



NEVADA COPPER CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2015

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General

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Nevada Copper Corp. (the "Corporation" or "Nevada Copper") has been prepared by management as of April 29, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2014 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("GAAP" or "IFRS" as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB")). The information contained within this MD&A is current to April 29, 2015.

Unless otherwise noted, comparative financial information contained in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All amounts are expressed in thousands of US Dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relevant to the Corporation's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Description of Business

Nevada Copper Corp. (the "Corporation" or "Nevada Copper") is a mining Corporation engaged in the development of the 100% owned Pumpkin Hollow copper project. The Pumpkin Hollow project consists of a fully permitted 6,500 tpd Stage 1 underground copper mine development, currently in construction and a nearby Stage 2 70,000 tpd open pit project in the permitting phase. The Corporation is considering a development consisting of a single large 70,000 tons/day concentrator with dual ore feeds, primarily with ore from the North and South open pits, but with supplemental high grade ore from the underground East and E2 deposits. This integrated project development is contemplated in an updated 2015 Integrated Feasibility Study, targeted for completion in May 2015.

Nevada Copper was incorporated on June 16, 1999 under the Business Corporations Act of the Yukon as "African Venture Corporation" and changed its name to "Astron Resources Corporation" on July 26, 1999, and subsequently to Nevada Copper Corp. on November 16, 2006. The Corporation's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "NCU".

The principal asset of the Corporation is the Pumpkin Hollow property located in north-western Nevada, approximately ninety road miles southeast of Reno. The property consists of a contiguous 26 square mile land package comprising both patented and unpatented claims.

Highlights

Land Bill and Open Pit Permitting

On December 19, 2014, President Obama signed into law a bill that contained provisions directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey 10,400 acres of Federal lands surrounding the Pumpkin Hollow project to the City of Yerington by June 17, 2015 (180 days is specified in the legislation). Section 3009 of the National Defense Authorization Act ("NDAA"), the bill signed by President Obama, directs the sale of the 10,400 acres from the Federal government to the City of Yerington ("Yerington" or "City"). This section of the NDAA is entitled the "Land Conveyance to Yerington, Nevada". The Corporation will work with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"), the City of Yerington, key consultants and others to ensure the land conveyance is completed within the specified time period. With funding provided by the Corporation, the City will acquire the land and, pursuant to a binding agreement with the Corporation, immediately re-convey most of the land to Nevada Copper at no additional cost.

Since passage in December of Congressional legislation that authorizes the transfer of federal lands to City and private ownership, Nevada Copper has been fully engaged with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and the City of Yerington to complete the land conveyance. The necessary agreements between the BLM and the City of Yerington are now in place to allow for the many activities to proceed toward the purchase of approximately 10,400 acres of land under the legislation. These activities include surveying, land valuation, and including compliance of the acquisition with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Policy Act. Nevada Copper and its consultants are working closely with the BLM and supplying additional resources to them as necessary to expedite the sale process.

Upon closing of the land conveyance, the City will convey 6,430 acres of private land to Nevada Copper. Adding this acreage to the 1,560 acres of private land that Nevada Copper currently controls, means that the Company will have a total of 7,990 acres (12.5 square miles) available for the large scale integrated open pit and underground mine development.

Permitting of the large open pit and underground integrated project is continuing according to plan. This permitting involves modification of our existing State air pollution control and reclamation permits to allow for the larger open pit operation and a 70,000 tons/day concentrator. Permitting is scheduled to be completed by mid-2015 concurrently with closing of the land acquisition.

With regard to water rights, Nevada Copper has obtained 4,224 acre feet annually of rights covering 100% of its anticipated Pumpkin Hollow project water needs including the large Stage 2 open pit project. Notably, the entire project area is outside of irrigated lands in Mason Valley. Detailed studies have demonstrated that groundwater in the mine project area is not hydraulically connected to the alluvial aquifers in Mason Valley and project operations will not impact that important aquifer.

2015 Integrated Feasibility Study

Significant progress has been made on the Integrated Feasibility Study (“IFS”) with results targeted for release on or before May 28, 2015. The IFS envisages a single, large 70,000 tons/day concentrator with dual sources of mill feed comprising an average of 63,500 tons/day of open pit ore blended with 6,500 tons/day of high grade ore from the Eastern underground deposits. The IFS will incorporate all available current information, including approximately 32,500 feet (9,900 meters) of new drilling data from 2012 and 2013, mine plans, engineering work and updated capital and operating costs for both the open pit and underground operations associated with this development. With passage of the Land Bill and no Federal permit requirements, the Corporation expects receipt of all State permits for a large Stage 2 open pit project in Q2 2015.

The previous open pit mining plans for the Stage 2 open pit demonstrated a production profile with higher than average copper grades (0.5% to 0.6%) in the early years (see 2012 Stage 2 Feasibility Study filed on SEDAR). The addition of higher grade mill feed (plus 1.75% copper) from the Eastern underground deposits will further improve mill feed grades in the important early production years. The enhanced mill copper feed grades, coupled with elimination of the capital required for the smaller 6,500 tons/day mill proposed for the standalone Stage 1 underground project, are anticipated to provide better capital efficiency and overall better project economics.

After the stand alone Stage 2 Open Pit Feasibility Study was completed in 2013, results from 32,414 feet (9,880 meters) of additional drilling on the North Deposit were received. In Q2-2014, the Corporation decided to incorporate these drill results to ascertain if the data would improve the present mine design. In particular, drill hole NC12-34 as previously disclosed in a news release dated September 13, 2012, on the southwestern edge of the North Deposit ultimate pit intersected 690 feet (210.3 meters), 625.3 feet (190.6 meters) true thickness, grading 1.17% copper, including 150 feet grading 3.8%. Another drill hole, NC13-05, disclosed in a news release dated June 17, 2013, along the western edge of the North deposit and not included in the 2013 Feasibility Study, intersected several zones including 125 feet (38.1 meters), true thickness, grading 1.45% copper. The new information resulted in an opportunity to significantly improve the grade profile and reduce mine waste rock quantities by re-evaluating the pit shell in the North Deposit. Preliminary work to date on the mineral resource calculations and production schedule has demonstrated positive results with respect to the copper grades and copper production in the early years, as well as overall life-of-mine copper grades.

Readers are cautioned that until the results of the Integrated Feasibility Study are available, the implications of the copper grade, production increases, addition of high grade underground ore feed, cost updates on the Project, and the impact on Project economics, cannot be fully determined.

Open Pit Drilling

Targeted drilling continues with the goals of testing the ultimate extent of the open pit deposits, and identifying areas that may have economic copper mineralization but are currently categorized as waste due to lack of drill data.

The drill program which started in late February currently has three drill rigs on site. The current drill program will consist up to 74,000 feet (22,600 meters) of drilling. The first drill holes were drilled in the North Deposit to follow

up open prospective areas identified in early 2013 drilling. Drill hole NC15-02 was drilled along the edge of the South deposit where mineralization was open. Assays for the remaining drill holes will be posted as results are received.

Eastern Underground Deposits and Underground Drilling

The Corporation achieved a major milestone on February 26, 2015 at its Pumpkin Hollow project by way of reaching the 1,900 foot main haulage level at its 24-foot diameter concrete-lined production sized shaft. A concrete-lined production shaft to the level of the main workings further de-risks the Pumpkin Hollow project and was defined as a project milestone in early 2011.

Underground drilling of the East deposit is expected to commence in May 2015 from drill stations on the 1,900 foot level. The underground drilling program will consist of up to 26,000 feet (7,900 meters) of delineation and development drilling which will focus on further enhancing the high grade zones within the current mineral reserve, especially in areas planned for mining in the early years. This drilling program will also provide additional data for mine development designs while expanding the open mineralized areas.

During 2012, after the official ground breaking in February, shaft related construction activities included: shaft foundation ("sub-collar"); "pre-sink" to 99 feet; installation of a production-sized hoist and control room; erection of a permanent head-frame; plus related surface facilities. Early in 2012, management made a decision to forego a temporary sinking hoist arrangement and take the additional time to purchase and construct a production-sized hoist, hoist control room and erect a permanent head-frame. This decision is expected to accelerate future project construction activities. While the 1,900 foot level milestone was delayed from the initial estimate, it was delivered within an acceptable timeframe considering the Corporation's decision to purchase a production-sized hoist and erect a permanent head frame.

The shaft is currently within the host skarn related rocks where little or no water is reporting to the bench. Good ground conditions are expected for most of the lateral development work. As lateral development and drilling continues on the 1,900 level, the shaft will be deepened first to 2,050 and then to its final depth of 2,150 feet. At the 2,050 level, lateral development around the shaft will provide for a station and development to the west and north in Q3-2015. In addition, a temporary sump will be cut out at that level (which will be used for temporary storage, equipment safety bay, and will eventually become the bottom of a waste pass). The lateral development work is the minimum necessary in order to continue sinking the remainder of the shaft, while still allowing for equipment delivery to the 2,050 level for future mine development.

Iron Concentrate Study

The Company recently executed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with a large multi-national steel producer to assess opportunities to exploit the large Pumpkin Hollow iron resource. Measured and indicated iron mineral resources total 395 million tons grading 32.1% iron using a 20% cutoff, as disclosed in a 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR in 2013. Note that mineral resources that are not categorized as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The assessments would include drill sampling, mine planning, engineering studies and metallurgical work. These studies will determine if a byproduct magnetite (iron oxide) stream from the copper tailings at a future Pumpkin Hollow concentrator would be suitable as feed for downstream iron ore processing for use in steelmaking. Other work would focus how mining plans could be modified to deliver additional magnetite in the copper concentrator feed while minimizing loss of copper. Magnetite recovery circuits are not uncommon at copper operations which contain magnetite in their mill feed.

Financing Update

On December 30, 2014, the Corporation closed a US\$200 million senior secured loan facility (the "Loan Facility") and copper concentrate off-take (the "Concentrate Off-Take") agreement with RK Mine Finance ("Red Kite").

This Loan Facility replaces the Corporation's previous loan facility entered into on March 28, 2013 (the "Previous Facility"). Net proceeds from the initial US\$90 million drawdown on closing was used for purposes of repaying the Previous Facility and advancing the underground mine (the "Underground Mine") on Nevada Copper's 100% wholly owned Pumpkin Hollow copper project located near Yerington, Nevada.

A summary of the Loan Facility and Concentrate Off-Take terms are as follows:

- US\$90 million has been paid to Nevada Copper of which US\$57.1 million was used to repay the Previous Facility. The net proceeds of approximately US\$26 million, net of arrangement fee and closing costs, combined with the Corporation's current treasury, provides approximately US\$33 million to complete the current production sized shaft which is nearing completion; commence underground lateral development and start targeted drilling on both the underground and open pit deposits;
- The initial funding will also allow for completion of permitting of the Stage 2 Open Pit resulting from the recent successful passage of the land transfer bill as more fully described in the Corporation's press release dated December 22, 2014 and completion of an optimised and updated feasibility study as more fully described in the Corporation's press release dated November 4, 2014;
- A further US\$110 million will be advanced on the completion of certain project and financing milestones;
- The Loan Facility matures on December 31, 2020, with interest payable at an annual rate of the greater of LIBOR or 1% plus 10% during pre-completion and the greater of LIBOR or 1% plus 7.5% post completion;
- Interest on the initial amount drawn, and subsequent draws, will be paid quarterly with a principal repayment holiday until September 30, 2017, following which US\$82.5 million of outstanding principal will be repaid in 13 quarterly sculpted payments and the remaining outstanding principal will be repaid in one final balloon payment on the maturity date;
- The Corporation may repay the loan in full without penalty prior to maturity. The loan is secured against all current and future assets of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. As part of the loan agreement, the Corporation has paid an arrangement fee of 3.5% of the principal amount of the loan facility;
- Under the terms of the Concentrate Off-Take agreement, the Corporation will sell to Red Kite, for the life of the mine on the Underground Mine, up to 74.5% of copper concentrates produced from the Underground Mine. The percentage of offtake allocated is equal to the amount advanced by Red Kite to the Corporation under the loan agreement as a percentage of the US\$200 million principal amount of the Loan Facility times 74.5%.

The Concentrate Off-Take agreement does not include any rights to future copper concentrate production from the open pit deposits and provides for benchmark-referenced treatment and refining charges, with standard payment factors for contained copper, gold and silver.

In connection with the Previous Facility and the initial drawdown of the Loan Facility, a total of 59% of the Concentrate Off-Take from the Underground Mine is currently allocated. This represents approximately 12% of the total project copper reserves.

On August 26, 2014, the Corporation closed a \$20 million bridge loan facility ("Pala Facility") with Pala Investments Limited ("Pala"). The Pala Facility can be drawn in \$5 million tranches. Through April 29, 2015 \$15 million (three tranches) has been drawn from the Pala Facility. The loan term was extended to July 31, 2015 and the total amount available under the Pala Facility was reduced to \$15 million. The annual interest rate is 10% and a 4% arrangement fee is due upon each tranche drawn. The Pala Facility is secured against the Corporation's assets, but is subordinate to the security granted in connection with the \$200 million senior credit facility announced by the Corporation on December 30, 2014.

Development Schedule

The Corporation is completing an updated Integrated Feasibility Study targeted for release in May 2015. After the results of this feasibility study are in hand, the Corporation will be in a position to reassess the development options available for Pumpkin Hollow, and the available sources of financing, in the context of the market at that time. The options include a staged development (Stage 1 underground and Stage 2 open pit), and the "integrated" development option with a single large process facility and dual sources of mill feed from the open pit deposit and underground deposit. Under either scenario production could commence as early as 2018 subject to receipt of funding.

2015 Project Construction

During 2015, shaft sinking and underground development work at the project site is under Cementation's management. Sinking has advanced to the 1,900 foot depth, the main level from which lateral development has now begun to allow for establishment of drill stations and for future access to the East ore zone. Development drilling from this level will focus on obtaining mineral and geotechnical data for mine planning. Management believes the drilling will not only improve the grade profile in the early years of mine production, but also expand the mineral

resource. After completion of initial development work at the 1,900 level, including drilling, the shaft will be completed to the final 2,150 foot depth.

The pace of development will be controlled by the availability of funds from:

- \$22 million cash balance at March 31, 2015;
- \$110 million undrawn portion of the Red Kite loan facility (See December 30, 2014 News Release) the final draw of the loan facility will be advanced on the completion of certain project and financing milestones.
- \$24 million Caterpillar Financial equipment lease finance facility (see October 1, 2013 News Release) which is to be used for the purchase of mobile equipment and a portion of which is subject to certain conditions; and,

Further project work in 2015 will be dependent on which project development option is advanced and the availability and timing of financing, including consideration of a partner for the large open pit development.

Other Matters

The Corporation announced the return of Mr. Michael Barton to its Board of Directors as a representative of Pala, replacing Mr. Jan Castro who resigned on June 29, 2014. Mr. Barton serves as the Chief Executive Officer of Pala Investments and has been with Pala since 2007. Prior to joining Pala, Mr. Barton served as Vice President of Hatch Corporate Finance. At Hatch Corporate Finance, he worked on a broad range of transactions, advising a full spectrum of clients, from the mining majors to emerging-market steel producers to junior mining ventures. Prior to Hatch, Mr. Barton was with Deloitte & Touche in London, England. Mr. Barton is a Chartered Accountant.

Pumpkin Hollow Mineral Resources

The project mineral resource estimate for the Western deposits is an update of a previous mineral resource estimate disclosed on September 7, 2012 and filed on SEDAR. The current estimate was disclosed October 3, 2013 and the related NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on November 14, 2013. The Eastern underground deposit resources had a non-material amount of drilling and were left unchanged. The associated NI 43-101 technical report was filed on SEDAR on October 19, 2012 and is available on the Corporation's website. The estimates were prepared by the mineral resource and mining division of Tetra Tech by, or under the direction of, Dr. Rex Bryan, SME Registered Member, an independent Qualified Person as set forth by NI 43-101.

The expansion of the North deposit and the South deposit has merged the two open pits together with benefits in terms of a greater mineable reserves and operational synergies.

WESTERN DEPOSITS – MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES - AS AT OCTOBER 2013

Category	Cutoff Grade (%Cu)	Tons (000)	Grade (%Cu)	Contained Copper (000 lbs)	Gold Grade opt	Gold (000 ozs)	Silver Grade opt	Silver (000 ozs)	Copper Equiv. %
Measured	0.20	186,037	0.48	1,793,250	0.002	331	0.056	10,465	0.53
Measured	0.15	237,915	0.41	1,954,874	0.002	369	0.051	12,015	0.46
Indicated	0.20	348,389	0.43	3,023,109	0.001	467	0.052	18,200	0.46
Indicated	0.15	494,141	0.35	3,493,351	0.001	568	0.046	22,651	0.38
M&I Total	0.20	534,426	0.45	4,816,359	0.001	798	0.054	28,665	0.48
M&I Total	0.15	732,056	0.37	5,448,225	0.001	937	0.047	34,666	0.40

Mineral resources that are not categorised as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

WESTERN DEPOSITS - INFERRED RESOURCES - AS AT OCTOBER 2013

Category	Cutoff Grade (%Cu)	Tons (000)	Grade (%Cu)	Contained Copper (000 lbs)	Gold Grade opt	Gold (000 ozs)	Silver Grade opt	Silver (000 ozs)	Copper Equiv. %
Inferred	0.20	138,149	0.40	1,103,536	0.001	134	0.044	6,134	0.43
Inferred	0.15	225,073	0.31	1,392,266	0.001	198	0.039	8,755	0.42

Copper equivalency is based on \$3.00 per pound for copper, \$1400 per ounce gold and \$20 per ounce silver and metallurgical recoveries of 92%, 78% and 57.5% for copper, gold and silver respectively.

Mineral resources that are not categorised as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

EASTERN DEPOSITS - MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES - AS AT MARCH 2011

Category	Cutoff Grade (%Cu)	Tons (000)	Grade (%Cu)	Contained Copper (000 lbs)	Gold Grade opt	Gold (000 ozs)	Silver Grade opt	Silver (000 ozs)	Copper Equiv. %
Measured	1.00	9,206	1.81	333,324	0.011	104	0.24	2,205	2.08
Measured	0.75	12,497	1.56	390,372	0.01	128	0.216	2,699	1.81
Indicated	1.00	24,338	1.72	835,589	0.01	247	0.245	5,971	1.97
Indicated	0.75	38,092	1.40	1,069,452	0.008	321	0.213	8,118	1.61
M&I Total	1.00	33,544	1.74	1,168,913	0.01	351	0.244	8,176	1.99
M&I Total	0.75	50,589	1.45	1,459,824	0.009	449	0.213	10,817	1.68

Mineral resources that are not categorised as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

EASTERN DEPOSITS - INFERRED RESOURCES - AS AT MARCH 2011

Category	Cutoff Grade (%Cu)	Tons (000)	Grade (%Cu)	Contained Copper (000 lbs)	Gold Grade opt	Gold (000 ozs)	Silver Grade opt	Silver (000 ozs)	Copper Equiv. %
Inferred	1.00	4,926	1.45	143,313	0.002	10	0.101	498	1.511
Inferred	0.75	12,098	1.11	267,533	0.002	24	0.065	792	1.164

Copper equivalency is based on \$3.00 per pound for copper, \$1400 per ounce gold and \$20 per ounce silver and metallurgical recoveries of 92%, 78% and 57.5% for copper, gold and silver respectively.

Mineral resources that are not categorised as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

Pumpkin Hollow Mineral Reserves

Proven and Probable mineral reserves are the economically-mineable portions of the Measured and Indicated mineral resources above.

East Underground Deposit

The mineral reserves for the East and E2 underground deposits are supported by a Technical Report made public in January 2012 and filed on SEDAR. The mineral reserves stated below for the underground deposits are based on the measured and indicated mineral resources disclosed in the January 2011 news release, and do not yet reflect the increased mineral resources for the Western Deposits as disclosed on September 7, 2012.

Mineral Reserves East Underground Deposit January 2012								
Classification	Ore	Copper	Gold	Silver	Contained Copper	Contained Gold	Contained Silver	Copper Equiv.
	000's tons	%	Oz./ton	Oz./ton	Billion lbs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	%
Proven	10,979	1.55	0.011	0.215	0.34	120,769	2,360,485	1.81
Probable	16,666	1.45	0.006	0.141	0.48	99,996	2,349,906	1.60
Proven & Probable	27,645	1.49	0.008	0.170	0.82	220,765	4,710,391	1.68

The mineral reserves and mine plans for the underground East and E2 deposits were determined using cutoff grades developed by Tetra Tech as appropriate for the mining method and costs associated with the deposits. For the underground deposits the cutoff grade used was 0.8% copper. A copper price of \$3.00 per pound was assumed. Tetra Tech is the independent Qualified Person who is responsible for the mineral reserve estimate. The copper equivalency was determined using Base Case metals prices and metallurgical recoveries of 89.3%, 67.3% and 56.3% for copper, gold and silver respectively.

E2 Underground Deposit

The E2 underground deposit contains a mineral reserve that was originally disclosed in a NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on February 7, 2012. The E2 deposit was included in the mine production plan in the aforementioned feasibility study along with mine production from the East deposit and the Western Open Pit deposits. These ore streams were assumed to feed a single large 70,000 tons/day concentrator.

Mineral Reserves E2 Underground Deposit January 2012								
Classification	Ore	Copper	Gold	Silver	Contained Copper	Contained Gold	Contained Silver	Copper Equiv.
	000's tons	%	Oz./ton	Oz./ton	Billion lbs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	%
Proven	1,387	1.83	0.009	0.236	0.05	12,236	327,404	2.06
Probable	6,745	1.62	0.006	0.176	0.218	38,685	1,185,457	1.77
Proven & Probable	8,132	1.65	0.006	0.186	0.269	50,920	1,512,862	1.82

The mineral reserves and mine plans for the underground East and E2 deposits were determined using cutoff grades developed by Tetra Tech as appropriate for the mining method and costs associated with the deposits. For the underground deposits the cutoff grade used was 0.8% copper. A copper price of \$3.00 per pound was assumed. Tetra Tech is the independent Qualified Person who is responsible for the mineral reserve estimate. The copper equivalency was determined using Base Case metals prices and metallurgical recoveries of 89.3%, 67.3% and 56.3% for copper, gold and silver respectively.

The E2 reserve was not included in the mine production plan disclosed in a more recent Feasibility Study that was disclosed in a NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on December 12, 2012. This study focused only on ore production from the East deposit and deferred development of the E2 deposit; however it is management's intention to incorporate E2 ore production into future mine plans.

Western Open Pittable Deposits

The mineral reserves stated below for the Western open pit deposits is an update of the previously published measured and indicated mineral resources as of September 2012. The Feasibility Study results as disclosed in the October 3, 2013 news release. The related NI 43-101 Technical Report was filed on November 14, 2013 on SEDAR.

Mineral Reserves Western - Open Pit Deposits October 2013								
Classification	Ore	Copper	Gold	Silver	Contained Copper	Contained Gold	Contained Silver	Copper Equiv.
	000's tons	%	Oz./ton	Oz./ton	Billion lbs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	%
Proven	204,182	0.409	0.0015	0.052	1.67	306,610	10,685	0.44
Probable	344,004	0.358	0.0012	0.047	2.46	410,920	16,009	0.39
Proven & Probable	548,186	0.377	0.0013	0.048	4.13	717,530	26,694	0.40

The mineral reserves and mine plans for each of the open pit deposits was determined using cutoff grades developed by Tetra Tech as appropriate for the mining method and costs associated with the deposits. For the open pit Western deposits the cutoff grade used was 0.175% and 0.179% copper respectively. The breakeven cutoff was calculated using \$2.80 mining cost while the internal cutoff was calculated using \$3.00 copper. Ed Lips, Principal Mining Engineer for Tetra Tech is the independent Qualified Person who is responsible for the mineral reserve estimate. The copper equivalency was determined using Base Case metals prices and metallurgical recoveries of 89.3%, 67.3% and 56.3% for copper, gold and silver respectively.

Iron Mineral Resource

The Pumpkin Hollow project has considerable resources of iron in the form of magnetite. The following tables include only those iron resources amenable to open-pit mining methods in the Western deposits. Possible mining, recovery and sale of a magnetite concentrate may be considered in a future study.

Categorised Iron Resources – Western Open Pittable Deposit September 2012				
Category	Iron Cut-off	Tons	Iron Grade	Tons Iron
	%	(000's)	%	(000's)
Measured	20	242,957	32.8	79,738
Measured	30	133,890	39.4	52,737
Indicated	20	152,265	31.0	47,216
Measured	30	98,065	39.0	26,566
M&I Total	20	395,222	32.1	126,954
M&I Total	30	231,955	39.1	79,303
Inferred	20	118,334	29.0	34,270
Inferred	30	39,392	39.5	15,556

* Tonnage, grades and totals may not total due to rounding

Mineral resources that are not categorised as mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.

The iron mineral resource estimate was disclosed in Nevada Copper's October 3, 2013 News Release. The associated NI 43-101 technical report was filed on SEDAR on November 14, 2013.

If an updated feasibility study demonstrates the iron resource to be economically viable, inclusion of iron in the open pit block model values is expected to significantly expand the size and tonnage of the Western open pits, and lower waste tonnages and strip ratio.

Tailings Storage

To minimise water usage, tailings will be de-watered, filtered and conveyed to a "dry-stack" on-site storage facility. This water is then recycled to the process plant. This method is considered "best practice" for long term tailings storage in dry environments with limited water resources. It also lowers long-term environmental monitoring costs associated with tailings dams.

Infrastructure

The project area is well supplied with nearby local infrastructure. Project-related infrastructure expenditures will include a new 120kV power line and related substation. An energy cost of \$0.055/kwh was used for FS purposes, based on NV Energy expected rates. For the larger Stage 2 project, a new 5-mile (8 km) mine access road will connect the site to state Highway 95 to the North, and a rail load-out facility located on Union Pacific tracks. The rail tracks run approximately 13 miles (21 km) north of the project and connect with Union Pacific mainline tracks for connection to west coast ports. Process make-up water will be piped 6 miles (10 km) from the City of Yerington, county seat for Lyon County, where housing and regional services are available and most employees are expected to reside. The communities of Silver Springs, Smith Valley, Fernley, Dayton, Fallon, Carson City and Hawthorne are also all within commuting distance, and have a labour pool and existing housing, particularly for a construction workforce.

Project Opportunities

Resource expansion

Whittle pit analysis utilising the updated mineral resource is expected to produce a mine design where the Western pits will intersect based on copper values alone. A merged pit configuration is expected to have a positive effect on the strip ratio, as well as improvements in pit scheduling and equipment utilisation. Results from the additional drilling in 2013 have provided good indications of further resource expansion in the south and western portion of the North deposit. The East deposit is also open laterally and prospective reserve expansion areas will be drilled from underground drill stations once development of the underground has progressed sufficiently.

Iron

Work by specialist consultants has been initiated to further assess the metallurgy and marketability of the Pumpkin Hollow iron magnetite resources, to incorporate the iron values into the project block models, to revise the current

mining plans to generate an iron production schedule and to include the additional revenues from this source in the revised project cash flows. The inclusion of iron values in the block model is expected to greatly improve strip ratios since much of what is now considered open pit waste material would have sufficient value to be processed through the mill facility.

Feasibility Study Qualified Persons

In November 2010 Nevada Copper commissioned Tetra Tech to complete the Pumpkin Hollow Project Feasibility Study in accordance with NI 43-101. The initial capital costs estimates for the Pumpkin Hollow Project in the FS were compiled and reviewed by Merit under the direction of Jay Collins, P. Eng. The scientific and technical information in this release has been reviewed and approved by Erik Spiller, Q.P., Vice President, of Tetra Tech, and overall manager for the FS, and by Mr. Collins both of whom were Independent Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101, at the time of this study.

The results of a Feasibility Study evaluating a Stage 1 underground operation were announced on November 12, 2012. The related NI 43-101 Technical Report was SEDAR-filed on December 13, 2012. The Technical Report was developed under the guidance Mr. Ed Lips, P.E., Project Manager with Tetra Tech, and overall manager for the Feasibility Study. Mr. Lips is an Independent Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

The results of a Feasibility Study evaluating a Stage 2 open pit operation focused on the Western Deposits were announced on October 3, 2013. The related NI 43-101 Technical Report was filed on SEDAR. The results of the Stage 2 Feasibility Study were reviewed by Mr. Ed Lips, P.E., Project Manager with Tetra Tech, and overall manager for the Feasibility Study. Mr. Lips is an Independent Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

Alternative Performance Measures

"Copper Production Costs", "Life of Mine Operating Costs", "Life of Mine site unit operating costs" and similar terms are alternative performance measures. These performance measures are included because these statistics are key performance measures that management may use to monitor performance. Management may use these statistics in future to assess how the Corporation is performing to plan and to assess the overall effectiveness and efficiency of mining operations. These performance measures do not have a meaning within International Financial Reporting Standards and, therefore, amounts presented may not be comparable to similar data presented by other mining companies. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS.

STAGE 1 UNDERGROUND MINE FEASIBILITY STUDY

Highlights

(All amounts are stated in United States dollars):

The following sections are summarised extracts from a feasibility study contained in a NI 43-101 Technical Report relating to a standalone underground mine. A press release dated November 19, 2012 initially reported the results of the feasibility study. The Technical Report was filed on SEDAR on December 12, 2012.

- The project development consists of a 6,500 ton-per-day underground operation at the East deposit, feeding a single 6,500 ton-per-day concentrator located near the East shaft;
- An initial mine life of 12 years;
- Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves (East deposit only):
 - 823 million pounds of copper
 - 220,765 ounces of gold and 4.7 million ounces of silver;
- Life of Mine metal production contained in concentrates totals
 - 759 million pounds of copper
 - 167,439 ounces of gold and 2.7 million ounces of silver;
- Average annual copper production in concentrates:
 - Years 1 to 5: 74.6 million pounds per year
 - Years 1 to 10: 66.9 million pounds per year
- Average annual gold and silver production in concentrates.
 - Years 1 to 5: 23,700 ozs gold per year
 - Years 1 to 10: 15,900 ozs gold per year
 - Years 1 to 5: 340,100 ozs silver per year
 - Years 1 to 10: 248,600 ozs silver per year
- Initial capital costs are estimated to be \$329 million including contingency, excluding working capital of \$15.4 million and excluding approximately \$17 million already expended for shaft related activities.
- Life of Mine site operating costs are \$41.46 per ton of ore-milled. Copper production costs, net of gold and silver revenue credits are:
 - Year 1 to 5: \$1.21 per pound of payable copper
 - Years 1 to 10: \$1.51 per pound of payable copper

- Summary of Economic Results:

1. Base Case: Three year trailing average price of \$3.59/lb. copper, \$1,419/oz. gold and \$27.14/oz. silver:
NPV at 5% is \$419 million, pre-tax.
NPV at 8% is \$309 million, pre-tax.
Internal Rate of Return is 28.6% and payback is 2.5 years.

2. Alternate Case: Quoted copper forward prices to 2022 then long term price of \$2.75/lb. copper; gold and silver same as Base Case:

NPV at 5% is \$276 million, pre-tax.
NPV at 8% is \$201 million, pre-tax.
Internal Rate of Return is 24.3% and payback is 2.7 years.

3. Average annual operating cash-flow (Years 1 to 5):

Base Case:	\$149 million.
Alternate Case:	\$139 million.

Underground Mine Development Schedule

The shaft production-sized headframe and hoist became operational in May 2013. Production of first ore from underground is targeted for late 2016, subject to the Corporation obtaining the balance of financing for construction.

Underground Mining

The Stage 1 feasibility study assumes that all underground production (6,500 tons per day) will come from the East deposit only. The E2 deposit would remain for future development. Longhole stoping with paste backfill was chosen to be the mining method. The tonnage requirement of 6,500 tons per day called for a bulk mining method. Rock quality was high enough to support large open stopes which will require structural backfill. The rock quality was too high for a “block caving” method to be considered. Once mined, ore will be hauled from the stope and delivered to a run-of-mine surge bin which feeds into an underground jaw crusher. One surge bin and jaw crusher is planned. Development waste will be stored in a drift adjacent to the surge bin and fed into the crusher at pre-determined intervals. Once crushed, the material will be transferred by conveyor to the shaft loading pocket where it will be measured, loaded into skips and hoisted to the surface.

Underground mining methods and the mining sequence were developed to maximise grades in the early production years to the extent possible. Underground development will be way of a 24 foot diameter production-sized shaft. Vent and secondary egress shafts will be constructed as required.

Underground Mine Process Plant

Ore will be crushed underground, hoisted to surface and transported to a nominal 6,500 tons per day concentrator located, for feasibility study purposes, approximately 1,500 feet northwest of the shaft. Subsequent optimisation work has relocated the mill adjacent to, and south of, the mine shaft to reduce ore transport costs. The concentration circuit is conventional with a single, semi-autogenous grinding mill, secondary ball mill grinding and flotation, followed by thickening and pressure filtration to produce a final concentrate grading 24% copper and containing payable gold and silver. Primary grind size is 100 microns with projected metallurgical recoveries of 92.1%, 78% and 57.5%, for copper, gold and silver respectively.

Underground Mine Metals Production

Projected recovered metals production to the copper concentrate is summarised below. Life of Mine copper recovered to concentrates is estimated to be 759 million pounds.

	Units	Yrs 1-5 Average	Yrs 1-10 Average	LOM Total
Mill Feed	000s tons/yr; 000s tons	2,290	2,302	27,645
Copper Grade	%	1.77%	1.58%	1.49%
Copper Production in Concentrates	Million lbs./year	74.6	66.9	759,082
Copper Concentrates Production	tonnes/yr; tonnes	140,900	126,391	1,434,656
Gold in Concentrates	Ozs./year; ozs.	23,744	15,942	167,439
Silver in Concentrates	Ozs./year; ozs.	340,090	248,597	2,709,187

Annual operating cashflow averages \$149 million in the first five years of production assuming the base metal price scenario.

Underground Mine Capital Costs

Underground mine project initial capital costs were estimated at \$329 million at the time of the feasibility study, with an accuracy of plus/minus 15% as of November 2012, including a contingency of \$25.5 million. The contingency allowance is calculated based on assessed factors for each of the major Direct and Indirect cost categories.

The major direct cost items include: underground mine development on the East deposit, process plant, tailing storage facility, and site infrastructure. Indirect costs include such major areas as engineering and procurement, construction management, freight and commissioning, spares inventory, first fills, and Owners Costs.

Since the 2012 feasibility study, the main shaft has been sunk to the 1,900 foot level and significant engineering work has been completed. These post 2012 expenditures will reduce the remaining capital cost to fully construct the mine.

Underground Mine Sustaining Capital

Sustaining capital totals \$221.6 million, and includes ongoing underground mine development & equipment replacement, and expenditures for expansion of the tailings storage facility.

STAGE 2 OPEN PIT FEASIBILITY STUDY

This study was filed on SEDAR on November 14, 2013 and relates to a standalone 70,000 tons/day open pit mine development with a concentrator fed by ore mined from the North and South open pit deposits.

Highlights (all amounts are stated in United States dollars):

- The project development consists of a nominal 70,000 ton-per-day open pit mining and milling operation;
- The open pit proven and probable mineral reserves increased from 3.2 to 4.1 billion pounds of copper reflecting a 29% increase. The current mineral reserves for the precious metals are 717,530 ounces of gold and 26.7 million ounces of silver. Mineral reserves are based on drill data up to July 2012;
- The expected mine life is 22 years. The current open pit mine life is based on daily throughput of 70,000 tons-per day;
- The 29% increase in mineral reserves reflects a lower copper price of \$2.80 per pound copper used for the current pit design limit, versus \$3.00 per pound used in the 2012 mineral reserve. The expansion of the mineral reserves has resulted in a merged Western open pit. This has had a positive impact on sustaining capital; moving South pit pre-stripping out 4 years and reducing equipment needs;
- Life of Mine metal production contained in concentrates totals 3.7 billion pounds of copper - an increase of 29%, 483,476 ounces of gold and 15.0 million ounces of silver;

- Average annual copper production in concentrates (amounts reflect periods of full production):

Years 1 to 5:	221 million pounds per year
Years 1 to 10:	197 million pounds per year
- Average annual gold and silver production in concentrates (amounts reflect periods of full production):

Years 1 to 5:	24,089 ozs of gold and 849,300 ozs of silver per year
Years 1 to 10:	23,320 ozs of gold and 808,870 ozs of silver per year
- Initial capital costs are estimated to be \$926 million including contingencies, excluding working capital of \$23 million;
- Life of Mine site operating costs are \$9.94 per ton of ore-milled; copper production costs net of gold and silver credits are:

Years 1 to 5:	\$1.58 per pound of copper
Years 1 to 10:	\$1.69 per pound of copper

- Summary of Stage 2 Economic Results:

The base case used the following prices: \$3.33/lb. copper, \$1,376/oz. gold and \$23.07/oz. silver;

Alternate Case (1): Quoted forward prices to 2023 declining to long term of \$2.75/lb. copper; gold declining to long term \$1,100/oz. and silver declining to long term \$20.00/oz;

Alternate Case (2): Three year trailing average price of \$3.71/lb. copper, \$1,550/oz. gold and \$30.50/oz. silver.

	Base Case	Alternate Case (1)	Alternate Case (2)
	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions
Cumulative pre-tax cash-flow	\$3,233	\$2,243	\$4,594
NPV@ 5%, pre-tax	\$1,524	\$1,124	\$2,314
NPV@ 8%, pre-tax	\$961	\$733	\$1,557
Cumulative after-tax cash-flow	\$2,606	\$1,851	\$3,612
NPV@ 5%, after-tax	\$1,196	\$888	\$1,784
NPV@ 8%, after-tax	\$726	\$550	\$1,172
Average annual operating cash-flow (Years 1 to 5)	\$346	\$368	\$426
Internal rate of return, pre-tax	20.2%	20.0%	26.4%
Internal rate of return, after-tax	17.9%	17.4%	22.9%
Payback pre-tax (years from first production)	4.0	3.7	3.0
Payback after-tax (years from first production)	4.3	4.1	3.5

Open Pit Metals Production

Projected metals production to the copper concentrate is summarised below.

Description	Units	Years 1-5 Annual Average	Years 1-10 Annual Average	Life of Mine Annual Average	Life of Mine Total
Copper Concentrate	000's Tons/year	434	385	337	7,239
Copper in Concentrate	Million lbs./year	221	197	172	3,692
Copper in Concentrate	000s Tons/year	110.6	98.3	85.9	1,846
Gold in Cu Concentrate	Oz/year	24,089	23,322	22,487	483,476
Silver in Cu Concentrate	Oz/year	849,300	808,870	699,000	15,026,000

Stage 2 Open Pit Initial Capital Costs

The project initial capital costs are estimated at \$926 million with an accuracy of plus/minus 15% as of September 2013, including a contingency of \$46 million. The contingency allowance is calculated based on assessed factors for each of the major Direct and Indirect cost categories. The major direct cost items include North deposit pre-stripping, process plant, tailing storage facility, site infrastructure and offsite rail load-out facility. Indirect costs include such major areas as engineering and procurement, construction management, freight and commissioning, spares inventory, first fills, and owner's costs.

Open Pit Sustaining Capital

The merging of the Western pits, along with an expanded North deposit reserve, has produced positive results in mine scheduling. The South deposit pre-stripping has been pushed from year 6 to year 10 and a second in-pit crusher has been eliminated. In addition, additional sustaining capital costs will be deferred into later years. Life of Mine sustaining capital totals \$758 million, of which \$425 million is incurred beyond Year 5. Sustaining capital amounts are included in development costs for the South open pit deposit, replacement of, and additions to, surface mobile equipment, lease costs for the initial mining fleet, reclamation costs, and expenditures on the tailings storage facility.

2015 Integrated Feasibility Study

The Corporation's consultants are working towards completing the 2015 Integrated Feasibility Study targeted for release in May 2015. A similar "integrated" operational feasibility study was released in 2012. As in the previous 2012 study, the new study would incorporate both open pit (63,500 tons/day) and underground (6,500 tons/day) ore feeds into a single 70,000 tons/day concentrator.

The 2015 Integrated Feasibility Study will include additional drillhole assay information based on the results from 9,880 meters (32,414 feet) of additional drilling on the North Deposit. The updated study will review and optimise the mineral resource and open pit and underground production schedules, and review and update all capital and operating costs.

Pumpkin Hollow Project Expenditures

Project costs capitalised as for the three months ended March 31, 2015 on the Pumpkin Hollow Copper Development Property consists of the following:

Development Costs (expressed in thousands of United States dollars)			
	Mar. 31, 2015	2015 Expenditures	Dec. 31, 2014
Property payments	\$1,961	\$-	\$1,961
Advance royalty payments	1,800	150	1,650
Water rights	1,454	47	1,407
Drilling	37,739	1,125	36,614
Geological consulting, exploration & related	7,690	63	7,627
Feasibility, engineering & related studies	18,368	797	17,571
Permits/ environmental	9,054	776	8,278
East deposit underground project			
Underground access, hoist, head frame, power, & related	69,031	5,656	63,375
Engineering procurement	10,463	32	10,431
Surface infrastructure	3,532	161	3,371
Site costs	10,064	757	9,307
	171,156	9,564	161,592
Amortisation	482	27	455
Capitalised interest	9,034	2,440	6,594
Stock-based compensation	3,602	10	3,592
Total	\$184,274	\$12,041	\$172,233

Three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation has incurred \$12,041 of project expenditures compared to \$14,193 for the comparable period in 2014. The focus during the period ended March 31, 2014 was to complete the change over in the shaft construction contractors and shaft sinking to the 1,900 foot level. In the current period the 1,900 foot level was reached; thus, lateral development commenced. In addition, with the passage of the land bill into law it was decided to commence an updated feasibility study and a new drill program.

Drilling costs incurred for the three months through March 31, 2015 were \$1,125; whereas, in the three months ending March 31, 2014 the drilling costs were nil. The increase is due to the fact that the drilling program commenced in the present quarter and no drill program was underway in Q1 2014.

An updated feasibility commenced in Q1 2015. The spending in Q1 2015 was \$797 in relation to feasibility study work and nil in Q1 2014 as there were no feasibility studies being worked on in Q1 2014.

The underground access costs decreased from \$8,348 in Q1 2014 to \$5,656 as the 1,900 foot level was reached and focus shifted towards lateral development in Q1 2015.

Capitalized interest for the three months ending March 31, 2015 was \$2,440 compared to \$1,095 incurred in the three months ending March 31, 2014 because there a new Red Kite facility was entered into on December 30, 2014.

Selected information

<u>(Thousands, except per share amounts)</u>	Three months ended March 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014	Six months ended December 31, 2013
Net loss	(1,992)	(17,063)	(6,124)
Net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.08)
Total cash and cash equivalents	21,935	33,246	46,070
Working capital	(37)	13,165	42,616
Total liabilities	110,227	107,995	60,300
Total assets	214,135	213,874	182,543
Shareholders' equity	103,908	105,879	122,243

Summary of Quarterly Results

Selected consolidated financial information for the most recent eight financial quarters is as follows:

(In thousands of dollars except amounts per share)	2015 Mar 31	2014 Dec 31	2014 Sep 30	2014 Jun 30	2014 Mar 31	2013 Dec 31	2013 Sep 30	2013 Jun 30
Working capital	(37)	13,165	(10,477)	7,019	26,954	42,616	42,368	55,000
Total assets	214,135	213,874	185,891	184,939	185,708	182,543	167,206	168,786
Development property	184,274	172,233	163,623	153,923	139,559	125,366	113,058	102,838
Shareholders' equity	103,908	105,879	113,960	119,244	122,699	122,243	124,762	127,752
Net profit (loss)	(1,992)	(8,608)	(5,403)	(920)	(2,132)	(1,881)	(4,243)	(15,638)
Net profit (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.17)

The loss for the quarter ending December 31, 2014 was higher because of the non-cash finance costs relating to the repayment of the original Red Kite loan facility replaced by the December 30, 2014 Red Kite loan facility. The loss for the quarter ending June 30, 2013 was higher because of the write down in marketable securities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the three months ended March 31, 2014

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation had a net loss of \$1,992 or \$0.02 per share compared to a net loss of \$2,132 or \$0.03 per share with the three month period ending March 31, 2014. The difference is primarily related to a higher foreign exchange loss in Q1 2014 by \$774 which is partially offset by the gain on marketable securities in Q1 2014 (\$208) and increased interest costs in Q1 2015 (\$488).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2015, the Corporation had a cash balance of \$21,935, excluding restricted cash. The Corporation's working capital deficiency as at March 31, 2015, was \$37 compared with a working capital position of \$13,165 as at December 31, 2014. The decrease in the Corporation's working capital during the period ended March 31, 2015 is primarily due to spending on an updated feasibility study, a drilling program and project construction. Working capital available as of March 31, 2015 will be utilised for lateral development of the shaft, stage 2 open pit permitting, and land conveyance matters.

The Corporation will be required to complete additional financing in 2015 in order to meet its planned project development and operating costs in 2015. The Corporation will also be required to complete additional financing in order to carry out its development activities and to draw down the remaining undrawn amount of \$110,000 of the Red Kite facility, which draw down is also contingent upon completion of certain project milestones to be met. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis would require the Corporation to delay development activities.

Transactions with Related Parties

Pala is considered to be a related party because it is a company that holds more than 50% of Nevada Copper shares and have three executives on the Corporation's Board of Directors as at March 31, 2015.

On August 26, 2014, the Corporation closed a \$20 million bridge loan facility ("Pala Facility") with Pala. The initial term of the facility was four months. The Pala Facility has been extended until July 31, 2015. The Pala Facility is drawn in \$5 million tranches. Through March 31, 2015, \$15 million has been drawn from the Pala Facility. The annual interest rate is 10% and a 4% arrangement fee was payable upon each tranche drawn. The Pala Facility is secured against the Corporation's assets, and is subordinate to the security granted in connection with the \$200 million senior credit facility announced by the Corporation on December 30, 2014. The Corporation has incurred \$725 of interest expense for the Pala Facility which was paid in full through March 31, 2015. The Loan is carried at amortised cost on the statement of financial position. The current short term loan carrying value is \$14,712.

As of March 31, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include director fees and expenses payable of \$58 (December 31, 2014 - \$108).

The Corporation has entered into management agreements with certain senior officers. In the event that there is a change of control, the Corporation may be required to pay severance payments ranging from one to three years of salary for these senior officers in the amount of \$1,611 (\$2,041 CAD).

Related party transactions are recorded at the amount paid or received as established by contract or as agreed upon by the Corporation and the related party.

Commitments

Effective May 4, 2006, the Corporation entered into an Option Agreement to acquire a ten-year lease for mining rights (the "Lease") to the Pumpkin Hollow Copper Development Property. The initial lease expires May 4, 2016. The Corporation may extend the Lease for up to three additional terms of ten years each, subject to performing continuous mining activities, payment of advance royalty payments of at least \$3,000 in the first ten-year term and payment of production royalties and minimum royalty payments of \$10,000 in each subsequent ten-year term.

Under the terms of the Lease, the Corporation has made Lease payments totaling \$600 during the period May 4, 2007 to May 4, 2011.

After May 4, 2011, the Corporation is required to pay advance royalty payments of \$600 annually until the first expiry date of the Lease on May 4, 2016 to a total of \$3,000. Quarterly payments of \$150 are required. The Corporation is current with all required Lease payments and advance royalty payments. Cumulative advance royalty payments made total \$1,800 as of March 31, 2015.

The Corporation was obligated to make exploration and development expenditures on the Property of at least \$4,000 during the first three years of the Lease, with expenditures of at least \$500 each year, and an additional \$4,000 during the 4th through 6th years of the Lease, with expenditures of at least \$500 each year. The Corporation fully satisfied these expenditure obligations by 2008.

The Corporation has entered into a five year lease agreement for offices commencing December 2013. The Corporation has management agreements with certain members of senior management as noted in Transactions with Related Parties. In the event that there is a change of control, the Corporation is committed to pay severance payments equivalent of one to three years of salary.

The following table sets forth the Corporation's known contractual obligations as at March 31, 2015:

Contractual obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	5 years +
Lease obligation – payment on Pumpkin Hollow Property	\$10,750	\$600	\$1,900	\$2,000	\$6,250
First amendment to lease – payment of water rights on property (i)	1,871	189	378	183	1,121
City of Yerington – payment of advanced water service payments (ii)	438	88	175	175	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,477	7,477	-	-	-
Short-term debt	15,501	15,501	-	-	-
Long-term debt	125,388	10,065	36,583	58,087	20,653
Total USD obligations	\$161,425	\$33,920	\$39,036	\$60,445	\$28,024
	CAD	CAD	CAD	CAD	CAD
Office lease	\$831	\$222	\$455	\$154	-
Total CAD obligations	\$831	\$222	\$455	\$154	-

(i) The commitment in the table above is the obligation if the Corporation does not renew the Pumpkin Hollow property lease. The Corporation can pay quarterly installments to the lessor if the lease is renewed.

(ii) The commitment in the table above is the obligation by the Corporation to the City of Yerington for reservation fees.

The Corporation has entered into certain construction and engineering contracts relating to the construction of the underground shaft. Work incurred on these contracts will be billed monthly and therefore are not listed as commitments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation has no Off-Balance Sheet arrangements that are not disclosed in the Commitment section above.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer (the “CEO”), and the Chief Financial Officer (the “CFO”) of the Corporation are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Corporation’s disclosure controls and procedures (“DCP”) including adherence to the Disclosure Policy adopted by the Corporation. The Disclosure Policy requires all staff to keep senior management fully apprised of all material information affecting the Corporation so that they may evaluate and discuss this information and determine the appropriateness and timing for public release.

The CEO and the CFO are also responsible for the design of internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”). The fundamental issue is ensuring all transactions are properly authorised and identified and entered into a well-designed, robust and clearly understood accounting system on a timely basis to minimise risk of inaccuracy, failure to fairly reflect transactions, failure to fairly record transactions necessary to present financial statements in accordance with IFRS, unauthorised receipts and expenditures, or the inability to provide assurance that unauthorised acquisitions or dispositions of assets can be detected. The relatively small size of the Corporation makes the identification and authorisation process relatively efficient and a process for reviewing ICFR has been developed. To the extent possible given the Corporation’s small size, the internal control procedures provide for separation of duties for receiving, approving, coding and handling of invoices, entering transactions into the accounts, writing checks and wire requests and also require two signers on all payments.

The CEO and CFO evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation’s DCP and ICFR as required by National Instrument 52-109 issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators. They concluded that as of March 31, 2015, the Corporation’s design and operation of its DCP and ICFR were effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information regarding this report, and the consolidated financial statements and other disclosures was made known to them on a timely basis and reported as required and that the financial statements present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Corporation as of March 31, 2015. The CEO and CFO also concluded that no material weaknesses existed in the design of the ICFR.

The Corporation continually reviews and enhances its system of controls and procedures. However, because of the inherent limitation in all control system, management acknowledges that ICFR will not prevent or detect all misstatements due to error or fraud.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Although these estimates are based on management’s expectations for the likely outcome, timing and amounts of events or transactions, actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination assumptions used in valuing stock based compensation, valuation of and the determination of the remaining life of mineral property, plant and equipment, estimating future asset retirement obligations and estimating accrued liabilities.

The following are areas where significant estimations or where measurements are uncertain are as follows:

i) Mineral property assets

The measurement and impairment of mineral properties are based on various judgments and estimates. These include the determination of the technical and commercial feasibility of these properties, which incorporates various assumptions for mineral reserves and/or resources, future mineral prices and operating and capital expenditures for the properties.

ii) Taxation

Tax provisions are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be future outflow of funds to a taxation authority. Such provisions often require judgment on the treatment of certain taxation matters that may not have been reported to or assessed by the taxation authority at the date of these financial statements. Differences in judgment by the taxation authority could result in changes to actual taxes payable by the Corporation.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that certain taxable losses or deferred expenditures will be utilised by the Corporation to reduce future taxes payable. The amount of deferred tax assets recognised, if any is based on objective evidence that the Corporation will generate sufficient future taxable income to utilise these deferred assets, as well as the expected future tax rates that will apply to these assets.

Changes to the Corporation's ability to generate sufficient taxable income or changes to enacted tax rates could result in the recognition of deferred tax assets.

iii) Stock-based compensation

The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options and share purchase warrants granted. This model requires management to estimate the volatility of the Corporation's future share price, expected lives of stock options and future dividend yields. Consequently, there is significant measurement uncertainty in the stock-based compensation expense reported.

Risk Factors

If the Corporation's programs are successful, additional funds will be required for the development of an economic ore body and to place it into commercial production.

The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk with very few properties that are explored ultimately achieving commercial production. As a mining Corporation in the development stage, the future ability of the Corporation to conduct exploration and development will be affected principally by its ability to raise adequate amounts of capital through equity financings, debt financings, joint venturing of projects and other means. In turn, the Corporation's ability to raise such funding depends in part upon the market's perception of its management and properties, but to a great degree upon the mineral prices and the marketability of securities of speculative mineral exploration and development companies.

The development of any ore deposits found on the Corporation's exploration properties depends upon the Corporation's ability to obtain financing through any or all of equity financing, debt financing, the joint venturing of projects, or other means. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in obtaining the required financing and there is no assurance that the requirements for further drawdowns under the credit Facility will be met.

Development projects are uncertain and it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those estimated for a project prior to production

Mine development projects, including the project, require significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible. Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies and environmental assessments, issuance of necessary governmental permits and availability of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as: estimation of mineral reserves, anticipated metallurgical recoveries, environmental considerations and permitting, future gold prices, and anticipated capital and operating costs of these projects. The project has no operating history upon which to base estimates of future production and cash operating costs. Particularly for development projects, estimates of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves and cash operating costs are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, and feasibility studies that derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of metals from the ore, estimated operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual capital and operating costs and economic returns will differ significantly from those currently estimated for a project prior to production.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project: unanticipated changes in grade and tons of ore to be mined and processed, unanticipated adverse geological conditions, unanticipated metallurgical recovery problems, incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made, availability and costs of labour, costs of processing and refining facilities, availability of economic sources of power, adequacy of water supply, availability of surface on which to locate processing and refining facilities, adequate access to the site, unanticipated transportation costs, government regulations (including regulations with respect to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, environmental), fluctuations in metals prices, and accidents, labour actions and force-majeure events.

It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, and delays can often occur at the start of production. It is likely that actual results for the project will differ from current estimates and assumptions, and these differences may be material. In addition, experience from actual mining or

processing operations may identify new or unexpected conditions that could reduce production below, or increase capital or operating costs above, current estimates. If actual results are less favorable than currently estimated, our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity could be materially adversely affected.

The Corporation has a lack of operating history and has no history of earnings.

The Corporation and its predecessor companies have no history of earnings. The Corporation has paid no dividends on its shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The only present source of funds available to the Corporation is through the sale of its equity shares or by way of debt facilities. While the Corporation may generate additional working capital through the operation, development, sale or possible syndication of its properties, there is no assurance that any such funds will be generated.

The Corporation is dependent on key personnel and the absence of any of these individuals could result in a significantly negative effect on the Corporation.

The success of the Corporation and its ability to continue to carry on operations is dependent upon its ability to retain the services of certain key personnel. The loss of their services to the Corporation may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. The Corporation does not presently have “key person” life insurance for any of its officers.

There are significant risks associated with exploration and development activities including industrial accidents, flooding, environmental hazards, technical problems and labour disputes which could materially adversely affect future mining operations and the Corporation’s financial position.

There is no certainty that the expenditures made or to be made by the Corporation in the exploration of its properties will result in discoveries of mineralised material in commercially viable quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits. Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk which even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. The business of mining is subject to a variety of risks such as industrial accidents, flooding, environmental hazards such as fires, technical failures, labour disputes and other accidents at the mine facilities. Such occurrences, against which the Corporation cannot or may elect not to insure, may delay production, increase production costs or result in liability. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation’s financial position.

Estimates of Mineral Reserves and Resources may not be realised

The Mineral Reserves and Resources estimates contained in this MD&A are only estimates and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will be realised or that an identified Resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. The Corporation relies on laboratory-based recovery models to project estimated ultimate recoveries by mineral type. Actual recoveries may exceed or fall short of projected laboratory test results. In addition, the grade of mineralisation ultimately mined may differ from the one indicated by the drilling results and the difference may be material. Production can be affected by such factors as permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations, inaccurate or incorrect geologic, metallurgical or engineering work, and work interruptions, among other things. Short term factors, such as the need for an orderly development of deposits or the processing of new or different grades, may have an adverse effect on mining operations or the results of those operations. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale operations. Material changes in proven and probable reserves or Resources, grades, waste-to-ore ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. The estimated proven and probable reserves and Resources described herein should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of future operations.

The Corporation’s activities on its properties are subject to environmental regulations, approvals and permits.

All phases of the Corporation’s operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Corporation’s operations, or its ability to develop its properties economically. Before production may commence on any property, the Corporation must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals and permits. There

is no assurance such approvals and permits will be obtained on a timely basis, if at all. Compliance with environmental and other regulations may reduce profitability, or preclude economic development of a property entirely.

The Corporation is in competition with other mining companies that have greater resources and experience.

The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Corporation competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities. Competition could adversely affect the Corporation's ability to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploration in the future.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk, as few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

Mineral exploration is a speculative business, characterised by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Corporation may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Corporation and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of mining facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection, any of which could result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Marketability of natural resources which may be discovered by the Corporation will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control.

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of Mineral Resources are discovered, a profitable market will exist for the sale of such minerals. Factors beyond the control of the Corporation may affect the marketability of any mineral occurrences discovered. The price of minerals has experienced volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Corporation, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations (specifically, the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar and other currencies), interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods.

Some of the directors of the Corporation are involved with other mineral resource companies and may have a conflict of interest in negotiations on a project that is also of interest to the Corporation.

Certain of the directors of the Corporation are directors or officers of other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may be interested in a project also of interest to the Corporation, or may in the future participate in one or more ventures in which the Corporation participates, such directors may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting such other projects or the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises, at a meeting of the directors of the Corporation, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such acquisition or participation. In the appropriate cases, the Corporation will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which several directors, or management, may have a conflict. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program.

Title Matters

In those jurisdictions where the Corporation has property interests, the Corporation makes a search of mining records in accordance with mining industry practices to confirm satisfactory title to properties in which it holds or intends to acquire an interest, but does not obtain title insurance with respect to such properties. The possibility exists that title to one or more of its properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, might be defective because of errors or omissions in the chain of title, including defects in conveyances and defects in locating or maintaining such claims, or concessions. The ownership and validity of mining claims and concessions are often uncertain and may be contested. There is, however, no guarantee that title to the Corporation's properties and concessions will not be challenged or impugned in the future. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Shareholder Dilution

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

Share price risk

The market price of a publicly traded stock is affected by many variables not directly related to the success of the Corporation, including the market for all resource sector shares, the breadth of the public market for the stock, the need for certain Funds to sell shares for external reasons other than those relevant to the Corporation and the attractiveness of alternative investments. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares of the Corporation on the exchanges on which the common shares are listed suggests that the share price will be volatile. In the previous eight quarters, between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2015, the Corporation's shares traded in a range between CAD\$1.15 and CAD\$2.97 per share.

Insurance risks

Although the Corporation maintains insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers to be reasonable, its insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining Corporation's operations. Nevada Copper may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability.

Currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to currency fluctuations in the acquisition of foreign currencies. The Corporation holds balances in cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and convertible debenture in foreign currencies (CAD dollars) and is therefore exposed to gain or losses on foreign exchange.

Legal Proceedings against Foreign Directors.

The Corporation is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, and some of the Corporation's directors and officers are residents of Canada. Consequently, it may be difficult for United States investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the Corporation or upon its directors or officers, or to realise in the United States upon judgments of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Furthermore, it may be difficult for investors to enforce judgments of U.S. courts based on civil liability provisions of the U.S. Federal securities laws in a foreign court against the Corporation or any of the Corporation's non-U.S. resident officers or directors.

Outlook

The Corporation will continue to focus its development efforts in the United States for purposes of the exploring and developing copper projects, in particular Pumpkin Hollow, and acquiring additional copper properties, should opportunities to do so present themselves.

As a development stage Corporation the future liquidity of the Corporation will be affected principally by the level of its development expenditures and by its ability to raise an adequate level of capital through the capital and debt markets. The Corporation will be required to complete additional funding in order to meet its business objectives. The Corporation will continue to evaluate its funding requirements on a go forward basis in an effort to meet its future development and growth initiatives.

Share Data

Capital Structure as of April 29, 2015:

Common shares issued and outstanding:	80,501,458
Total stock options outstanding:	7,590,000
Total warrants outstanding:	nil

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein may contain forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Such forward-looking statements and forward-looking information include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: the Corporation's plans at the Pumpkin Hollow Project; the assumptions in the financial analysis prepared in connection with the FS on the Pumpkin Hollow Project; the timing of granting of key permits, estimated metal production and the timing thereof; the possibility of future iron magnetite revenues; any metal pricing, capital and operating and cash flow estimates contained in the FS; the timing and prospect for closing the land transfer and granting of permits for the large scale 70,000 tons per day project; and the access to financing and appropriate equipment and sufficient labour. Forward-looking statements or information include statements regarding the expectations and beliefs of management. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements and forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "anticipated", "is targeted", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or the negatives thereof or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements or information include, but are not limited to, statements or information with respect to known or unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements or information.

Forward-looking statements or information are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to: history of losses; requirements for additional capital; dilution; loss of its material properties; interest rates increase; global economy; no history of production; future metals price fluctuations, speculative nature of exploration activities; periodic interruptions to exploration, development and mining activities; environmental hazards and liability; industrial accidents; failure of processing and mining equipment to perform as expected; labour disputes; supply problems; uncertainty of production and cost estimates; the interpretation of drill results and the estimation of mineral resources and reserves; legal and regulatory proceedings and community actions; title matters; regulatory restrictions; permitting and licensing; volatility of the market price of Common Shares; insurance; competition; hedging activities; currency fluctuations; loss of key employees; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this MD&A and the Corporation's Annual Information Form dated March 17, 2015. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements or information. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information. The Corporation disclaims any intent or obligation to update forward-looking statements or information except as required by law, and you are referred to the full discussion of the Corporation's business contained in the Corporation's reports filed with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada.