



Integra Resources Corp.
(formerly Mag Copper Limited)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three and nine-month periods ended
September 30, 2017 and 2016

INTEGRA RESOURCES CORP.
(formerly Mag Copper Limited)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
September 30, 2017

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) current to November 27, 2017, is management's assessment of the statement of operations and the financial results together with future prospects of Integra Resources Corp. ("Integra" or the "Company"), formerly Mag Copper Limited. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are not historical in nature and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees as to Integra's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities including the Company's Annual Report and audited consolidated financial statements can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve and resource estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of Integra to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of Integra to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of Integra, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by Integra. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in securities of Integra should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "reserves" and "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements contained in any documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

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OVERVIEW

Integra Resources Corp., formerly, Mag Copper Limited, is a development-stage company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in the Americas. Its flagship asset, the DeLamar Gold and Silver project, lies in the heart of the historic Owyhee County mining district in south western Idaho. The management team comprises the former executive team from Integra Gold Corp.

As at November 27, 2017, the directors and officer of the Company were:

George Salamis	President and CEO
Andrée St-Germain	CFO and Corporate Secretary
Max Baker	Vice President Exploration
David Awram	Director
Stephen de Jong	Director
Lisa McCormack	Director

The Company trades on the TSX Venture under the trading symbol "ITR".

RECENT UPDATES

- On November 7, 2017, the Company announced that its common shares have begun trading on the TSX-Venture under the symbol "ITR". The Company was previously listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange.
- On November 3, 2017, Integra closed the acquisition of the DeLamar Project ("DeLamar" or the "Project") from Kinross for C\$7.5 million in cash (C\$3 million paid a closing and \$4.5 million to be paid in 18 months) and the issuance of 5,545,987 Integra shares, which is equal to 9.9% of all of the issued and outstanding Integra shares upon closing of the October 2017 financing. The DeLamar Project is subject to a retained net smelter return ("NSR") royalty payable to Kinross. The Company's intention to acquire the Project was previously announced on September 19, 2017.

The Company also appointed David Awram to its board of director and accepted the resignation of Chris Irwin. The Company appointed Randall Oliphant as advisor to the Board. The Company also announced that it has granted 4,150,000 options to directors, management and employees.

- On October 30, 2017, Integra closed a C\$27.3 million brokered financing. The Company issued 32,072,677 subscription receipts at a price of \$0.85 per subscription receipt, which were converted into shares upon closing of the DeLamar acquisition on November 3, 2017. The Company paid the agents a cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds, and issued broker warrants equal to 6% of the number of subscription receipts sold under the offering, excluding President's list subscription receipts. The Company issued a total 1,793,488 Broker Warrants and each Broker Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to subscribe for one common share of the Company at a price per share equal to the Issue Price for a period of 18 months from the Closing Date.

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- On October 10, 2017, the Company announced that it has completed an initial resource estimate of the DeLamar Project (see "Exploration and Evaluation Assets" section below for further details). The Company also announced the appointment of E. Max Baker, Ph.D., as the Company's Vice President of Exploration. Max has led a 35-year career in the field of mineral exploration world-wide, and has been a key figure on many well-known resource discoveries. He holds a Ph.D. degree in geology from James Cook University in Queensland, Australia.
- On August 17, 2017 the Company announced that it has filed articles of amendment to affect the name change to Integra Resources Corp., and a share consolidation on a 1:2.5 basis approved by shareholders of the Company at its annual and special meeting held on July 6, 2017. The share consolidation reduces the number of outstanding common shares from 46,003,540 to 18,401,411. No fractional common shares will be issued pursuant to the Consolidation and any fractional common shares that would have otherwise been issued have been rounded down to the nearest whole number and cancelled.

The Company also appointed a new director to the board and a series of executive appointments resulting in the formation of a new executive management team for the Company. The new team includes George Salamis, President and CEO, Stephen de Jong, Chairman and Director, and Andrée St-Germain, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. The incoming board members and management team were former senior executives at Integra Gold Corp., and oversaw the successful sale of Integra Gold to Eldorado Gold Corporation for C\$590 million in July 2017.

- On August 2, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$896,500 through the issuance of 3,586,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per common share.
- On May 25, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$835,000 through the issuance of 6,072,725 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.14 per common share.
- On March 16, 2017, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$62,402 through the issuance of 499,215 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.13 per common share. The Company has also issued an aggregate of 6,287,735 common shares in settlement of an aggregate of \$785,967 of indebtedness at a price of \$0.13 per common share.

In connection with the issuance of the common shares subscribed for in the non-brokered offering, the Company has agreed to pay a finder's fee equal to 8% of the aggregate proceeds of the offering to be satisfied through the issuance of 39,935 common shares of the Company.

- On January 30, 2017, the Company filed articles of amendment giving effect to the consolidation of its issued and outstanding common shares on a one (1) for five (5) basis. The Consolidation was approved by shareholders at the annual and special meeting held on June 21, 2016.

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EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

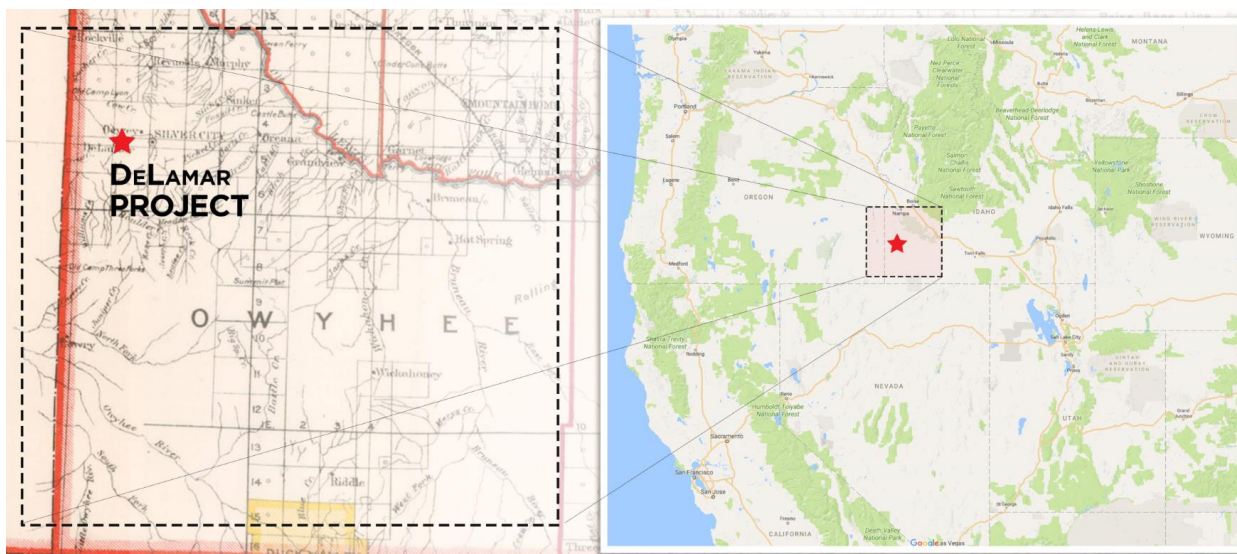
Integra closed the acquisition of the DeLamar Project from Kinross on November 3, 2017.

The Company is planning a 20,000-meter drill program which is expected to commence in Q1 of 2018. Initial targets will include the series of high-grade veins, known to sit immediately below the low-grade resource which have seen very limited past drilling and are largely un-tested with modern exploration techniques and interpretations.

History of the DeLamar Project

The DeLamar Property is located in southwestern Idaho in Owyhee County, 80 kilometers southwest of the city of Boise, just west of the historic mining town of Silver City. The Property constitutes roughly 5,300 acres of patented and unpatented claims, and a further 4,100 acres of leased lands.

DeLamar property location map:



The DeLamar Mine closed in 1998 due to low precious metal prices (below US\$300/oz Au) after producing more than 1.6M ozs of gold and 100Mozs of silver within the district. Roughly half of the historic gold-silver production was produced from the underground mining of a series of high-grade veins between the mid 1800's to early 1900's, in stopes mined at a cut-off of over 15 g/t Au. The remaining half of DeLamar's historical production was derived from near-surface low-grade bulk-mining and conventional milling of oxidized material and transitional mineralization which took place between 1977 and 1998. In 1998, as a result of low precious metal prices, the DeLamar Project was placed on care and maintenance. No drilling has been conducted on the Property since 1998 and substantial resources remain on the Project.

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Geology and Mineralization of DeLamar

The DeLamar project is situated in the Owyhee Mountains near the east margin of the mid-Miocene Columbia River – Steens flood basalt province and the west margin of the Snake River Plain. The Owyhee Mountains comprise a major mid-Miocene eruptive center, generally composed of mid-Miocene basalt flows and younger, mid-Miocene rhyolite flows, domes and tuffs, developed on an eroded surface of Late Cretaceous granitic rocks.

The mine area and mineralized zones are situated within an arcuate, nearly circular array of overlapping porphyritic and banded rhyolite flows and domes that overlie cogenetic, precursor pyroclastic deposits erupted as local tuff rings. The porphyritic and banded rhyolite flows and domes were interpreted to have been emplaced along a system of ring fractures developed above a shallow magma chamber that supplied the erupted rhyolites. This magma chamber was inferred to have been intruded within a northwest flexure of regional north-northwest trending Basin and Range faults, related to the North Nevada Rift.

Two styles of gold-silver mineralization have been recognized; 1) relatively continuous, quartz-filled fissure veins that were the focus of late 19th and early 20th century underground high-grade gold-silver mining, and 2) broader, bulk-mineable low-grade gold-silver zones of closely-spaced quartz veinlets and quartz-cemented hydrothermal breccia veinlets. This second type of typically low-grade gold and silver mineralization was bulk mined in the open pits of the late 20th century DeLamar and Florida Mountain operation, and was processed using conventional milling methods (crushing, gravity, agitated leach).

The gold and silver mineralization at the DeLamar project is best interpreted in the context of the volcanic hosted, low-sulfidation type of epithermal model. Various vein textures, mineralization and alteration features, and the low contents of base metals in the district are typical of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits world-wide.

Maiden Resource Estimate

On October 10, 2017, the Company announced that it has completed an initial resource estimate on the DeLamar Project. Mine Development Associates (“MDA”) estimated resource was constructed using approximately 1,550 drill holes and 143,660m of drilling, where average drill hole depth was less than 120m, with only four holes deeper than 350m. This database was created by MDA using original DeLamar mine digital database files obtained from the current mine site. The original mine-site information was then subjected to various verification measures, the primary one consisting of auditing of the digital data by comparing the drill-hole collar coordinates, hole orientations, and analytical information in the MDA constructed database against historical paper records in the possession of Integra.

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Summary of the Initial Mineral Resource Estimate – DeLamar Project

Table 1. Sensitivity analysis of grade and tonnage at varying pit-constrained cut-off grades on the DeLamar Project

Cutoff	Tonnes	g Au/t	oz Au	g Ag/t	oz Ag	g AuEq/oz	Eq Au oz
0.30	117,934,000	0.41	1,592,000	24.34	91,876,000	0.7	2,673,000
0.40	94,172,000	0.48	1,418,000	27.77	84,395,000	0.81	2,411,000
0.50	71,060,000	0.51	1,200,000	32.57	74,805,000	0.89	2,080,000
0.60	51,818,000	0.58	981,000	38.74	64,691,000	1.04	1,742,000
0.70	37,637,000	0.65	791,000	45.94	55,666,000	1.19	1,446,000
0.75	33,716,000	0.69	735,000	48.69	52,747,000	1.26	1,356,000
1.00	16,028,000	0.89	451,000	69.26	35,770,000	1.7	872,000

1. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. Mineral Resources are comprised of all model blocks with gold-equivalent values greater than or equal to 0.30 g/t that lie within an optimized pit and below the as-mined surface.
3. Gold equivalent = $g \text{ Au/t} + (g \text{ Ag/t} \div 85)$
4. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.
5. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing or other relevant issues.
6. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is October 1, 2017.

Key Resource Estimation Highlights

- DeLamar project initial inferred resource: 0.3 g/t Au Equivalent Cut-Off: 117,934,000 tonnes grading 0.41 g/t gold and 24.34 g/t Ag, for a total of 1,592,000 oz of gold and 91,876,000 oz of silver. In total, 2,673,000 oz of AuEq grading 0.7 g/t AuEq .
- At a 0.75 g/t Au Equivalent Cut-off: 33,716,000 tonnes grading 0.69 g/t gold and 735,000 oz of gold and 52,747,000 oz of silver (1,356,000 oz of AuEq grading 1.26 g/t AuEq)
- The gold and silver mineral resources at DeLamar were modeled and estimated by:
 - evaluating the drill data statistically;
 - separately interpreting gold and silver mineral domains on sets of 320°-looking cross sections spaced at 30.48-meter intervals;
 - analyzing the modeled mineralization spatially and statistically to aid in the establishment of estimation and classification parameters; and
 - interpolating grades into a three-dimensional block model using the cross-sectional gold and silver mineral domains to control the estimation
- The reported resources have been constrained within an optimized pit shell using a gold price of \$US1,300/ounce and a silver price of \$US18/ounce of silver. These metal prices were also used to calculate gold equivalent cut-off grade and contained ounces
- Additional inputs for pit-optimization include: Mining - \$2.20/tonne mined, Milling - \$10.00/tonne milled, G&A - \$4,000,000/yr, Tonnes per year processed– 4,760,000, Gold Recovery – 95%, Silver Recovery – 80%

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- The resource estimate is based on 1,575 reverse circulation holes, conventional rotary holes, and diamond core holes drilled from the mid 1970's to the early 1990's
- The existing gold and silver resources, defined by the historic shallow drilling, are hosted in Miocene-aged porphyritic rhyolite/latite volcanic flows that represents the upper part of a well studied and recently re-interpreted low-sulphidation epithermal system.
- A technical report on the initial resource estimate has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and filed on Integra's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended September 30, 2017

The Company incurred a loss of \$251,215 or \$0.02 a share for the three-month period ended September 30, 2017, compared to a loss of \$10,074 or \$0.02 a share for the same period in 2016. Expenses were much lower in the comparative period, as the Company had limited funds then and operated under care and maintenance, only incurring necessary costs to keep operating. The significant differences between these periods include:

- Compensation and benefits expenses were \$149,114 in the current period, compared to \$6,000 in the comparative period. The increase for the three-month period ended September 30, 2017 is due to the hiring of new employees and consultants.
- Corporate development and marketing expenses were \$64,278 in the current period, compared to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to new marketing activities in the current period. Such marketing activities mostly comprised of participation in mining investment shows.
- General and administration costs were \$30,938 in the current period, compared to \$2,844 in the comparative period. The increase is mostly a result of intensified activity at the head office and site travel expenses.
- Regulatory expenses were \$16,709, comparing to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to the fees paid in relation to the private placement and the TSX-Venture application in the current period.
- Foreign exchange expenses were \$1,209, comparing to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to the Company's recent activities in the U.S.
- Write-off of prior years' payables was \$20,034, compared to \$Nil in the comparative period. Management decided to write-off old payables, based on the Company's review of the old account payable balance and discussion with the previous management.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

The Company incurred a loss of \$295,334 or \$0.03 a share for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017, compared to an income of \$350,262 or \$0.22 a share for the same period in 2016. In the comparative period, the Company had an income due to a one-time gain on settlement of debt in the amount of \$329,751 and a gain on forgiveness of debt in the amount of \$80,888. Expenses were also much lower in the comparative period, as the Company had limited funds last year and operated under care and maintenance, only incurring necessary costs to keep operating. The significant differences between these periods include:

- Compensation and benefits expenses were \$161,114 in the current period, compared to \$18,000 in the comparative period. The increase for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 is due to the hiring of new employees and consultants.
- Corporate development and marketing expenses were \$64,278 in the current period, compared to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to new marketing activities in the current period. Such marketing activities mostly comprised of participation in mining investment shows.
- General and administration costs were \$44,992 in the three-month period ended September 30, 2017, compared to \$14,665 in 2016. The increase is mostly a result of intensified activity at the head office and site travel expenses.
- Regulatory expenses were \$16,709, comparing to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to the fees paid in relation to the August 2017 private placement and the TSX-Venture application in the current period.
- Foreign exchange expenses were \$1,209, comparing to \$Nil in the comparative period, due to the Company's recent activities in the U.S.
- Write-off of prior years' payables was \$20,034, compared to \$Nil in the comparative period. Management decided to write-off old payables, based on the Company's review of the old account payable balance and discussion with the previous management.

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Selected Consolidated Financial Information

The information below should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information.

	Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Income (Loss) before other income and expenses	(316,393)	(73,738)	(232,178)
Income (Loss) before income taxes	(295,334)	342,026	(232,303)
Net Income (Loss)	(295,334)	342,026	(232,303)
Income (Loss) Per Share	(0.03)	0.21	(0.18)
Total Assets	2,142,854	20,322	21,209
Liabilities	735,928	882,931	1,303,282

Selected Quarterly Information

	2017 Q3 \$	2017 Q2 \$	2017 Q1 \$	2016 Q4 \$
Revenues	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(251,215)	(23,102)	(21,017)	(8,236)
Basic and fully diluted income (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)

	2016 Q3 \$	2016 Q2 \$	2016 Q1 \$	2015 Q4 \$
Revenues	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(10,074)	378,419	(18,083)	(35,363)
Basic and fully diluted income (loss) per share	(0.02)	0.26	(0.02)	(0.00)

CAPITAL RESOURCES, CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND LIQUIDITY

The Company had a working capital of \$657,047 as at September 30, 2017, compared to a working capital deficiency of \$862,609 as at December 31, 2016. The Company raised \$27.3 million in October 2017 and anticipates that the net proceeds will fund its exploration activities and its general and administrative expenses for the next twelve months. A portion of the net proceeds from the October 2017 financing was also used to pay Kinross \$3 million in connection with the DeLamar acquisition. An additional \$4.5 million is due to Kinross in May 2019.

The Company does not have a mineral property in production and consequently does not produce any revenue. As a result, the Company's ability to conduct operations, including the acquisition and

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exploration of minerals properties, is based completely on its ability to raise funds, primarily from equity sources. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to abandon business development opportunities and to suspend its operations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors and officers and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain consultants performing similar functions.

Related party transactions conducted in the normal course of operations are measured at the exchange value (the amount established and agreed to by the related parties).

As September 30, 2017, \$225,364 (September 30, 2016 - \$777,206) was owed to related parties for the payroll, consulting fees, and expenses.

Key Management Compensation:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel for the relevant periods were as follows:

Nine months ended September 30,	2017		2016
Short-term benefits*	\$	116,286	\$ 41,396
Consulting fees (DeLamar acquisition)**		49,132	-
Share-based payments		-	-
Total	\$	165,418	\$ 41,396

*Short-term employment benefits include salaries and consulting fees for key management.

**Consulting fees (US\$40,000 – C\$49,132) related to the DeLamar technical due diligence were paid to Baker Geoservices, a company owned by Max Baker, before he joined the Company as VP exploration. Those fees were capitalized, as part of the DeLamar acquisition costs.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received loans of \$100,000 and \$225,000 from Chris Irwin, former President of the Company. The loans are payable on demand and are non-interest bearing. As at September 30, 2017, \$Nil (December 31, 2016 - \$175,000) in loans is owed to one of directors and is included in due to related parties. The debt was sold to a third party during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2017 and settled into shares as described in Note 12.

On June 8, 2016, the Company settled \$412,189 in debt owing to related parties through the issuance of 659,504 common shares. The common shares were valued at \$82,438 based on the stock market price on the date of settlement. As a result, the Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt of \$329,751 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other financial assets, trade and other payables. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments and that the fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values.

DIVIDENDS

The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its Common Shares. The Company intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operation and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its Common Shares in the foreseeable future.

ESTIMATE OF STOCK BASED COMPENSATION AND ASSOCIATED ASSUMPTIONS

The Company recorded stock-based compensation based on an estimate of the fair value on the grant date of stock options issued. This valuation required estimates of interest rate, life of options, stock price volatility and the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model. See note 12 of the September 30, 2017 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for further details.

ASSESSMENT OF RECOVERABILITY OF RECEIVABLES

The carrying amount of accounts receivables are considered representative of their respective values. The Company assesses the likelihood that these receivables will be recovered and, to the extent that recovery is considered doubtful a provision for doubtful accounts is recorded.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcome could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods.

Measurement uncertainties are described in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied to the Company's financial statements and reported in this MD&A are in accordance with IFRS and follow the same accounting policies and methods as described in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company adopted a Property, Plant and Equipment accounting policy in the current period.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2017 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 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, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity's first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16 - In 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”), replacing IAS 17, Leases and related interpretations. The standard introduces a single on-balance sheet recognition and measurement model for lessees, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. IFRS 16 becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and is to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”) has been adopted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As required by IFRS, all references to share capital, common shares outstanding and per share amounts in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2017 have been restated retrospectively to reflect the January one for five and the August one for two-and-a-half share consolidations. The Company's outstanding options were adjusted on the same basis as the

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common shares, with proportionate adjustment being made to the exercise prices.

The following table outlines the outstanding share data:

	November 27, 2017
Issued and outstanding common shares as of September 30, 2017	18,401,411
Shares issued in connection with the October financing	32,072,677
Shares issued to Kinross in connection with the DeLamar acquisition	5,545,987
Issued and outstanding common shares as of November 27, 2017	56,020,075
Outstanding options to purchase common shares	4,157,200
Outstanding purchase warrants (issued in connection with the October financing)	1,793,488

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Mining Industry

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct, operate and maintain mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current and /or future exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration and development of ore, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling of material.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than the Company. Competition in the mining business could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable mineral properties in the future.

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Acquisition

The Company uses its best judgment to acquire mining properties for exploration and development. In pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable agreements, including arrangements to finance the acquisitions and development, or integrate such opportunity and their personnel with the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition that it pursues or is currently pursuing, on favorable terms, or that any acquisition completed will ultimately benefit the Company.

Additional Capital

The Company will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of property acquisitions and exploration and development of any of the Company's properties. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company. In addition, low commodity prices may affect the Company's ability to obtain financing.

Segregation of Duties

Segregation of duties is a basic, key internal control and one of the most difficult to achieve in a small company. It is used to ensure that errors or irregularities are prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of business. Due to the Company's small size and limited resources, a complete segregation of duties within the Company's accounting group cannot be fully achieved. The result is that the Company is highly reliant on the performance of mitigating procedures during the process of closing its financial statements in order to ensure the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects. Management will identify and hire additional accounting resources where cost effective and when required. Where it is not cost effective to obtain additional accounting resources, management will review existing mitigating controls and, if appropriate, implement changes to its internal control processes whereby more effective mitigating controls will be adopted.

Reliance on Management

The success of the Company depends to a large extent upon its abilities to retain the services of its senior management and key personnel. The loss of the services of any of these persons could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its directors, officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments as at June 30, 2017 include cash, other financial assets, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, and due to related parties. The Company has designated its cash and other financial assets as FVTPL, which are measured at fair value and are determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other receivable and trade and other payables and due to related parties are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in

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the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest-rate risk

The Company has cash balances bearing fixed interest rates and no interest bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations. The Company raises funds in Canadian dollars, but a significant portion of its activities are incurred in the US. This relationship between the Canadian and the US dollar will impact the Company's financial statements regularly.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consist of bank deposits, which have been invested in a Canadian chartered bank, from which management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at September 30, 2017, the Company's receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company's receivables are normally collected within a 60-90 day period. The Company has not experienced any significant collection issues to September 30, 2017. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2017 is the carrying value of cash and trade and other receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a working capital of \$657,047 (December 31, 2016 – \$862,609 working capital deficiency). The Company intends on securing further financing to ensure that the obligations are properly discharged. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised by the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company, control of Integra may change and shareholders may suffer additional dilution. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to abandon business development opportunities and to suspend its operations.

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TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Gary Edmondo (Chief Geologist) who is a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The QP for the maiden resource estimate (October 2017) were Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G. and Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G from Mine Development Associates., independent QPs as defined by NI 43-101.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operation as at September 30, 2017, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. Additional information will be accessible through the Company's public filings at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for all information contained in this MD&A. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include amounts based on management's informed judgments and estimates. The financial and operating information included in this MD&A is consistent with that contained in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in all material aspects.

Management maintains internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable and accurate and assets are safeguarded.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements with management. The Board of Directors has approved these unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

George Salamis
President and CEO
November 27, 2017