OREX MINERALS INC.
ANNUAL REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS
For the Year Ended April 30, 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2018

Dated: August 27, 2018

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting:

The accompanying financial report for the year ended April 30, 2018 has been prepared by management using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Other information contained in this document has also been prepared by management and is consistent with the data contained in the annual financial report.

The Company's certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that the annual financial report and annual Management Discussion and Analysis (together the "annual filings") do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the year covered by these annual filings, and the annual financial report together with the other financial information included in these annual filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented in these annual filings.

The Board of Directors approves the annual financial report together with the other financial information included in the annual filings and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all corporate filings prior to filing.

Certain statements in this report may constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. A number of important factors could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Consequently, readers should not place any undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. In addition, these forward-looking statements relate to the date on which they were made.

In particular, forward looking comments regarding both the Company's plans and operations included in the "Description of Business" with respect to management's planned exploration and other activities, and in "Liquidity", "Commitments" and "Corporate Summary" regarding management's estimated ability to fund its projected costs of exploration work and general corporate costs of operations, and its ability to raise additional funding through placement of the Company's common shares, are plans and estimates of management only and actual results and outcomes could be materially different.

Description of Business:

The Company is engaged primarily in the acquisition and exploration of "exploration and evaluation assets".

SAN LUIS DEL CORDERO, MEXICO:

The San Luis del Cordero Silver-Copper-Zinc Project ("Cordero Project") is located 155 kilometers north-northeast of the City of Durango and immediately north of the town of San Luis del Cordero, in the "Mexican Silver Trend", Durango State, Mexico.

The Cordero Project is a skarn and epithermal vein hosted silver-copper-zinc district. Old mine workings and mineralized showings wrap around a quartz-feldspar-porphyry intrusive. Contact metasomatic skarn mineralization has occurred along the north, east and south sides of the intrusive, with the western boundary marked by a fault contact. Epithermal quartz-sulphide veins also emanate from the intrusive stock. The mineral concessions total 2,825 hectares and cover the full extent of the known mineralization in the district.

On December 4, 2017, Orex Minerals Inc. announced the signing of a "Letter of Intent" to acquire a 100% interest in the San Luis del Cordero Project in northern Durango State, Mexico, from Exploraciones del Altiplano SA de CV.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

SAN LUIS DEL CORDERO, MEXICO (continued):

On January 26, 2018 the Company signed an agreement to acquire 100% o the San Luis del Cordero Project. The terms of the agreement include:

a) On signing: issue 100,000 common shares (issued at a value of $17,000) and pay US$100,000 (paid - CAD$123,210).

b) On January 26, 2019: issue 200,000 common shares and pay US$150,000.

c) On January 26, 2020: issue 300,000 common shares and pay US$200,000.

d) On January 26, 2021: issue 400,000 common shares and pay US$550,000.

e) On January 26, 2022: pay US$1.5 million (of which 30% can be issued in shares).

In order to acquire the Cordero Project, Orex is also required to satisfy work commitments for the first two years of US$400,000 in the first year and US$600,000 in the second year. Excess expenditures from year one can be applied to year two. There is no residual net smelter return (NSR).

Following preliminary data evaluations, the Company commenced negotiations with Ejido councils and individual ranchers for surface access agreements. A formal environmental impact application, authorized by In. Ramon Hernandex, to SAMARNAT has been submitted in August, 2018.

Total diamond drilling to date on the San Luis del Cordero Project equals 16,400 metres in 62 holes.

Ben Whiting, P.Geo. Vice President of Exploration for Orex Minerals Inc., is the Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and takes responsibility for the technical disclosure in this report with regards to the San Luis del Cordero property.

SANDRA ESCOBAR, MEXICO:

The Sandra Escobar Project is situated north of the town of Tepehuanes, Durango, in the heart of the "Mexican Silver Trend", midway between the mining districts of Tovar and Guanacevi and is 75 km west of SSR Mining's La Pitarrilla. This prolific trend hosts some of the world's largest silver camps and deposits, including Fresnillo, Guanajuato, La Pitarrilla, La Preciosa, Real de Angeles, and Zacatecas. Excellent infrastructure exists in the Sandra Escobar area, including paved road access, electrical power, water and manpower from nearby communities.

The Sandra Escobar Project consists of 6,976 hectares of mineral concessions and covers multiple mineralized epithermal quartz veins, stockwork, disseminations and breccia structures. These veins form a high level silver-gold-base metals system, hosted in andesitic and rhyolitic rocks, centered on a large rhyolite dome complex in the north and silver systems in smaller rhyolite dome complexes to the southeast. Intense alteration zones and fluid flooding in permeable formations may also indicate the presence of bulk tonnage silver targets.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

SANDRA ESCOBAR, MEXICO (continued):

On September 15th, 2015, the Company announced that it has entered into an option agreement with Canasil Resources Inc. -- (TSX-V: CLZ) ("Canasil"), with respect to Canasil's Sandra Escobar Project in Durango, Mexico. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Orex had a right to earn up to a 65% ownership interest in the Project.

The Option Agreement provides that Orex may earn a 55% ownership interest (the "First Option") in the Project by making a payment of $500,000 to Canasil upon execution of the Option Agreement and completing US$ 2,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures (the "Expenditures") on the Project within three years of entering into the Option Agreement. In connection with the First Option, Orex must incur a minimum of US$ 675,000 in Expenditures in the first year of the Option Agreement and US$ 500,000 in Expenditures in the second year of the Option Agreement. Provided that Orex exercises the First Option, Orex may earn an additional 10% ownership interest (the "Second Option", and together with the First Option, the "Options") in the Project, for a total 65% ownership interest, by completing a further US$ 2,000,000 in Expenditures within two years of exercising the First Option and by making a payment to Canasil of $500,000 in cash and/or Orex shares, at the option of Orex. In connection with the Second Option, Orex must incur a minimum of US$ 675,000 in Expenditures during the first year of the Second Option.

Upon exercise of the Options, Orex and Canasil will enter into a joint venture with respect to the development of the Project based on their respective interests in the Project. If Orex exercises the Second Option, Orex's interest in the joint venture will be increased to 65%.

On October 15, 2015, the Company initiated a surface exploration program on the Sandra Escobar Project the results of which were announced in a news release dated November 9, 2015.

On December 9, 2015, the Company initiated a Phase – I diamond drilling program in the southeastern region of the Sandra Escobar mineral concessions. Drilling of the first three holes was completed before the year-end work stoppage on December 21, 2015. Drilling recommenced during the second week of January 2016. By the end of February 2016, 17 drill holes totalling 2,003 metres had been completed.

Results for the first hole SA-15-001, were announced in a news release dated January 25, 2016. This hole yielded an intercept of 61 metres (true thickness 43.1 metres) grading 359 g/t silver. Within this intercept was a subinterval of 3 metres (true thickness 2.12 Metres) grading 2,271 g/t silver. Highlighted drilling intercepts also included SA-16-006 yielding 37 metres (true thickness 33.5 metres) grading 328 g/t silver (news release 23 February 2016).

Phase-II diamond drilling commenced in March 2016 consisting of 21 drill holes totalling 2,354.6 metres. Highlights included SA-16-019 yielding 60 metres (true thickness 49.15 metres) grading 205 g/t silver and SA-16-023 yielding 46 metres (true thickness 40.5 metres) grading 218 g/t silver (news release 9 May and 24 May 2016).

Phase-III diamond drilling program commenced in July 2016, consisting of 24 drill holes totalling 4,014.65 metres. Highlights included SA-16-041 yielding 67 metres (true thickness 58 metres) grading 192 g/t silver and SA-16-048 yielding 65 metres (true thickness 56 metres) grading 114 g/t silver (news releases 29 August and 12 September 2016).

Phase-IV diamond drilling program commenced in November 2016, consisting of 2 holes totalling 1,580.35 metres. These were reconnaissance holes north of the main zone of the Boleras Deposit area.

Total diamond drilling by the Company in the first three Phases to date on the Sandra Escobar Project equals 9,952.60 metres in 64 drill holes.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

SANDRA ESCOBAR, MEXICO (continued):

On October 31, 2016, Orex announced the results from the first resource estimate on the Boleras Silver Deposit of the Sandra Escobar Project. This study was conducted by Mining Plus Consultants Ltd, serving as "Independent Qualified Persons" as defined in National Instrument 43-101. At a "Base Case" of 45 g/t Ag cut-off, the Inferred Resource Estimate yielded 9.8 million tonnes grading 106 g/t Ag for a total of 33.3 million ounces of silver. The "Effective Date" is October 25, 2016 and the Technical Report has been filed on www.sedar.com. (News releases October 31, 2016 and December 15, 2016)

On December 15, 2016, the Company announced the preliminary metallurgical results for the Boleras Main Zone of the Sandra Escobar Project. Early tests by hydrochloric acid, or sulphur dioxide pre-treatment before cyanidation demonstrated that a portion of the mineralization is refractory and more investigation will be required. The silver recovery is grade dependent, with percentage recovery values between 6.1% and 93.0%. (News release December 15, 2016) On January 16, 2017, Orex announced the completion of the terms of the "First Option" payments and work expenditures for the Sandra Escobar Project and has earned a 55% ownership interest in the project. A joint-venture committee between Orex and Canasil will be formed to manage ongoing exploration. Orex also notified Canasil that it would not be proceeding with the "Second Option". (News release January 16, 2017)

Total diamond drilling to date on the Sandra Escobar Project equals 9,952.60 metres in 65 holes.

No exploration activities were conducted on the Sandra Escobar Project during the 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 2017 due to negotiations between the respective joint-venture parties.

On December 19, 2017 the Company announced the signing of a "Letter of Intent" with Pan American Silver Corp. and Canasil Resources Inc. to combine their respective mineral concessions in the Sandra Escobar District into a single joint venture project to advance the exploration of the properties.

Through various stages, the planned joint venture would allow Pan American to acquire an undivided 51% of the resultant project following an aggregate expenditure of US$ 5 million. The Company would retain an undivided 26.95% of the resultant project and Canasil would retain an undivided 22.05% of the resultant project following an aggregate Orex/Canasil expenditure of US$ 1 million.

Ben Whiting, P.Geo, is the Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and takes responsibility for the technical disclosure in this report with regards to the Sandra Escobar property.

CONETO, MEXICO:

On July 16, 2009, the Company signed a letter of intent to purchase 100% of the core mineral concessions within the Coneto silver-gold mining camp in Durango State, Mexico, in exchange for 2,200,000 common shares of the Company. The definitive purchase agreement, signed on September 1, 2009, was subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. After receiving TSX Venture Exchange approval, on April 15, 2010, the Company issued 2,200,000 shares to the vendors of the Coneto concessions, valued at $2,090,000. The Coneto Property is subject to a 2.5% NSR royalty payable to the vendors.

Located in the Mesa Central on the eastern flank of the Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains, Coneto is centrally positioned in the "Mexican Silver Trend". This silver trend, stretching from Guanajuato in the southeast, through the states of Zacatecas and Durango, hosts some of the world's largest silver deposits, including Real de Angeles, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, La Preciosa, and La Pitarilla mining camps.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

CONETO, MEXICO (continued):

The Coneto mining camp has a history going back over 400 years. More than 40 epithermal silver-gold quartz veins have been documented in a window of exposed Tertiary Lower Volcanic andesites. Past underground production was achieved on three of the veins down to the water table. Prior to Orex, very little diamond drilling had been carried out within the property in spite of its long history of episodic production.

The Coneto mining camp historically consisted of approximately 3,300 hectares of claims. During 2010, the Company announced its successful applications to locate new mineral concessions called Lomas 3 and Lomas 4, which surround the historical claims. With the addition of these new mineral concessions, the total area of the Coneto Property increased to 16,346 hectares.

The initial work program on this property consisted of detailed structural geology mapping and geochemical sampling in the areas around Calaveras, Colemanito, Promontorio, Loma Verde, Durazno and Impulsora. This program was designed to guide a diamond drilling program. As of December 2009, regional geology mapping at 1:10,000 scale covered 35 sq km and detailed structural geology mapping at 1:500 scale covered 15 sq km. Forty-nine line-kilometres of geochemical sampling, both for soil and rock channel/chip/grab, total 1,794 samples. The Loma Verde, Promontorio and Impulsora sectors yielded multiple anomalous values for gold and silver.

The Phase-I drilling campaign of approximately 5,000 metres of HQ and NQ diameter core commenced in May 2010 and was performed by Major Drilling de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. utilizing a surface UDR-200 rig. A total of 21 holes were completed in the Loma Verde, Durazno, Promontorio, Impulsora, Estrella-Calaveras and Sauce-Palma areas. Over 2,000 drill core samples were submitted for analyses to SGS Mineral Services in Durango, Mexico. The assay results of the drilling campaign were announced by news releases on July 6, 2010, August 9, 2010 and November 1, 2010. Nine holes yielded high values for gold and silver, especially in the Loma Verde and Impulsora areas.

During fiscal 2011, the Company signed a non-binding letter of intent with Fresnillo PLC ("Fresnillo") to jointly explore the contiguous mineral concessions held by the Company and Fresnillo in the Coneto mining district. A definitive Association Agreement was signed on February 2, 2012. The principal terms of the Association Agreement are:

(a) Fresnillo will spend a minimum of US$2,000,000 on exploration during the first year after the necessary exploration permits are obtained (Fresnillo fulfilled this commitment during fiscal 2013). A minimum of 70% of this exploration must be conducted on the Company's concessions.

(b) Fresnillo will have the option to spend an additional US$2,000,000 per year on exploration for each of the following two years. A minimum of 70% of this exploration must also be conducted on the Company's concessions.

(c) Upon Fresnillo spending an aggregate of US$6,000,000 on exploration activities, the Company and Fresnillo will each contribute their respective Coneto mining concessions to a new company ("NewCo") that initially would be owned 55% by Fresnillo and 45% by the Company.

(d) Fresnillo will have the right to increase its ownership of NewCo to 70% by either completing a prefeasibility study or spending up to an additional US$21,000,000 in the process of preparing a prefeasibility study.

    If Fresnillo chooses to not exercise the right to increase its ownership of NewCo to 70%, the costs incurred to complete a prefeasibility study will be shared by Fresnillo and the Company in proportion to their ownership of NewCo; 55% by Fresnillo and 45% by the Company.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

CONETO, MEXICO (continued):

(e) Any additional funding required by NewCo will be provided by the Company and Fresnillo in proportion to their respective ownership interests in NewCo at that time.

(f) Fresnillo will have a right of first refusal to acquire the Company's ownership interest in NewCo if the Company receives an offer for its interest in NewCo that it proposes to accept.

(g) During the life of the Association Agreement, in the event that the Company, or any of its subsidiaries, enters into a transaction to acquire an interest in any additional mineral properties in Mexico and then later decides to sell or option out that interest to a third party, Fresnillo will have a right of first refusal to participate in such transaction on the same terms and conditions as offered to the third party.

In conjunction with entering the Association Agreement with Fresnillo, on February 8, 2012, the Company issued 2,500,000 units to Fresnillo at $0.80 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,000,000 under a non-brokered private placement. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share for 24 months from the date of closing at a price of $1.00 per common share.

A Phase-II diamond drilling program of 31 holes, totally 11,998 metres, commenced in late August 2012 and a second drill was added in October 2012. The contracted drilling company, Kluane Drilling Ltd., utilized modularized mobile drilling equipment that minimizes the need to construct roads on the property. The total cost for the Phase II drilling program, including pre-drilling geological and geophysical mapping, was $3.3 million, an amount which was entirely funded by Fresnillo per the terms of the Association Agreement.

The results from the 31 diamond drill holes in the Loma Verde, Central Zone, Impulsora, Promontorio and La Bufa areas of the Phase-II program, yielded high grade intercepts of gold and silver in the Loma Verde and La Bufa areas, with results announced in news releases dated November 7, 2012, January 7 and March 25, 2013.

Also in fiscal 2013, a detailed surface trench channel sampling program was initiated on various mineralized structures at Coneto. Results for the Loma Verde, Santo Nino and Impulsora were announced in news releases dated July 10, 2013, August 20, 2013, and October 7, 2013.

On July 2, 2014, a Phase – III diamond drilling program commenced for 30 holes, totally 11,744 metres. Kluane Drilling Ltd. was awarded the drilling contract and three drilling rigs were utilized.

The results from the Phase – III 30 diamond drill holes in the Promontorio, Impulsora, Loma Verde, La Bufa, and Central areas yielded high-grade intercepts in the Loma Verde and Promontorio areas. Results were announced in news releases dated October 7, November 18 and December 8, 2014.

In August 2014, Fresnillo confirmed that they have met the exploration expenditures of the First Investment Option Stage of $US 4,000,000 and are proceeding directly to the Second Investment Option Stage on the Coneto Project.

In March 2015, plans for a Phase-IV diamond drilling program were prepared, totaling approximately 4,656 metres in 11 holes. This program commenced in 2nd quarter 2015 and was completed in the 3rd quarter 2015. Results were announced in a news release drafted August 10, 2015.

In a news release on September 24th, 2015, the Company announced that the Coneto project earn-in expenditures of US$ 6 million had been reached by Fresnillo. Orex and Fresnillo will now proceed on the basis of a 45% : 55% respective ownership.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

CONETO, MEXICO (continued):

On July 1, 2016, the Company and Fresnillo, pursuant to the definitive agreement have contributed their respective Coneto mining concessions to a new company, Exploracions y Desarrollos Mineros Coneto S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("EDMC"). The ownership is 55% Fresnillo, 45% by the Company.

In November 2016, a Phase-V diamond drilling program commenced and was completed in February 2017. A total of 11 holes were drilled in 5 target areas for 5,215 metres. These included La Bufa-Santo Nino, Loma Verde Durazno, Promontorio and Descubridora. (News release March 24, 2017)

No exploration activities were conducted on the Coneto Project during the year ended April 30, 2018 due to a review of Fresnillo's exploration portfolio and strategic planning.

Total diamond drilling to date on the Coneto Project equals 38,613 metres in 104 holes.

Ben Whiting, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and takes responsibility for the technical disclosure in this report with regards to the Coneto Property.

BARSELE, SWEDEN:

On October 27, 2010, the Company signed a letter of intent with Barsele Guld A.B. ("Barsele Guld"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northland Resources S.A. ("Northland") to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of two Swedish companies, Gunnarn Mining A.B. ("Gunnarn Mining") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gunnarn Exploration A.B. ("Gunnarn Exploration"). The primary assets of Gunnarn Mining are mining claims for the Barsele Central, Avan, Skiråsen and Norra resource areas located in northern Sweden, collectively known as the Barsele Property.

The Company and Barsele Guld completed the final agreement on April 29, 2011 and as the initial consideration, the Company paid $1,958,230 (US$2,000,000) and issued 1,153,997 common shares valued at $1,015,517 to the vendor. The Company also issued 250,000 common shares valued at $220,000 as a finder's fee. In addition, the Company agreed to make the following deferred consideration payments to Barsele Guld, in cash and issuances of common shares of the Company, with a total value on the acquisition date, after applying a 7.5% discount rate, of $4,428,940 (US$5,500,000, undiscounted):

(a) On the 1st anniversary of completing the final agreement, US$1,000,000 in cash plus the lesser of 1,000,000 common shares or the number of common shares valued at US$500,000 (on April 29, 2012, the Company paid $996,200 (US$1,000,000) and issued 852,764 common shares valued at $492,400 to Barsele Guld);

(b) On the 2nd anniversary of completing the final agreement, US$2,000,000 in cash.

(c) On the 3rd anniversary of completing the final agreement, the lesser of 2,000,000 common shares or the number of common shares valued at US$1,000,000. If the value of the common shares issued is less than US$1,000,000, the balance shall be paid in cash;

(d) On the 4th anniversary of completing the final agreement, the lesser of 2,000,000 common shares or the number of common shares valued at US$1,000,000. If the value of the common shares issued is less than US$1,000,000, the balance shall be paid in cash.

In addition, the Company agreed to make direct exploration expenditures as follows:

Description of Business (cont'd…):

BARSELE, SWEDEN (continued):

(a) Before the 1st anniversary of completing the final agreement, US$1,000,000 of exploration expenditures (the Company fulfilled this requirement during fiscal 2012).

(b) Before the 2nd anniversary of completing the final agreement, an additional US$2,000,000 of exploration expenditures (the Company fulfilled this requirement during fiscal 2013).

Barsele Guld retained a 2 percent net smelter royalty on the Barsele Property, which the Company could purchase at any time for US$2,000,000 per percentage point, or a total of US$4,000,000. On October 15, 2014, the Company purchased the remaining 2% net smelter royalty for cash in the amount of US$500,000 (CDN $549,800).

The Barsele Property is located 40 km southeast of the town of Storuman in Västerbottens Län, a regional district of northern Sweden approximately 600 km due north of Stockholm. Exploration in the project area has been ongoing for more than 30 years. From 1985 to 2010, a total of 398 diamond drill holes (43,609 metres) have been drilled and in 2006, Northland completed a National Instrument 43-101 technical report which contained resource estimates of both indicated and inferred resources and was filed on SEDAR by Northland on April 13, 2006.

The Central-Avan-Skiråsen (CAS) Zone at Barsele contains most of the documented gold in the 2006 resource report with a grade similar to other gold deposits in the area. In the CAS Zone, gold mineralization is predominantly within a granodiorite that has been deformed, sheared and intruded by late stage quartz veins and ranges in width from 200 to 500 metres, with a strike-extent in excess of eight kilometres. The Central and Skiråsen Zones have a combined strike length of 1,350 metres and a width of 250 metres. The Avan Zone has a strike length of 1,400 metres and a width varying from 200 to 500 metres. Base metal content of this deposit is typically low.

The Norra Zone, a small massive sulphide deposit, contains the balance of the gold reported in the 2006 resource report although the overall grade for this deposit is higher than at the CAS Zone. In the Norra Zone, sulphide mineralization is exposed in two open trenches in the centre of the drilled zone. Based on drilling, the footprint of the main mineralized body at Norra is 300 metres in strike-length and 50 metres in width.

On February 28, 2011, the Company reported that an independently verified mineral resource estimate had been completed on the Barsele Property. A new estimate was also prepared at this time for the Norra volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. On April 27, 2011, the Company filed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report on SEDAR.

In May 2011, the Company initiated a 2,500 line-kilometre airborne geophysical survey of the Barsele Property, performed by SkyTEM Surveys ApS ("SkyTEM") of Denmark. SkyTEM used a helicopter-borne Time-Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) System which had a transmitter moment of 500,000 NIA to maximize the depth of penetration. The airborne survey yielded high resolution maps of the apparent resistivity/conductivity, total magnetic field, and vertical magnetic derivatives. Following interpretation of the airborne results, in July 2011, the Company reported that there were a significant number of new anomalous targets outside of the known mineralized zones.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

BARSELE, SWEDEN (continued):

In August 2011, the Company engaged Finland-based Suomen MalmiOy ("SMOY") and LeBel Geophysics to conduct ground follow-up surveys. The majority of the new anomalous targets lie outside of the known mineralized zones. Initially 12 gold targets and 25 VMS targets were outlined as warranting follow-up by way of geological examination, and ground magnetic and induced polarization (IP) and electromagnetic (EM) surveying. SMOY carried out IP surveying, toward detection of the disseminated-style of mineralization associated with the Central, Avan and Skiråsen Zones at Barsele, wherein, gold mineralization is associated with non-magnetic dioritic intrusive rocks, indicated by magnetic lows. A total of 30 line kilometres was completed in four areas.

In addition, 9 VMS targets were surveyed by LeBel Geophysics, utilizing a very low frequency (VLF) EM method, which has proved efficient and successful in characterizing the airborne EM VMS targets. A total of 30 line-kilometres was completed. Preliminary analysis of the VLF-EM surveying suggests an extension of the Norra base/precious metal deposit and shows other VMS targets with favourable geophysical signatures with respect to VMS-style mineralization. Examination of government archives revealed a historic high-grade float boulder discovered within the property grading 33 g/t gold and 7% zinc, which is believed to be associated with one of the anomalies located up-ice within the claims.

After completing the initial phase of ground geophysics, in November 2011, the Company commenced diamond drilling to test both the strike extensions and depth potential of the deposits outlined to date. ProtekNorr AB of Skeleton, Sweden, was retained to conduct a 6,200 metre diamond drill program. In this first phase of drilling, 16 holes were completed; 12 in the Central Zone and 4 in the Avan Zone. The assay results from the Central Zone expanded the boundaries of the known mineralization, both laterally and vertically. (Drilling results were announced in news releases dated 14 March, 26 April, 29 May, 19 July and 10 August 2012)

On November 7, 2012, the Company reported that an independent updated resource estimate had been completed on the Barsele Property by the consulting firm, Mining Plus. The study concluded that drilling to date on the Central-Avan-Skiråsen Zones, at a 0.6g/t cut-off, outlined an Indicated Resource of 14.1 million tonnes grading 1.21 g/t gold or 547,000 contained ounces of gold. In addition, the study estimated additional Inferred Resources of 20.2 million tonnes grading 0.97 g/t gold or 627,000 contained ounces of gold. The resource estimate was performed to a depth of 300 metres, although gold mineralization is known to occur below this depth.

A new estimate was not prepared for the Norra volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. In February 2011, a resource estimate at a 0.6g/t Au cut-off outlined an Indicated Resource of 110,000 tonnes grading 3.13 g/t gold, 30.27 g/t silver, 0.53% copper and 0.72% zinc. The study also estimated additional Inferred Resources of 310,000 tonnes grading 1.62 g/t gold, 12.69 g/t silver, 0.26% copper and 0.42% zinc.

At least three other target areas of known gold and/or base metal mineralization have been reported from the various generations of regional exploration outside the CAS Zone and Norra Zone. Further exploration is also warranted in these zones.

Description of Business (cont'd…):

BARSELE, SWEDEN (continued):

In fiscal 2013, the Company reached an alternative payment arrangement with Barsele Guld with regards to its outstanding deferred consideration obligations. The amended payment terms were as follows:

(a) Upon receipt of TSX Venture Exchange approval, US$250,000 in cash and 4,000,000 common shares.

(b) On or before December 31, 2013, US$1,750,000 in cash.

Finally, on October 21, 2013, the terms were altered in that the deferred consideration valued at $3,974,406 was settled. The value of $3,974,406 was an increase of $150,374 from April 30, 2013 due to interest expense of $64,833 and foreign exchange of $85,541. The balance was settled with the issuance of 7,500,000 shares of the Company valued at $1,912,500, and cash of $257,615 (USD 250,000). As a result the Company recorded a gain on settlement of deferred consideration in the amount of $1,804,291.

Closure of this amended agreement, giving the Company 100% ownership of the Barsele Project, was announced in a news release dated October 21, 2013.

Total drilling to date prior to transfer on the Barsele Project equals 49,809 metres in 414 drill holes.

As at April 30, 2015, the Company transferred acquisition costs of $8,161,407 to Assets Held for Sale

On June 11, 2015, the Company closed the joint venture transaction with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle") with respect to the development of the Company's Barsele Project located in Sweden (the "Project"). Pursuant to the Transaction, Agnico Eagle acquired a 55% interest in the corporate entity which owns the Project in consideration of an initial payment to Orex of US $6 million, with an additional US $2 million payable by Agnico Eagle in cash or shares at Agnico Eagle's election to Orex on each of the first and second anniversaries of the closing. As part of the Transaction, Agnico Eagle has committed to spend US $7 million on Project expenditures over three years and will earn an additional 15% interest in the corporate entity which owns the Project if it completes a pre-feasibility study. Pursuant to the Transaction, Orex was also granted a 2% net smelter royalty on production from the Project which may be repurchased by Agnico at any time for US $5 million. Agnico will have a majority of board seats and will be the operator of the Project for customary compensation.

On August 6th, 2015, the Company announced the intention to spin-out the Barsele Project to a wholly owned subsidiary, Barsele Minerals Corp, by plan of arrangement. This spin-out was completed, with a vote in favour by 99.87% of the votes cast by ordinary shareholders and 100% of the votes cast by warrant holders, as announced on September 23, 2015.

Orex has received the first payment and second anniversary cash allocations from Agnico Eagle as it became due. The Company also retains the aforementioned 2% net smelter royalty on the Barsele Project.

Ben Whiting, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and takes responsibility for the technical disclosure in this report with regards to the Barsele Property.

TRANSACTION WITH ASTRAL MINING CORPORATION:

On October 15, 2012, the Company announced that it had agreed to acquire Astral Mining Corporation ("Astral") by way of a plan of arrangement or other business combination, in which the Company would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Astral and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Astral Mexico S.A. de C.V. The Company completed the acquisition of Astral on February 12, 2013 and its operating results were recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss beginning February 12, 2013. The transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition.

Upon closing of the transaction, the Company acquired from the shareholders of Astral, 100% of the outstanding common shares of Astral in exchange for common shares of the Company. A total of 2,083,795 common shares of the Company were issued to Astral shareholders, valued at $1,083,573. In conjunction with the closing of the transaction, certain creditors and holders of notes of Astral converted debt owed to them into common shares of the Company in settlement of the debt. A total of 840,425 common shares of the Company were issued, valued at $437,021.

The transaction provided the Company with a new gold-silver-copper project in Mexico named Los Crestones, as well as a new gold project in British Columbia named Jumping Josephine. Exploration on Los Crestones project proved inconclusive and the project was returned to the original vendors.

JUMPING JOSEPHINE, CANADA:

The Jumping Josephine Property is a prospective exploration property with the potential to host an economic gold deposit and warrants further advanced exploration work. It is a large contiguous claim holding which covers 11,200 ha in the West Kootenay region of Southeastern British Columbia. The property is located close to existing infrastructure and approximately 40 km north of Teck-Cominco's smelting operation in Trail. Astral initially had a 60% joint venture interest with Kootenay Silver Inc. in the Jumping Josephine Project.

In 2011, Astral contracted the services of Apex Geoscience Ltd. to conduct a N.I. 43-101 compliant Initial Resource Estimate. The technical report was released on June 24, 2011.

The JJ-Main Zone yielded the following resource estimate at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold. Indicated resources consist of 363,000 tonnes grading 2.95 g/t gold for 34,000 ounces of gold. Inferred resources consist of 448,000 tonnes grading 2.08 g/t gold for 30,000 ounces of gold.

On February 3, 2014, Orex announced the acquisition of the remaining 40% ownership from Kootenay Silver Inc. and now controls 100% of the project with the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of Orex valued at $230,000.

A 5,000 metres diamond drilling program commenced on July 23, 2014. Phase-I consisted of deep holes testing the down-plunge extension of the Jumping Josephine main zone, and Phase -II testing additional exploration targets on the property.

The Jumping Josephine Project drilling contract was awarded to Dorado Drilling Ltd. A total of 8,115 metres in 25 holes were drilled in the JJ-Main area and six other target areas. In addition, trenching and sampling was performed on the JJ-Main Zone, with results announced in news releases dated November 14, 2014, and December 19, 2014.

Total drilling to date on the Jumping Josephine Project equals 26,115 metres in 165 drill holes.

Assessment credits have been filed to keep the claims in good standing. The Jumping Josephine project was written down to $1 during fiscal 2018.

Ben Whiting, P.Geo., is the Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101, and takes responsibility for the technical disclosure in this report with regards to the Jumping Josephine Property.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended April 30, 2018 and 2017

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenses amounting to $221,661, which was 44 percent lower than the $319,690 incurred in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. The fourth quarter expenses consisted of geological costs of $152,931 and other general exploration costs of $68,730. The decrease was due to lower expenditures for drilling and assaying this quarter.

General operating costs totalled $209,765 for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018, which was 50 percent lower than the $315,382 incurred in the comparable quarter of fiscal 2017. The fourth quarter for fiscal 2017 included a receivables recovery of $108,111, which if excluded, operating expenses were $207,271. Management fees, professional fees and rent decreased by $15,667, $77,543 and $7,104 respectively due to increased companies sharing operating overhead costs. Investor relations and office and administration increased by $32,051 and $36,552 respectively.

The Company wrote off their Jumping Josephine property during the three months ended April 30, 2018, resulting in an impairment loss of $729,999.

In summary, the loss in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 amounted to $1,138,844 or $0.03 per share compared to a loss of $267,332 or $0.00 per share in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017.

Results of Operations for the Year Ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenses amounting to $942,625, which was 201 percent lower than the $2,841,416 incurred in the comparable period of fiscal 2017. The expenses consisted of geological costs of $472,938 and other general exploration costs of $469,687. The significant decrease was due to lower expenditures for drilling and assaying during fiscal 2018.

General operating costs totalled $1,539,893 for the year ended April 30, 2018, which was 18 percent lower than the $1,819,371 incurred in the comparable period of fiscal 2017. Consulting fees decreased from $79,053 to $40,286 in the current year due to decreased time commitments by consultants. Share-based compensation increased from $60,785 to $358,226 as the Company granted 2,950,000 options this period. Investor relations costs decreased from $283,581 to $264,463, a 7 percent decrease. Professional fees decreased from $220,325 to $80,337 in the current period. Office and administration decreased from $274,251 to $268,151, rent decreased from $183,294 to $68,284, and management fees decreased from $516,507 to $306,496 due to increased companies sharing operating overhead costs.

The Company wrote off its Jumping Josephine property during the year ended April 30, 2018, resulting in an impairment loss of $729,999.

In summary, the loss for the year ended April 30, 2018 amounted to $3,378,987 or $0.02 per share, a decrease from the loss for the year ended April 30, 2017. The loss for the year ended April 30, 2017 was $4,292,271 or $0.04 per share. The net change from fiscal 2018 to fiscal 2017 reflects primarily the decreased exploration costs this year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Property Acquisition Costs:

		Cordero Project, Mexico		Sandra Escobar, Mexico		Coneto, Mexico		Jumping Josephine, Canada		Total
Balance, as at April 30, 2016	$	-	$	500,000	$	2,090,000	$	730,000	$	3,320,000
Acquisition costs		-		-		-		-		-
Contribution to investment in associate		-		-		(2,090,000)		-		(2,090,000)
Balance, as at April 30, 2017		-		500,000		-		730,000		1,230,000
Impairment								(729,999)		(729,999)
Acquisition costs		140,210		-		-		-		140,210
Balance, as at April 30, 2018	$	140,210	$	500,000	$	-	$	1	$	640,211

On February 12, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of two companies, Astral Mining Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Astral Mining S.A. de C.V. The primary assets of these two companies are mining claims, primarily the Jumping Josephine Property located in British Columbia, Canada and the Los Crestones Property, located in Sinaloa State, Mexico. Of the total purchase cost, the Company allocated $500,000 to their 60% interest in the Jumping Josephine Property and $1,804,228 to the Los Crestones Property. On February 3, 2014, the Company acquired the remaining 40% of their Jumping Josephine Property from Kootenay Silver Inc. by issuing 1,000,000 common shares of the Company valued at $230,000. There are no current or future planned exploration activities on the Jumping Josephine Property. Accordingly, the Company has decided to write-down the Property to $1.

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company paid $434,842 (US$385,000) to the optionors of the Los Crestones Property. The Company has earned a 100% interest in the Los Crestones Property.

Upon exercise of the option, the vendors will retain a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty on the Los Crestones Property, which the Company may purchase for US$400,000.

On September 15th, 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement with Canasil Resources Inc. ("Canasil"), with respect to Canasil's Sandra Escobar Project in Durango, Mexico. The Company has a right to earn up to a 65% ownership interest in the Project.

The Option Agreement provides that the Company may earn a 55% ownership interest (the "First Option") in the Project by making a payment of $ 500,000 (paid) to Canasil upon execution of the Option Agreement and completing US$ 2,000,000 in exploration and development expenditures (the "Expenditures") on the Project within three years of entering into the Option Agreement. In connection with the First Option, the Company must incur a minimum of US$ 675,000 in Expenditures in the first year of the Option Agreement and US$ 500,000 in Expenditures in the second year of the Option Agreement. Provided that the Company exercises the First Option, the Company may earn an additional 10% ownership interest (the "Second Option", and together with the First Option, Property Acquisition Costs:

the "Options") in the Project, for a total 65% ownership interest, by completing a further US$2,000,000 in Expenditures within two years of exercising the First Option and by making a payment to Canasil of $500,000 in cash and/or the Company shares, at the option of the Company. In connection with the Second Option, the Company must incur a minimum of US$675,000 in Expenditures during the first year of the Second Option. During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company completed the First Option, and has earned a 55% ownership interest. The Company will not be proceeding with the Second Option.

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company chose to terminate its Los Crestones project in Sinaloa, Mexico, and return the claims to the original vendors. An impairment of $2,366,576 has been recorded in addition to a related reversal of a deferred tax liability directly attributed to Los Crestones of $152,000.

On July 1, 2016, the Company and Fresnillo, pursuant to the definitive agreement have contributed their respective Coneto mining concessions $2,090,000 which are held in CON Exploraciones y Proyectos de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("CON") to a new company, Exploracions y Desarrollos Mineros Coneto S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("EDMC") by way of merger. The ownership is 55% Fresnillo, 45% by the Company.

On January 26, 2018 the Company signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the San Luis del Cordero Project. The terms of the agreement include:

a) On signing: issue 100,000 the Company common shares (issued at a value of $17,000) and pay US$100,000 (paid - CAD$123,210).

b) On January 26, 2019: issue 200,000 common shares and pay US$150,000.

c) On January 26, 2020: issue 300,000 common shares and pay US$200,000.

d) On January 26, 2021: issue 400,000 common shares and pay US$550,000.

e) On January 26, 2022: pay US$1.5 million (of which 30% can be issued in shares).

In order to acquire the Cordero Project, Orex is also required to satisfy work commitments for the first two years of US$400,000 in the first year and US$600,000 in the second year. Excess expenditures from year one can be applied to year two. There is no residual net smelter return (NSR).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Property Exploration Expenditures for the Year Ended April 30, 2018 and 2017:

Total Expenditures for the year ended April 30, 2018	**Cordero Project Mexico**	**Sandra Escobar, Mexico**	**Coneto, Mexico**	**Jumping Josephine, Canada**	**Other Properties**	**Total**
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Drilling		-	-	-	-	-
Geological	32,896	238,858	70,444	-	130,740	472,938
Assay		-	-	-	-	-
General exploration	225,814	223,413	4,860	15,600	-	469,687
	258,710	462,271	75,304	15,600	130,740	942,625

Total Expenditures for the year ended April 30, 2017	**Cordero Project Mexico**	**Sandra Escobar, Mexico**	**Coneto, Mexico**	**Jumping Josephine, Canada**	**Other Properties**	**Total**
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Drilling	-	988,888	-	-	-	988,888
Geological	-	852,420	51,103	750	67,856	972,129
Assay	-	175,478	-	-	-	175,478
General exploration	-	557,824	78,443	15,600	53,054	704,921
	-	2,574,610	129,546	16,350	120,910	2,841,416

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Investment in Associate

Coneto, Mexico:

During the year ended April 30, 2017, the Company and Fresnillo, pursuant to a definitive agreement contributed their respective Coneto mining concessions to a new company, EDMC by way of merger. The ownership of EDMC is 55% Fresnillo, 45% by the Company.

The Company has a minority position on the technical committee and board of directors of EDMC, and does not control operational decisions. The Company's judgement is that it has significant influence, but not control and accordingly equity accounting is appropriate.

As at April 30, 2018, EDMC's aggregate assets, aggregate liabilities and net losses are as follows:

		April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017
Current assets	$	243,660	$	178,338
Non-current assets		1,749,305		1,856,471
Current liabilities		(545)		(545)
Net assets		1,992,420		2,034,264
The Company's ownership %		45%		45%
The Company's share of net assets	$	896,589	$	915,419

		April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017
Loss for the year	$	(150,554)	$	(838,988)
Other comprehensive income (loss)– currency translation		(120,402)		59,504
Total comprehensive income/loss		(270,958)		(779,484)
The Company's ownership %		45%		45%
The Company's share of comprehensive income/loss	$	(121,930)	$	(350,767)

		April 30, 2018		April 30, 2017
Net investment at, May 1, 2017	$	2,127,125	$	2,090,000
Additional investment		100,955		387,892
Equity loss for the period		(67,749)		(377,544)
Other comprehensive income (loss) - currency translation		(54,181)		26,777
Net investment at April 30, 2018	$	2,106,150	$	2,127,125

Selected Annual Financial Information:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		For the Year Ended April 30, 2018	For the Year Ended April 30, 2017	For the Year Ended April 30, 2016
Total revenues		Nil	Nil	Nil
Income/(Loss) and comprehensive income/(loss) for the year:				
(i)	total for the year	$ (3,433,168)	$ (4,265,494)	$ 16,769,198
(ii)	loss per share – basic	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.16
(ii)	loss per share – diluted	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.16
Net loss:				
(i)	total for the year	$ (3,378,987)	$ (4,292,271)	$ 16,769,198
(ii)	loss per share – basic	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.16
(ii)	loss per share – diluted	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.16
Total assets		6,324,690	9,367,476	13,283,089
Total long-term financial liabilities		-	-	-
Cash dividends declared per-share		Nil	Nil	Nil

In fiscal 2018, exploration expenses of $942,625 primarily were incurred on the Sandra Escobar Project. General operating costs were $1,539,893. The Company recognized an impairment loss of $729,999 on its Jumping Josephine property during fiscal 2018.

In fiscal 2017, exploration expenses of $2,841,416 primarily were incurred on the Sandra Escobar Project. General operating costs were $1,819,371.

In fiscal 2016, exploration expenses of $1,738,317 primarily were incurred on the Sandra Escobar Project. General operating costs were $3,435,872, which includes share-based compensation of $1,252,574.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Selected Quarterly Financial Information:

	Revenues	**(Loss) Gain for the period**	**(Loss) Gain per share**
4th Quarter ended April 30, 2018	Nil	($1,138,844)	($0.01)
3rd Quarter ended January 31, 2018	Nil	($608,014)	($0.01)
2nd Quarter ended October 31, 2017	Nil	($574,360)	($0.00)
1st Quarter ended July 31, 2017	Nil	($1,057,769)	($0.01)
4th Quarter ended April 30, 2017	Nil	($267,332)	($0.00)
3rd Quarter ended January 31, 2017	Nil	($1,446,898)	($0.01)
2nd Quarter ended October 31, 2016	Nil	($1,695,028)	($0.02)
1st Quarter ended July 31, 2016	Nil	($883,013)	($0.01)

The fourth quarter of fiscal 2018 incurred exploration expenditures of $221,661 which was lower than the comparable prior year quarter. Exploration expenditures were down from the third quarter of fiscal 2018. Operating expenses were lower than that of the comparable prior year due to the Company sharing overhead expenditures with other companies. The Company wrote-off its Jumping Josephine Property in the fourth quarter of 2018 resulting in an impairment loss of $729,999.

The third quarter of fiscal 2018 incurred exploration expenditures of $336,638 which was lower than the comparable prior year quarter. Exploration expenditures were up from the second quarter of fiscal 2018 due to the Company completing its acquisition of the Cordero Project which included geological fees and claim maintenance fees. Operating expenses were lower than that of the comparable prior year due to the Company sharing overhead expenditures with other companies.

Exploration costs in the second quarter of fiscal 2018 were $178,124 and incurred primarily on the Sandra Escobar properties. The current period saw a decrease largely due to decreased exploration activity.

Exploration costs in the second quarter of fiscal 2017 were $1,209,468 and incurred primarily on the Sandra Escobar properties. The current period saw an increase largely due to the advancement of exploration activity.

In fiscal 2016, exploration expenses of $1,738,317 primarily incurred on the Sandra Escobar Project. General operating costs were $3,435,872, which includes share-based compensation of $1,252,574.

Exploration costs in the second quarter of fiscal 2016 were $246,314 and incurred primarily on the Los Crestones and Coneto properties. The current period saw a decrease largely due to the completion of the joint venture transaction with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Outstanding Share Data:

(a) As of the date of August 27, 2018, the Company had 113,459,872 shares outstanding.

(b) Share capital and reserves

During the year ended April 30, 2018, no options or warrants were exercised.

On January 26, 2018, the Company issued 100,000 shares for the Cordero Project valued at $17,000.

On May 3, 2017, the Company granted 2,950,000 stock options to consultants at an exercise price of $0.17 per share with a five-year term. The options vested immediately.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, 725,000 options were exercised and each option was exercised for one common share of the Company. The options were exercised between $0.15 and $0.44 per option for proceeds of $172,750. The fair value of the options exercised was $156,878.

On May 13, 2016, the Company granted 250,000 stock options to consultants at an exercise price of $0.55 per share with a five-year term. The options vested immediately.

During the year ended April 30, 2017, a total of 2,035,000 warrants were exercised and each warrant was exercised for one common share of the Company. The warrants were exercised at $0.30 per warrant for proceeds of $610,500. The fair value of the warrants exercised was $42,350.

(c) Stock options and warrants

The Company has a plan to grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Under the plan, the board of directors has the discretion to issue the equivalent of up to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company from time to time. Stock options are generally for a term of up to five years from the date granted and are exercisable at a price that is not less than the market price on the date granted. Vesting terms are determined at the discretion of the board of directors. Options issued to consultants providing investor relations services must vest in stages over a minimum of 12 months with no more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three-month period.

The following stock options to acquire common shares of the Company were outstanding at April 30, 2018:

	Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options			
	1,555,000	$0.15	January 17, 2019
	150,000	0.15	May 9, 2019
	2,025,000	0.15	June 26, 2020
	3,250,000	0.35	January 29, 2021
	150,000	0.55	May 13, 2021
	2,800,000	0.17	May 3, 2022
	9,930,000		

Liquidity:

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet annual business requirements, after taking into account administrative, property holding and exploration budgets. As the Company does not have operating cash flow, the Company has relied primarily on equity financings to meet its capital requirements.

The Company is in the exploration stage and commodity prices are not reflected in operating financial results. However, fluctuations in commodity prices may influence financial markets and may indirectly affect the Company.

The operating loss for the period of $3,378,987, after adjustments for non-cash items and changes in other working capital balances, provided a net decrease in cash amounting to $1,826,600.

The cash used in investing activity for the period was $224,165 which represented the Company's share of contributions for EDMC operating activities as well as the Company's payment for its acquisition of the Cordero Project.

The cash provided by financing activities consisted of the proceeds received from Agnico regarding final payment for the Barsele Project of $2,653,620.

As a consequence, the Company's cash position increased from the opening level of $2,387,496 at the beginning of the year to $2,990,351.

Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes the risks attached thereto. The Company continues to use various strategies to minimize its dependence on equity capital, including the securing of joint venture partners where appropriate.

Corporate Summary:

While there has been great volatility in the stock markets, which may raise questions about the Company's ability to raise new capital and thereby sustain or expand its operations, as mentioned above, the Company succeeded in raising an excess of $8 million during fiscal 2014 and $2 million during fiscal 2015 based on the strength of its mineral property holdings, and in 2015, the successful sale of the 55% of the Barsele JV interest and initial receipt of US$7 million and subsequent receipt of US$4,000,000 in 2016 and in June 2017. However, there is no certainty that the Company will continue to be successful in its efforts to raise new capital, which would cause the Company to reconsider its viability as a going concern at that time and how best to sustain a reduced level of operations, pending a return to better market conditions when a financing could be completed.

Capital Resources:

The Company considers its capital structure to be shareholders' equity. Management's objective is to ensure that there is sufficient capital to minimize liquidity risk and to continue as a going concern. As an exploration stage company, the Company is unable to finance its operations from cash flow and has relied primarily on equity financings to meet its capital requirements.

Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financings will be favorable.

The Company's share capital is not subject to any external restriction and the Company did not change its approach to capital management during the year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Related Party Transactions:

The financial statements include the financial statements of Orex Minerals Inc. and its subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
OVI Exploration de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Mineral exploration
Servicios Mineros Orex Silver S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Mineral exploration
Astral Mining Corporation	Canada	100%	Mineral exploration
Astral Mining S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Mineral exploration

During the year ended April 30, 2018, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties, directors and key management personnel. Key management personnel are individuals responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and include all directors and officers.

Compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for services rendered are as follows:

		Year ended April 30, 2018		Year ended April 30, 2017
Management fees (Gary Cope – 683192 BC Ltd ; Ross Wilmot – Cedarwoods Group)	$	282,047	$	395,760
Geological consulting fees (Arthur Freeze – Stillwater Enterprises Ltd ; Velia Ledezma – 683192 BC LTD.)		157,858		255,115
Share-based compensation		139,647		-
Total	$	579,552	$	650,875

		Year ended April 30, 2018		Year ended April 30, 2017
Office and administrative, investor relations and management fees * (Company controlled by CEO – Gary Cope)	$	346,977	$	490,555
Total	$	346,977	$	490,555

*Administration fees paid to a management service company controlled by the chief executive officer and director of the Company that provides office space, corporate secretary, and accounting and administration staff to the Company, on a shared cost basis.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at April 30, 2018 is $3,253 (2017 - $10,452) due to directors or officers or companies controlled by directors.

Included in accounts receivable as at April 30, 2018 is $29,602 (2017 - $Nil) due to companies controlled by directors.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements:

The Company has no material off balance sheet arrangements in place.

Changes in Accounting Policies Including Initial Adoption:

New Standards Not Yet Adopted:

The following standards have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 has an effective date of January 1, 2018. The Company expects that this new IFRS standard will have an insignificant effect on its consolidated financial statements other than increased note disclosure.

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16")

Effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2019, this new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases and introduces a single lessee accounting model which requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of longer than 12 months. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new accounting standards on its consolidated financial statements.

Financial and Capital Risk Management:

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below.

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company has various financial instruments including cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying values of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Long-term receivable is based on level 3 inputs that are not based on observable market data, as further discussed below.

Concentrations of business risk

The Company maintains a majority of its cash with a major Canadian financial institution and the remainder of its cash with a major Mexican financial institution. Deposits held with these institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

As the Company operates in an international environment, some of the Company's transactions are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk only with respect to uncertainties as to timing and amount of collectability of receivables. The Company believes its credit risk arises from value-added tax (IVA) and goods and services tax (GST), which are recoverable from the governing body in Mexico and Canada, respectively. As the Company's exploration operations are conducted in Mexico and Canada, the Company's operations are also subject to the economic risks associated with those countries.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. The Company is subject to liquidity risk.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

Financial and Capital Risk Management (cont'd…):

Foreign exchange risk

A portion of the Company's operational transactions are originally or effectively denominated in US dollars. As well, because the Company's operations are in Mexico, some costs are denominated in Mexican Pesos. Accordingly, the results of the Company's operations and comprehensive loss as stated in Canadian dollars will be impacted by exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not hedge its exposures to movements in the exchange rates at this time.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is on its cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. At April 30, 2018, a hypothetical change of 10% in the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and US dollar would have an material effect of $48,000 on loss and comprehensive loss; a hypothetical change of 10% in the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the Mexican Peso would have a material effect of $11,000 on loss and comprehensive loss.

Interest rate risk

The Company limits its exposure to interest rate risk by holding cash deposits at major Canadian financial institutions and accordingly is not subject to significant interest rate risk.

Price risk

Mineral prices, in particular gold and silver, are volatile, and have fluctuated sharply in the past. The prices are subject to market supply and demand, political and economic factors, and commodity speculation, all of which can interact with one another to cause significant price movement from day to day and hour to hour. These price movements can affect the Company's ability to operate and to raise financing through the sale of its common shares.

Events after the Reporting Date:

None.

Additional Information:

Additional information relating to the Company may be accessed on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.