



MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the nine months ended July 31, 2016

**Suite 912 – 1112 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 2S1
Telephone: 604-558-2565
Email: info@towerresources.ca**

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Description of Management Discussion and Analysis

The purpose of this Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is to explain management’s point of view regarding the past performance and future outlook of Tower Resources Ltd. (the “Company” or “Tower”). This report also provides information to improve the readers’ understanding of the financial statements and related notes as well as important trends and risks affecting the Company’s financial performance, and should therefore be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2016 (“Financial Statements”). The following discussion is dated and current as of September 29, 2016. This MD&A contains forward-looking information and statements which are based on the conclusions of management. The forward-looking information and statements are only made as of the date of this MD&A.

All financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The Company’s certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings, and these financial statements together with the other financial information included in these filings. The Board of Directors’ approves the Financial Statements and MD&A and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board’s review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR and at the Company’s website, www.towerresourcesltd.com.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain disclosures contained in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information. This is information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations of the Company that is based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action which is inherently uncertain. All information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is 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, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results and the estimation of mineral resources, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and the possibility that future exploration and development results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations. Some other risks and factors which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A are described under the heading “Risks and Uncertainties”.

Readers are cautioned that any such listings of risks are not, and in fact cannot be, complete. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause events or results to differ from those intended, anticipated or estimated. The Company believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

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The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is provided as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. All of the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Description of Business and Discussion of Operations

Tower is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (BC) and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). The principal business of the Company is the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The Company currently holds five precious metal projects located in British Columbia of which exploration work on the Baez and Waterloo property were suspended in the 2014 fiscal year. The Company is currently focused on the multidisciplinary program at the Rabbit North copper-gold property and exploration of the newly acquired Nechako Gold and More Creek Gold properties.

Overall performance

Operating expenses for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 was \$225,240 versus \$252,459 in the comparative period ended July 31, 2015. The decrease in expenses in the current period is primarily attributable to lower share-based compensation which was partially offset by higher consulting fees in the current period (further discussed in the “Results of Operations” section). In addition, the Company wrote-down the JD property to \$1 during the current period ended July 31, 2016 which resulted in a loss and comprehensive loss of \$2,738,476 (versus a loss and comprehensive loss of \$251,022 in the comparative period as the Company did not record any impairment).

The Company experienced a net decrease in cash during the nine months ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 of \$334,644 and \$341,089, respectively. The slightly larger decrease in cash in the comparative period was from more cash being used in operating activities. In addition, the Company also used cash on exploration and evaluation asset expenditures in the current and comparative period of \$118,319 and \$136,747, respectively.

During the nine months ended July 31, 2016, a total of \$145,165 of exploration and evaluation assets expenditures was incurred whereas the Company incurred \$143,474 in the comparative period ended July 31, 2015. Refer to the “Summary of Exploration Activities” for further discussion of the expenditures and properties.

Corporate activities

In April 2016, the Company issued 50,000 common shares valued at \$1,750 pursuant to the Belle property option agreement.

In July 2016, the Company issued 300,000 common shares valued at \$24,000 pursuant to the Rabbit North property option agreement.

In July 2016, the Company entered into two property option agreements (Porphyry and Chutanli) to acquire a total of 2,973 hectares of prospective mineral exploration ground in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. Refer to the “Summary of Exploration Activities” for further discussion of the expenditures and the project.

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- Porphyry Property Option Agreement:

The Porphyry Property consists of certain mineral tenures totaling 1,236 hectares. Pursuant to the terms of the Porphyry Property option agreement, the Company can earn a 100% in the property by making cash payments totaling \$40,000 and issuing 400,000 common over a two year period, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$250,000 over a two year period as follows:

Date	Cash Payments	Number of Shares	Work Commitment
	\$		\$
July 21, 2016 (paid and issued)	10,000	100,000	-
July 21, 2017	10,000	100,000	50,000
July 21, 2018	20,000	200,000	200,000

The agreement is subject to a 1.5% NSR which can be purchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

- Chutanli Property Option Agreement:

The Chutanli Property consists of certain mineral tenures totaling 1,737 hectares. Pursuant to the terms of the Chutanli Property option agreement, the Company can earn a 100% in the property by making cash payments totaling \$60,000 and issuing 600,000 common over a three year period, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$225,000 over a two year period as follows:

Date	Cash Payments	Number of Shares	Work Commitment
	\$		\$
July 10, 2016 (paid)	10,000	-	-
July 21, 2016 (issued)	-	100,000	-
July 10, 2017	10,000	-	50,000
July 21, 2017	-	150,000	-
July 10, 2018	15,000	-	175,000
July 21, 2018	-	150,000	-
July 10, 2019	25,000	-	-
July 21, 2019	-	200,000	-

The agreement is subject to a 1.5% NSR which can be purchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

In July 2016, the Company acquired the Brewster and Stub properties for nominal staking costs, which are located in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia.

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Subsequent events

In August 2016, the Company acquired the More Creek property located in the Gold Triangle District of Northwest British Columbia, by staking.

In August 2016, the Company appointed Stuart Averill to the board of directors and granted 200,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$0.09 per share for a term of five years to Mr. Averill.

In August 2016, the Company issued 200,000 common shares pursuant to the Porphyry and Chutanli property option agreements.

In September 2016, the Company granted 150,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.09 per option for a term of five years to a consultant of the Company.

In September 2016, the Company completed a private placement for 15,000,000 Units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,200,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant which will entitle the holder of each warrant to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of 18 months. Finder's fees of \$62,720 were paid in connection with this financing of which \$34,720 was paid in cash and \$28,000 was paid through the issuance of 350,000 units (with the same terms as the Units issued in the private placement).

In September 2016, the Company granted 1,500,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.13 for a term of five years to various directors, employees and consultants of the Company.

Summary of Exploration Activities

For the nine months ended July 31, 2016, the Company incurred \$145,165 in exploration and evaluation asset expenditures compared to \$143,474 for the corresponding nine months ended July 31, 2015. The Company also recorded an impairment of \$2,513,275 in the current period in connection with the termination of the JD property option agreement.

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The following is a breakdown of the components of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets, on a property by property basis, for the nine months ended July 31, 2016:

	JD	Baez	Waterloo	Rabbit North	Nechako Gold	Brewster	Stub	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2015	2,487,646	1	1	1,088,765	-	-	-	3,576,413
Acquisition costs	3,050	-	-	74,000	10,000	3,374	1,819	92,243
Deferred costs								
Consulting services	22,500	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	50,000
Food	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	125
Geologist	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Travel	-	-	-	1,962	755	-	-	2,717
Total costs incurred during the period	25,630	-	-	103,587	10,755	3,374	1,819	145,165
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	(2,513,275)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,513,275)
Balance, July 31, 2016	1	1	1	1,192,352	10,755	3,374	1,819	1,208,303

The following is a breakdown of the components of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets, on a property by property basis, for the nine months ended July 31, 2015:

	JD	Baez	Waterloo	Rabbit North	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2014	2,421,613	1	1	1,086,139	3,507,754
Acquisition costs	38,366	-	-	32,000	70,366
Deferred costs					
Assays	-	-	-	183	183
Consulting services	17,500	-	2,500	45,000	65,000
Field supplies	382	-	336	33	751
Food	171	-	439	135	745
Travel	2,415	-	479	731	3,625
Vehicle	1,269	-	136	1,399	2,804
Total costs incurred during the period	60,103	-	3,890	79,481	143,474
Balance, July 31, 2015	2,481,716	1	3,891	1,165,620	3,651,228

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Rabbit North property

On July 11, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Rabbit North Copper - Gold Property located in the Kamloops mining division of south central British Columbia. Under the terms of the agreement, Tower may acquire a 100% interest in the property subject to a 3% NSR.

The Rabbit North property comprises 2,850 hectares located in the active and significant Kamloops mining division. The road accessible property is approximately 14.5 kilometres west of the producing New Afton mine operated by New Gold Inc. (Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 51.8 million tonnes at 1.26% Cu, 0.91 grams per tonne (g/t) Au, 2.9 g/t silver and .11 g/t palladium at 0.5% Cu cutoff; New Gold Inc website) and approximately 28 kilometres east northeast of the producing Highland Valley mine operated by Teck Resources Limited, Canada's largest copper producer.

Alkalic porphyry related mineralization and alteration at the Rabbit North property is documented in two host rock types; the three by two kilometer Late Triassic to Early Jurassic zoned alkaline intrusion termed the Durand Stock, and the intrusion's volcanic country rocks assigned to the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The age of the Durand Stock is approximately the same age as the Guichon and Iron Mask batholiths, which host the Highland Valley and New Afton mines respectively. Copper mineralization within the porphyritic monzonite core of the Durand Stock is characterized by disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite whereas mineralization hosted in the Nicola volcanics is dominantly characterized by disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite and pyrite (+/- bornite) associated with varying degrees of albite, biotite and magnetite alteration.

Historical exploration on the property was completed by major companies such as Kennco, Noranda and Cominco in the 1960s and 1970s and by junior companies such as ProAm Exploration and Auterra Ventures in the late 1990s and early 2000s. These programs consisted of shallow diamond drilling in a confined area, percussion drilling, soil and organic geochemistry and various geophysical programs. Collectively, the historical work outlines numerous porphyry related targets that Tower investigated in detail during the 2013 field season.

Under the terms of the option agreement dated July 11, 2013, Tower can earn a 100% interest in the property by making cash payments of \$170,000 and issuing one million common shares over a 4-year period, to the vendors, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 over a 5-year period. The agreement is subject to 3% NSR, 2% of which can be purchased by Tower for \$3,500,000.

2014 Activities

The Company reported results from its detailed mapping and sampling program at Rabbit North. Five new copper and gold targets were discovered by way of systematic mapping over the course of the 2014 summer field season and include; the Chrysocolla East target (June 17th, 2014 press release), the Central Monzonite South target (August 25th, 2014 press release), the Kwil Target (September 9th, 2014 press release), the Buff target (September 23rd, 2014 press release), and the KV target (October 8th, 2014 press release). All five mineralized targets are associated with the Durand Stock porphyry system previously described in detail in 2013 (see above).

The Chrysocolla East porphyry target covers an area of at least 160 by 100 metres where outcrop is only exposed in a recent logging clear-cut. Copper and gold mineralization is associated with disseminated, clotted and vein controlled chalcopyrite and pyrite hosted in strongly magnetite + epidote altered diorite and magnetite healed breccias of the Durand Stock and Nicola Group volcanic rocks. Magnetite + actinolite + chalcopyrite +/- bornite veins locally cross cut altered diorite and copper oxides are locally observed along fracture surfaces. Nine samples with characteristic magnetite and epidote alteration were collected from the target area and average 0.56 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu, and 0.04g/t Pd (palladium). Importantly, this style of mineralization and alteration is also observed in

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drill hole 97-18 drilled at the Chrysocola main target approximately 500 meters to the west. An intercept of 54 meters of 0.5g/t Au with 0.13% Cu was returned in this hole.

The Central Monzonite South target covers an area of at least 530 by 160 metres where outcrop is best exposed along subtle north trending ridges. This new target is located within the previously described Central Monzonite Zone (CMZ, see October 22nd, 2013 Press Release) and represents mineralization hosted within the core monzonite phase of the Durand Stock. The center of this target is approximately 620 meters southwest of the main Central Monzonite high-grade showing (i.e., sample 1790454, 1.02% Cu, 0.43g/t Au and 7.4g/t Ag (silver), October 22nd, 2013 Press Release) and 650 metres southeast of historic drill hole 97-08. This drill hole bottomed in mineralization and is the only diamond drill hole to test for mineralization at depth in the Durand monzonite core. An interval of 31 metres assaying 0.25% Cu with 0.10g/t Au was returned from the bottom of the hole starting at 156 metres. Copper and gold mineralization of the Central Monzonite South target is dominantly hosted in equigranular to porphyritic monzonite and locally within small syenite bodies or plugs. Mineralization is characterized by disseminated and clotted chalcopyrite +/- bornite associated with varying degrees of epidote + carbonate + sericite alteration. Copper sulphides appear to be replacing mafic minerals and are in place oxidized to malachite + azurite with nondescript white clay. In total, 48 grab samples were collected from outcrops and subcrops from across this target for geochemical analyses. Samples returned results as high as 0.62% Cu with 0.73g/t Au (sample 1717194).

The Kwil target is located 1.4 kilometers northeast of the Central Monzonite South target. At Kwil, porphyry related copper and gold mineralization has been traced over an area of approximately 230 by 110 metres. The true dimensions of this target are not presently known due to widespread overburden cover. Mineralization at Kwil is hosted in augite porphyritic microdiorite and brecciated microdiorite and locally within equigranular biotite diorite of the Durand stock. The target is near the geological contact with the core monzonite phase of the Durand stock and where observed, the monzonite in this area is also mineralized (i.e., sample 2377100). Chalcopyrite and pyrite are associated with pervasive and clotted magnetite + epidote alteration and locally with magnetite + quartz veinlets and discrete albite veins with potassium feldspar halos. Copper oxides are readily observed on most fracture surfaces. Twelve grab samples were collected from outcrops and subcrops from across this target for geochemical analyses and assayed up to 0.49% Cu with 1.89g/t Au (sample 2377094).

The Buff target is located approximately 1 kilometer southwest of the Chrysocola East target and approximately 1.8 kilometers southwest of the Central Monzonite South target. Although mostly covered by thick glacial overburden, the zone represents a high priority target for further investigation. The Buff target is underlain by a magnetic-high geophysical anomaly that Tower discovered in 2013 that spans approximately 1.3 by 0.6 kilometers oriented broadly northwest – southeast. Furthermore, the highest magnetic response is coincident with the shoulder of a largely untested, open to the south and east, IP (Induced Polarization) chargeability high anomaly that spans at least 1.9 by 1.4 kilometer. Bedrock exposure is limited, however, where observed, copper and gold mineralization is dominantly hosted in extensive and pervasive magnetite and epidote altered microdiorite-clast rich breccias. Copper and gold mineralization is characterized by clotted and disseminated chalcopyrite + pyrite observed in both the matrix and within clasts in the breccias. Minor malachite and azurite are locally observed along fracture planes and associated with local crosscutting actinolite + epidote veins. Trace native copper is observed locally along discrete fracture planes. This breccia occurrence has been mapped over an area of approximately 200 by 160 metres which marks the boundaries of exposure. Nineteen grab samples were collected from this target for geochemical analyses and assayed up to 0.57 g/t Au with 0.21% Cu (sample 2377540).

Copper and gold mineralization at the untested KV target has been traced over an area of at least 400 by 460 metres and contains some of the highest grade copper and gold mineralization identified to date on the property. The center of the KV target is located 850 metres south of the previously reported Kwil target (September 9th, 2014 Press Release) and 800 metres east of the Central Monzonite South target (August 25th, 2014 Press Release).

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Here, mineralization is hosted in equigranular biotite + augite diorite of the Durand Stock, augite porphyritic microdiorite and breccias composed of microdiorite and plagioclase porphyry clasts. Chalcopyrite is strongly disseminated within samples from the equigranular diorite and is associated with pervasive potassium feldspar + magnetite + chlorite alteration (i.e., sample 2377061 and 2377060). Crosscutting veins of potassium feldspar, epidote +/- magnetite and hematite are also observed to contain chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite. Here, palladium (Pd) is locally elevated in the samples (i.e., 0.13g/t Pd sample 2377060). In the breccias, magnetite and epidote alteration is widespread and pervasive in both clasts and matrix. Chalcopyrite mineralization is dominantly clotted and disseminated (i.e., sample 2377034) and locally structurally controlled with vein hosted magnetite and trace bornite (i.e., sample 2377052). Malachite and azurite are readily observed on some fractures. Twenty five grab samples were collected from this target area for geochemical analysis.

In 2014 Samples were shipped in sealed and secure bags to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Kamloops, BC. Here, samples were prepared using standard preparation procedures. Samples were then analyzed for 51 elements at the ALS Minerals Laboratory in North Vancouver, BC including copper and silver by ICP-MS using an aqua regia digestion. Gold, platinum and palladium was analyzed by fire assay (30 gram nominal sample weight), aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish. Over limit copper (>1%) was re-analyzed using an aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES finish.

2015 Activities

There were no significant exploration activities completed at Rabbit North in 2015.

Some technical information stated above is historical in nature and has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate. This technical information has not been verified by Tower and may in some instances be unverifiable dependent on the existence of all historical drill core.

More Creek

On August 16, 2016 Tower staked the 6,430 hectare More Creek property in northwest British Columbia. More Creek is located near the centre of the Golden Triangle mineral district and is considered prospective for epithermal- gold and silver mineralization. The property is approximately 55 kilometers north of Pretium Resources' significant Brucejack development project which contains a Measured and Indicated mineral resource of 9.1 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 17.2 grams per tonne gold at the Valley of the Kings deposit (source, Pretium's July 21st, 2016 Press Release). The More Creek property is 120 kilometres north of Stewart, BC and benefits from close proximity to significant infrastructure such as the Northwest Transmission Line, a nearby fixed-wing aircraft runway and Highway 37, all of which are only 10 kilometers east.

Previous work on the More Creek property was focused on a prominent mountain and ridge top gossan known as the Sinter zone. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling (rock, soil, and stream silts) by Noranda and Corona in the early 1990s and reconnaissance mapping by Barrick Gold and Teck Resources in the early- to mid-2000's at Sinter outlined an extensive zone, up to 2 kilometers long, of strong silicification, argillic alteration and hydrothermal brecciation associated with a regional fault cutting through Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic and siliciclastic rocks. This zone is characterized by highly anomalous (in rocks, soils and silts) epithermal-gold pathfinder elements such as antimony, arsenic and mercury. Furthermore, local creeks draining the Sinter zone also contain elevated and highly anomalous concentrations of gold as noted by Noranda and Corona. Based on the intensity of alteration described in assessment reports, associated elevated pathfinder element geochemistry and importantly, the presence of anomalous gold in silts below the strong alteration zone, suggests the Sinter zone may represent the upper, barren zone of an epithermal gold system. This concept has not yet been tested by systematic diamond drilling.

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The Company recently completed an initial program of mapping and sampling and will continue with diligent data compilation during fall and winter 2016.

Nechako Gold

On July 12, 2016 Tower announced the signing of two agreements to acquire a total of 2,975 hectares of prospective mineral exploration ground in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. The centre of the consolidated land package is approximately 30 kilometres northeast of the development-stage Blackwater Gold project, currently controlled by New Gold Inc. The land package is deemed prospective for Blackwater-type epithermal gold and silver mineralization and porphyry-related copper and gold mineralization. The consolidated land package is now called the Nechako Gold Property.

Porphyry Property Option

Under the terms of the Porphyry Property option agreement dated July 06, 2016, subject to TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, Tower can earn a 100% interest in the property by making cash payments totalling \$40,000 and issuing 400,000 common shares over a 2-year period, to the vendor, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$250,000 over a 2-year period. The agreement is subject to a 1.5% NSR, all of which can be purchased by Tower for \$1,000,000. The Porphyry Property consists of four mineral tenures totalling 1,236 hectares.

Chutanli Property Option

Under the terms of the Chutanli Property option agreement dated July 10, 2016, subject to TSX Venture Exchange acceptance, Tower can earn a 100% interest in the property by making cash payments totalling \$60,000 and issuing 600,000 common shares over a 3-year period, to the vendor, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$225,000 over a 2-year period. The agreement is subject to a 1.5% NSR, all of which can be purchased by Tower for \$1,000,000. The Chutanli Property consists of six mineral tenures totalling 1,737 hectares.

Subsequent to entering into the option agreements, Tower staked two additional properties, in the Nechako Plateau region of central British Columbia. The Brewster and Stub properties, identified on the basis of geophysical and geochemical data, are considered prospective for Blackwater-type gold and silver mineralization. Robust geophysics and till geochemistry are critical tools for mineral exploration in areas masked by glacial till, such as the majority of the Nechako Plateau.

The centre of the 1,930 hectare Brewster property is seven kilometres northwest of the Nechako Gold property (see Tower's July 12th, 2016 news release) and was staked primarily because of compelling geophysical data. Recent induced polarization geophysical surveys (BC Assessment Reports 29890 and 30554), conducted over most of the Brewster property, outline two high-chargeability anomalies locally coincident with high-resistivity anomalies. A coincident high-chargeability and high-resistivity anomaly is characteristic of the Blackwater gold deposit, thirty three kilometres southwest of Brewster. Both anomalies will be investigated in upcoming exploration programs.

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The centre of the 1,040 hectare Stub property is twenty kilometres northwest of the Nechako Gold property. The property was staked to capture an interpreted source of a down-ice till dispersal train anomalous in zinc, copper, arsenic, with lesser gold and silver identified from a government till geochemistry database. Till geochemical data coupled with a strong knowledge of paleo-ice flow directions can provide critical information regarding the geochemistry of the bedrock geology below glacial till cover. The Blackwater deposit is also characterized by a down-ice zinc, arsenic, gold and silver till anomaly with the head of the dispersal train centred on the deposit. The Stub property will also be investigated in upcoming exploration programs.

Belle Claims (formerly part of JD property)

On April 11, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the Belle claims located directly adjacent to and adjoining the JD property. Under the terms of the Belle agreement, the Company may acquire a 100% interest by making a cash payment of \$14,000, and issuing 150,000 common shares over a four-year period to the vendor. The agreement is subject to a 2% NSR, 1% of which can be purchased by the Company for \$2,000,000.

The Belle Claims comprises approximately 1,670 hectares located in the historically significant Toodoggone gold district of north-central BC. The property is underlain by rocks of the Stikine Terrane and comprise a thick succession of interlayered volcanoclastic and intermediate volcanic rocks that are locally cut by high level porphyritic intrusions and a large variably altered pluton of the Black Lake suite to the south. These rocks appear to host epithermal related gold-silver mineralization and a cryptic buried porphyry copper target identified on the basis of airborne magnetics and limited geological mapping along McClair Creek.

In April 2016, the Company exercised the Belle option by issuing the final tranche of common shares to the vendor.

Some of the technical information stated above is historical in nature and has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate.

Waterloo property

On October 18, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the 3130 hectare Waterloo property located in the Vernon mining division of British Columbia. Under the terms of the option agreement, the Company may acquire a 75% interest in the property by making cash payments of \$70,000 and issuing 400,000 common shares to the vendor, in addition to funding aggregate exploration expenditures of \$2,000,000 over a total 42-month period. In May 2014, the Company and the vendor agreed to extend the work commitment due on May 13, 2014 and May 13, 2015 for 24 months. The agreement is subject to a 2% NSR which can be purchased by the Company for \$3,000,000.

Upon completing and delivering a Feasibility Study, the Company will be deemed to have exercised the second option and to have earned an additional 25% Interest (for an aggregate 100% interest), subject to the Royalty Interest as defined below. Once the Company has earned the 100% interest, it will pay an advance royalty of \$40,000 per year until it commences commercial production.

The Waterloo property is underlain by Late Paleozoic deformed and metamorphosed volcanic, siliciclastic and carbonate rocks of the Harper Ranch Group. Here the Harper Ranch Group forms the stratigraphic basement to the island-arc related Quesnel Terrane. On the property rocks of the Harper Ranch Group form a roof pendant structure intruded by Cretaceous aged granitic batholiths of the Nelson and Valhalla complexes. A property scale easterly trending structure termed the "Waterloo Structure" is central to the property and hosts numerous high-grade silver showings such as the Waterloo Mine. The Waterloo mine has seen sporadic production of high-grade silver with lesser gold since 1903 resulting in numerous shipments of ore to the Trail, BC smelter in 1954, 1967

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and 1983. The Waterloo Structure consists of structurally controlled carbonate with lesser quartz breccias and veins mineralized with sphalerite and galena along a contact between marbles and siliciclastic rocks of the Harper Ranch Group.

Interpretation of historical data, coupled with data acquired during 2011 and 2012 fieldwork, indicates that additional exploration is warranted to advance the project and fully evaluate the silver potential.

During the year ended October 31, 2014, management wrote-down the property to \$1 as the Company suspended exploration activity related to this property.

Technical information stated above is historical in nature and has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate.

Baez property

Tower dropped the Baez property on June 30, 2016.

Other Properties

Tower is continuously reviewing and conducting technical due-diligence investigations on other exploration projects suitable for acquisition.

The scientific and technical content and interpretations contained in this MD&A have been reviewed, verified and approved by Christopher D. Leslie, M.Sc., P.Geol. (APEGBC-42500), a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*

Exploration and Evaluation Assets - Oil & Gas

Poplar Winstar Strachan

On December 4, 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with Poplar Point Energy Ltd. ("Poplar"), to participate in a Participation Agreement between Poplar and Winstar Resources Ltd. ("Winstar"), dated October 20, 2006, wherein Poplar agreed to participate in the Winstar Strachan 8-10-38-10 W5M well in the West Central area of Alberta. The Company paid \$300,000 of the drilling, completion and tie in costs of the well to earn an equalization interest of 1.2366423%. Winstar sold its interest in the well to Crossbow Energy Partners Ltd, which sold its interest to Vermilion Energy Trust.

During the year ended October 31, 2009, the Company wrote down the value of the property to the estimated recoverable amount of \$1.

Costs Summary for the Oil and Gas Property

	October 31, 2015 and July 31, 2016
	Acquisition Costs
Poplar Winstar Strachan	\$ 1

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Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and related notes. The operating and administrative expenses for the three months ended July 31, 2016 totaled \$84,890 (July 31, 2015 - \$67,769) while the operating and administrative expenses for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 totaled \$225,240 (July 31, 2015 - \$252,459).

The table below explains the changes in major expenditures for the three months ended July 31, 2016 as compared to the corresponding three months ended July 31, 2015.

Expenses	Increase / Decrease in Expenses	Explanation for Change
Consulting fees	Increase of \$15,000	Increased as consulting fees incurred in the current period was expensed (versus being capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets).
Property investigation costs	Increase of \$6,984	Increased as a result of costs associated with seeking exploration projects (in the current period) prior to obtaining title.

The table below explains the changes in major expenditures for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 as compared to the corresponding period ended July 31, 2015.

Expenses	Increase / Decrease in Expenses	Explanation for Change
Consulting fees	Increase of \$15,000	Increased as consulting fees incurred in the current period was expensed (versus being capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets).
Property investigation costs	Increase of \$6,984	Increased as a result of costs associated with seeking exploration projects (in the current period) prior to obtaining title.
Share-based compensation	Decrease of \$41,182	Decreased as the fair value related to vested stock options in the current period was significantly lower than the fair value of those vested options in the comparative period.

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Selected Quarterly Information

The following financial data is derived from the Company's financial statements for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2016 and 2015:

	For the three months ended July 31,		For the nine months ended July 31,	
	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue (interest income)	68	108	179	1,362
General and administrative expenses	(84,890)	(67,769)	(225,240)	(252,459)
Loss and comprehensive loss	(84,823)	(67,703)	(2,738,476)	(251,022)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Working capital	34,779	368,147	34,779	368,147
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,208,303	3,651,228	1,208,303	3,651,228
Total assets	1,336,204	4,121,039	1,336,204	4,121,039
Total liabilities	41,835	40,909	41,835	40,909

The Company's projects are at the exploration stage and have not generated any revenue other than interest earned. At July 31, 2016, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and has a deficit of \$12,381,978 (October 31, 2015 - \$9,643,502). These losses resulted in a net loss per share for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 of \$0.06 (July 31, 2015 - \$0.01).

Summary of Quarterly Results

Period ended	Revenue (interest income)	Loss and comprehensive loss	Basic and diluted loss per share	Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	General and administrative expenses
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 31, 2016	68	(84,823)	(0.00)	97,035	84,890
April 30, 2016	43	(81,200)	(0.00)	32,214	69,022
January 31, 2016	68	(2,572,453)	(0.05)	15,916	71,328
October 31, 2015	448	(77,944)	(0.00)	20,432	74,397
July 31, 2015	108	(67,703)	(0.00)	58,410	67,769
April 30, 2015	121	(87,361)	(0.00)	58,537	87,514
January 31, 2015	1,133	(95,958)	(0.00)	26,527	97,176
October 31, 2014	1,447	(843,730)	(0.03)	79,975	119,405

Variances quarter over quarter can be explained as follows:

- In the quarter ended January 31, 2016, the Company wrote off exploration and evaluation assets of \$2,501,062 in connection with the JD property.
- In the quarter ended October 31, 2014, the Company wrote off exploration and evaluation assets of \$725,564 in connection with the Baez and Waterloo properties.

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- Given the general weather conditions and exploration season in British Columbia, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets expenditures tend to be greater from May to November than in the rest of the year.

Liquidity, Financial Position and Capital Resources

The Company has no known mineral resources and is not in commercial production on any of its properties and accordingly, the Company does not generate cash from operations. The Company finances exploration activities by raising capital from equity markets from time to time.

The Company's liquidity and capital resources are as follows:

	July 31, 2016	October 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Cash	44,025	378,669
Receivables	14,028	13,364
Prepaid expenses	5,561	15,951
Total current assets	63,614	407,984
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	41,835	38,959
Working capital	34,779	369,025

As at July 31, 2016, the Company had a cash position of \$44,025 (October 31, 2015 - \$378,669), consisting mainly of proceeds from the April 2014 financing. As at July 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital position of \$34,779 (October 31, 2015 - \$369,025).

The primary use of cash during the nine months ended July 31, 2016 was the funding of operating activities of \$220,631 (July 31, 2015 - \$244,757) and investing activities of \$114,013 (July 31, 2015 - \$96,332).

In September 2016, the Company closed a private placement for 15,000,000 Units at a price of \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,200,000.

The Company currently has no source of operating cash flow, limited financial resources, and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its properties or to enable it to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's properties and the possible loss of title to such properties. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and realize the carrying value of its resource properties is dependent upon the continued financial support from related parties, the ability of the Company to raise equity financing to continue exploration and development activities or contract out further work with joint venture partners, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, and upon future profitable operations or proceeds from disposition of resource properties. Management estimates it will require additional financing within the next twelve months.

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Related Party Transactions

During nine months ended July 31, 2016, the Company engaged in the following transactions with related parties (key management), not disclosed elsewhere in this MD&A:

- a) Management fees of \$67,500 (July 31, 2015 - \$67,500) were paid to a company controlled by Mark Vanry, the President, CEO and director of the Company.
- b) Consulting fees of \$40,000 (July 31, 2015 - \$25,000) and exploration and evaluation assets expenditures totaling \$50,000 (July 31, 2015 - \$65,000) were paid to a company controlled by Christopher Leslie, the Vice President of Exploration of the Company.
- c) Administrative fees included in office and miscellaneous of \$22,500 (July 31, 2015 - \$22,500) were paid to a company controlled by Steve Vanry, the CFO and director of the Company.
- d) Office and miscellaneous includes rent recovery of \$9,000 (July 31, 2015 - \$9,000) from Rhys Resources Ltd., a company related by a common director. As at July 31, 2016, \$2,120 (October 31, 2015 - \$3,170) was included in receivables for rent recovery owed from this company.

Summary of key management personnel compensation (including officers and directors) for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Management fees	67,500	67,500
Office and miscellaneous	22,500	22,500
Consulting fees	40,000	25,000
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	50,000	65,000
Share-based compensation	1,383	42,771
	181,383	222,771

Amounts owing to related parties (including key management personnel) included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities total \$10,939 (October 31, 2015 - \$4,983).

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as at July 31, 2016 or as of the date of this report.

Risks and Uncertainties

The main risks that can affect the Company include operational risks, changes in commodity and equity prices, and government regulation.

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Operational

The Company is focused on mineral exploration of its Rabbit North property and Nechako Gold project located in British Columbia. The mineral exploration business is speculative and involves a high degree of risk.

There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration activities will be successful as few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs being carried out or planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. At present, none of the Company's properties have a known body of commercial ore and any proposed exploration programs are an exploratory search for ore.

In addition to the risk that no economic body of ore exists on its properties, the Company is subject to an extensive array of other economic, political and technical risks in exploring and developing its exploration and evaluation assets, including, without limitation, volatile stock and currency markets, fluctuations in metals prices, competition, changing government regulations, title issues, undercapitalization, the potential for delays in exploration, the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, accidents, the availability of key personnel and political instability. Since the Company has no revenues, the acquisition and development of its properties depends upon its ability to obtain financing through private placement financings, public financings, the joint venturing of projects or other means. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financings.

Management of industry risk

The Company is engaged primarily in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company's mineral exploration activities expose it to potential environmental liability risk. It is management's policy to review environmental compliance and exposure on an ongoing basis. The Company follows industry standards and specific project environmental requirements. The Company is currently in the exploration stage on its property interests and has not determined whether significant site recovery costs will be required. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations.

Commodity and equity prices

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of gold and other precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

Government regulation

The Company's operations may be adversely affected by changes in Governmental policies or other economic developments which are not within the control of the Company including a change in taxation policies, economic sanctions, and currency control. The Company is subject to various laws governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could increase the cost of operations.

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Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period. Based on historical experience and current conditions, management makes assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions form the basis for judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and reported amounts for revenues and expenses. Different assumptions would result in different estimates, and actual results may differ from results based on these estimates. These estimates and assumptions are also affected by management's application of accounting policies. Critical accounting estimates are those that affect the audited financial statements materially and involve a significant level of judgment by management.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets and valuation of share-based compensation.

Critical judgments exercised apply in accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation assets

Management has determined that exploration, evaluation, and related costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including, geologic and other technical information, a history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure facilities, evaluation of permitting and environmental issues and local support for the project.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

Valuation of share-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

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New or Revised Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the nine months ended July 31, 2016 and were not applied in preparing the Financial Statements. The Company does not expect there to be any changes as a result of the new and revised standards which will be effective to the Company's financial statements for the year ending October 31, 2017 or later:

- a) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adopted permitted.

Financial Instruments and Management of Financial Risk

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

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, reclamation bonds, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate, liquidity and price risk.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to industry credit risks arising from its cash holdings and receivables. The Company manages credit risk by placing cash with major Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables primarily consist of sales tax recoverable due from the Federal Government of Canada. Management believes that credit risk related to these amounts is nominal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they are due. To manage liquidity risk, the Company reviews additional sources of capital and financing to continue its operations and discharge its commitments. The Company has sufficient cash to settle current liabilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As of July 31, 2016, the Company held a demand deposit with a face value \$30,000. A change in interest rates of 1% will change income by \$300 per annum.

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Foreign currency risk

The Company is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to items that are denominated in a foreign currency.

Price risk

The Company has limited exposure to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities.

Other risks

The Company will need additional funding to complete its short and long term objectives. The ability of the Company to raise such financing in the future will depend on the prevailing market conditions, as well as the business performance of the Company. Current global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility as a result of which access to public financing has been negatively impacted. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in its efforts to raise additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. The market price of the Company's shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect value. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of opportunities, to develop new projects or to otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the Chief Executive Officer. Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in mineral exploration and development and, consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict.

Disclosure of Data for Outstanding Common Shares, Options and Warrants

Authorized and issued capital stock as at the date of this report:

Authorized – Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and Outstanding: 65,533,308 common shares

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The following options were outstanding and exercisable as at the date of this report:

(i) **Options**

<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Number Exercisable</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
\$			
0.35	900,000	900,000	September 29, 2016
0.35	100,000	100,000	December 9, 2016
0.45	50,000	50,000	April 5, 2017
0.30	250,000	250,000	May 24, 2017
0.30	400,000	400,000	October 25, 2017
0.13	450,000	450,000	April 9, 2018
0.05	425,000	425,000	December 17, 2018
0.05	50,000	50,000	January 28, 2019
0.06	525,000	525,000	July 7, 2019
0.05	900,000	900,000	November 4, 2019
0.09	200,000	-	August 23, 2021
0.09	150,000	-	September 1, 2021
0.13	1,500,000	-	September 16, 2021
	<u>5,900,000</u>	<u>4,050,000</u>	

(ii) **Warrants**

As at the date of this report, the Company had 15,350,000 warrants issued and outstanding.

Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company may be found on or in:

- SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
- the Company's website at www.towerresourcesltd.com;
- the Company's condensed interim financial statements for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2016; and
- the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2015.

Approval

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

"Mark Vanry"

Mark Vanry

President, CEO and Director

September 29, 2016