Q1 2015². The variations are detailed below.

Operating Expenses

General and administrative expenses amounted to \$66,000 in Q1 2016 compared to \$83,000 in Q1 2015. The decrease in 2016 is mainly due to the reduction in salary by \$14,000 due to more time allocated to general exploration.

General exploration expenses were \$46,000 in Q1 2016 compared to \$100 in Q1 2015. The increase in Q1 2016 is mainly due to the assessment of new opportunities in Quebec and other regions.

Other gains and losses

The Company reported other gains of \$77,000 for Q1 2016 compared to \$57,000 for Q1 2015. The increase in Q1 2016 was primarily attributable to the net change in the value of investments by \$20,000 in Q1 2016. This increase was due to changes in the fair value of the Company's investments in Nemaska Exploration Inc.

Other comprehensive loss for Q1 2016 was \$Nil compared to \$18,000 in Q1 2015. The decrease was due to the fact that the Company has elected to early adopt the requirements of IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") with a date of initial application of September 1, 2015. The Company's investments were reclassified from "available-for-sale" to "financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss". Fair value gains and losses on investments are recognized in other gains and losses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

² For ease of reading and comparison, dollar amounts in this MD&A are rounded to the nearest thousand for amounts over \$1,000, and to the nearest hundred otherwise, except for equity prices and exercise prices. Refer to the Q1 2016 financial statements for exact amounts.

OTHER INFORMATION

	November 30, 2015	August 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,161,605	\$1,236,964
Total assets	\$4,556,168	\$4,573,986
Shareholders' equity	\$4,191,624	\$4,225,382
Number of shares outstanding	37,636,996	37,636,996
Number of stock options outstanding	3,140,000	3,140,000
Number of warrants outstanding	583,334	583,334

Since its incorporation, the Company has not declared cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on the Company's financial needs for its exploration programs and its future financial growth, and any other factor that the Board of Directors deems necessary to consider in the circumstances. It is unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.

CASH FLOWS, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Azimut is currently in the exploration and evaluation stage and has not earned significant revenues.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's working capital was \$1,186,000 as at November 30, 2015, compared to \$1,260,000 as at August 31, 2015. Management is of the opinion that the current cash position is sufficient to meet current commitments on a continuous basis for at least the next twelve (12) months. The Company does not anticipate having to contribute to work expenditure commitments on its partnered properties in order to maintain its interest. To continue its exploration programs on its Rex, Rex South and Nantais properties, and its operations beyond November 30, 2016, the Company will periodically have to raise additional funds through the issuance of new equity instruments, the exercise of stock options and warrants, and the search for partners to sign option agreements on certain of its exploration and evaluation assets. While it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future or that these sources of funding or initiatives will be available for the Company, or that they will be available on terms that are acceptable to the Company.

As at November 30, 2015, the cash and cash equivalents position was lower than at August 31, 2015. The decrease is mainly due to cash used in operations and E&E assets. Total assets were lower than at August 31, 2015, owing mainly to a decrease in cash position. Non-current liabilities consist of asset retirement obligations based on the assumption that if the Company decides not to continue to explore the Rex, Rex South or NCG properties, the estimated necessary disbursements to settle its obligations would be made in 2017.

Operating activities

For Q1 2016, cash flows used in operating activities totalled \$130,000 compared to \$78,000 for Q1 2015. The variation is due mainly to more time allocated to general exploration. Net changes in non-cash working capital were \$17,000 (\$15,000 – Q1 2015). This variation is due mainly to the net effect of the decrease in tax credit receivable and accounts payable, explained by a reduced level of exploration activity.

Financing activities

No cash flows were provided from financing activities in Q1 2016 or Q1 2015.

Investing activities

Investing activities consisted mainly of additions to E&E assets. In Q1 2016, net cash flows provided from investing activities totalled \$37,000 compared to \$143,000 used in Q1 2015. The variation is due mainly to E&E asset additions amounting to \$23,000 (\$203,000 – Q1 2015). Significant exploration work was carried out on the copper-gold-silver-REE properties (Rex, Rex South and Qassituq).

Advanced exploration of the Company's properties, as well as the ongoing identification of early-stage and major exploration targets, are pursuits that require substantial financial resources. In the past, the Company has been able to raise financing in privately negotiated equity offerings. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional funds in the future.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The information presented below details the totals for the last eight quarters for other gains (expenses), net earnings (loss), and net earnings (loss) per share. The information is based on the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Quarter ended	Other gains (expenses) (\$)	Net earnings (loss) (\$)	Net earnings (loss) per share	
			Basic	Diluted
			(\$)	(\$)
30-11-2015	77,334	*(33,758)	(0.001)	(0.001)
31-08-2015	-	**(2,477,946)	(0.066)	(0.066)
31-05-2015	(294)	***(709,766)	(0.019)	(0.019)
28-02-2015	(736)	(142,796)	(0.004)	(0.004)
30-11-2014	56,708	*(24,330)	(0.001)	(0.001)
31-08-2014	(8,246)	**(2,205,062)	(0.059)	(0.059)
31-05-2014	(8,402)	(79,851)	(0.002)	(0.002)
28-02-2014	10,145	(77,000)	(0.002)	(0.002)

* Due to the gain on option payments received.

** Due to the impairment of E&E assets.

*** Due to the impairment of E&E assets and to stock-based compensation.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As at November 30, 2015, the Company's contractual obligation payments are as follows:

	Less than 1 year \$	1-3 years \$	4-5 years \$	After 5 years \$
Operating leases	40,491	53,988	-	-
Asset retirement obligations	-	251,480	-	-
Total contractual obligations	40,491	305,468	-	-

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CARRYING AMOUNT OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION (“E&E”) ASSETS

At the end of each quarter, management reviews the carrying value of its E&E assets to determine whether any write-offs or write-downs are necessary. Based on an impairment analysis performed in Q1 2016, no impairments were deemed necessary (\$1,000 – Q1 2015). In Q1 2015, the North Rae uranium property was fully impaired by \$1,000 following the Company’s decision to discontinue exploration work given the uncertainty surrounding the uranium industry in Quebec. However, the Company believes the fundamental outlook for uranium remains good for the near future, and thus intends to keep the North Rae property in good standing until the provincial government’s final pronouncement on uranium exploration and operations in Quebec. Moreover, it has sufficient funds to respect its short-term obligations. The estimation of impairment charges requires judgment from the management.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties of the Company include key management and companies owned by the key management team. Key management includes directors, the chief executive officer (“CEO”) and the chief financial officer (“CFO”). The compensation paid or payable for key management services consists of salary for the three-month period ended Q1 2016 in the amount of \$65,230 (\$67,500 – Q1 2015).

An amount of \$4,000 (\$25,000 – Q1 2015) for salary was capitalized to E&E assets.

As at November 30, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include an amount of \$35,000 (\$38,000 at November 30, 2014) owed to key management.

In the event that change of control or termination of employment is for reasons other than gross negligence, the CEO will be entitled to receive an indemnity equal to six (6) months of salary. After more than two (2) years of employment, the indemnity will be increased by one (1) month for every additional year of employment. The CFO will be entitled to receive an indemnity which will be equal to twelve (12) weeks salary, to be increased by one (1) month for every additional year of employment. In both cases, the indemnity is subject to a maximum indemnity period of twelve (12) months. In any event, the indemnity paid must not represent more than 10% of the Company’s liquidities at such time.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A detailed summary of the Company’s significant accounting policies is provided in note 2 of the annual financial statements as at August 31, 2015, and in note 2 of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for Q1 2016.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OR AMENDMENTS

A detailed summary of new accounting standards or amendments is provided in note 3 of the annual financial statements as at August 31, 2015.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

A detailed summary of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates is provided in note 4 of the annual financial statements as at August 31, 2015.

INFORMATION REGARDING OUTSTANDING SHARES

The Company can issue an unlimited number of common shares, without par value. As at January 20, 2016, there were 37,636,996 issued and outstanding shares and no shares were held in escrow. Also as at January 20, 2016, there were 583,334 warrants were outstanding having an average exercise price of \$0.45, and valid until June 20, 2016.

The Company maintains a stock option plan in which a maximum of 3,300,000 stock options may be granted. There was no change in the stock option plan for Q1 2016. The exercise price of the options is set at the closing price of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange the day before the grant date. The options have a maximum term of ten (10) years following the granting date; the options are granted fully vested, unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors. As at January 20, 2016, a total of 3,140,000 stock options were outstanding and vested. Their exercise prices range from \$0.19 to \$1.25, and the expiry dates range from April 10, 2019 to March 24, 2025.

RISK RELATED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has exposure to various financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, from its use of financial instruments. A detailed summary is provided in note 19 of the annual financial statements as at August 31, 2015.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There have been no significant changes in the risk factors and uncertainties that the Company is facing, as described in the Company's annual financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2015.

OUTLOOK

In the coming year, the Company will continue its efforts to find new partners for the available properties, and it intends to develop new business opportunities to advance its big data approach in other regional or country-scale settings. Furthermore, based on industry trends and demand, the Company will also continue to pursue its mineral potential modelling of several regions in Quebec with the objective of generating new projects. Financing may be required for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE

This Management's Discussion and Analysis report is dated January 20, 2016, and it was approved by the Board of Directors on January 27, 2016. The Company regularly discloses additional information through press releases and its financial statements on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document contains forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current expectations regarding future events. To the extent that any statements in this document contain information that is not historical, the statements are essentially forward-looking and are often identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "project", "plan" and "believe". The forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. There are many factors that could cause such differences, particularly volatility and sensitivity to market metal prices, impact of change in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, imprecision in reserve estimates, environmental risks including increased regulatory burdens, unexpected geological conditions, adverse mining conditions, changes in government regulations and policies, including laws and policies, and failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities, as well as other development and operating risks. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as of the date of this document. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, other than as required to do so by applicable securities laws.

(s) Jean-Marc Lulin

President and CEO

(s) Moniroth Lim

Chief Financial Officer

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Azimut Exploration Inc.

Board of Directors

Jean-Marc Lulin, P.Geo., PhD, Director (Montreal)⁽¹⁾
Jean-Charles Potvin, MBA, B.Sc., Director (Toronto)⁽¹⁾
Louis P. Salley, B.A., LL.B., Director (Vancouver)
Jacques Simoneau, Eng., PhD, Director (Montreal)⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Member of Audit Committee

Management

Jean-Marc Lulin, President and Chief Executive Officer
Moniroth Lim, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

Legal Counsel

XploraMines S.A. (Montreal)

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP/s.r.l./s.e.n.c.r.l. (Montreal)

Transfer Agent

Canadian Stock Transfer Company Inc. (Montreal)

Listing

TSX Venture
Symbol: AZM

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