Integra Resources Corp.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three and Six-Month Periods Ended
June 30, 2018 and 2017

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

INTEGRA RESOURCES CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the Three and Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

This portion of this quarterly report provides Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations, to enable a reader to assess material changes in financial condition and results of operations as at, and for the three and six-month period ended June 30, 2018, in comparison to the corresponding prior–year periods. The MD&A is intended to help the reader understand Integra Resources Corp. ("Integra", "we", "our" or the "Company"), our operations, financial performance and present and future business environment.

This MD&A has been prepared by management as at August 28, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Integra for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. This MD&A should also be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Integra for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Further information on the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website, www.integraresources.com.

For the purposes of preparing our MD&A, we consider the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of our shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. We evaluate materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

CORPORATE SUMMARY

Integra Resources Corp. is a mineral resources company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in the Americas. The primary focus of the Company is advancement of its DeLamar gold and silver project ("DeLamar Project"), consisting of the neighbouring DeLamar Area and Florida Mountain Area 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.

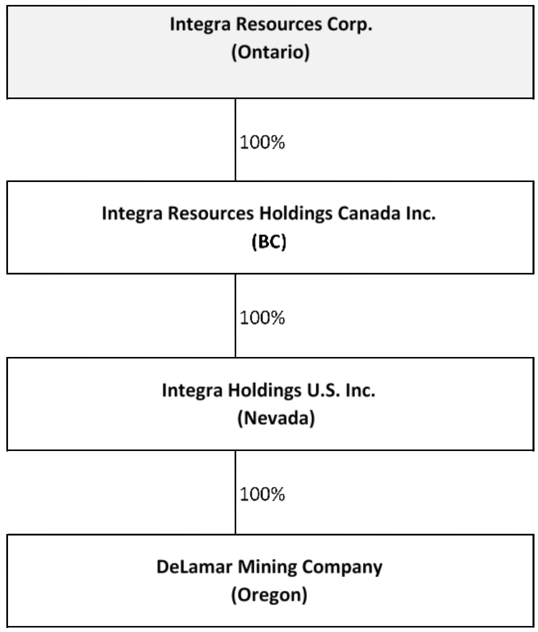
As at August 28, 2018, the directors and officer of the Company were:

George Salamis	President, Director and CEO
Stephen de Jong	Chairman and Director
Andrée St-Germain	CFO and Corporate Secretary
Max Baker	Vice President Exploration
David Awram	Director
Timo Juristo	Director

The Company's head office is located at 1050 – 400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3A6.

The Company trades on the TSX Venture, under the trading symbol "ITR" and tradesin the United States on the OTCQX under the stock symbol "IRRZF".

The following diagram illustrates the intercorporate relationships among Integra and its subsidiaries, as well as the jurisdiction of incorporation of each entity.



JANUARY – JUNE 2018 IN REVIEW

Acquisition of Florida Mountain – Empire and Banner Claims

The Company completed the purchase of the Florida Mountain Empire Claims in January 2018 and paid US$1.6mm (C$2.1mm) at closing. The Empire Claims are 100% royalty-free and encompass the TradeDollar – Black Jack vein system, the major historic underground producer at the Florida Mountain Deposit.

The Company completed the acquisition of the Florida Mountain Banner claims in the second quarter of 2018 for the total consideration of US$0.4mm (C$0.5mm).

Florida Mountain Deposit Resource Estimate

In February 2018, Integra completed an updated resource estimate that included resources from the Florida Mountain Deposit. This estimate added an additional 36,605,000 tonnes of inferred resources from the Florida Mountain Deposit grading 0.57 g/t gold and 14.12 g/t silver at a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t AuEq, for 675,000 contained ounces of gold and 16.6 million contained ounces of silver, or 870,541 ounces AuEq.

In March 2018, Integra filed a NI 43-101 Technical report for the maiden Florida Mountain gold-silver inferred resource estimate, as un update to the DeLamar Project NI 43-101 published in 2017.

Please refer to the Properties section below for further details.

Exploration Work

Reverse circulation ("RC") drilling commenced at DeLamar in early February 2018. Two additional diamond drill rigs were brought to site in May and June 2018 respectively. The Company received drill permissions from the Idaho Department of Lands with the application process taking 4-5 weeks from start to finish. The approvals required to initiate drilling exemplified Idaho's concise and efficient exploration permitting processes, reinforcing its rank as a top mining jurisdiction in North America.

The Company completed a total of 10,442 m of drilling on site through the first and second quarters of 2018.

Drilling is underway at multiple targets at DeLamar, including Glenn Silver, Sommercamp and Sullivan Gulch. Two drill rigs, one diamond drill rig and one RC drill rig, are currently operating on DeLamar.

Drilling commenced at Florida Mountain on June 14, 2018 with one diamond drill rig. The Florida Mountain deposit is located 8.5 km from DeLamar by haul road. The Company plans to complete approximately 7,300 m of drilling at Florida Mountain this year, the majority of which will be completed using a diamond drill rig.

The Company announced on May 10, 2018, initial assay results from 9 of 13 RC drill holes completed on the DeLamar deposit. Significant drill results from the Sullivan Gulch target within the DeLamar deposit included:

- 1.20 g/t gold equivalent ("AuEq")* over 150.88 meters ("m");
- 1.19 g/t AuEq* over 140. 21 m; and
- 1.05 g/t AuEq* over 91.44 m.

*Gold equivalent = g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 85)

The Company, encouraged by the initial findings at Sullivan Gulch, completed an additional fence of drill holes 100 m to the southeast of the previously released drill assays. The results from this fence of drill holes, located on the outer edge of the existing inferred resource estimate at DeLamar, were released on June 25, 2018 and included:

- 2.16 g/t AuEq* over 220.98 m; and
- 1.74 g/t AuEq* over 198.12 m.

*Gold equivalent = g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 85)

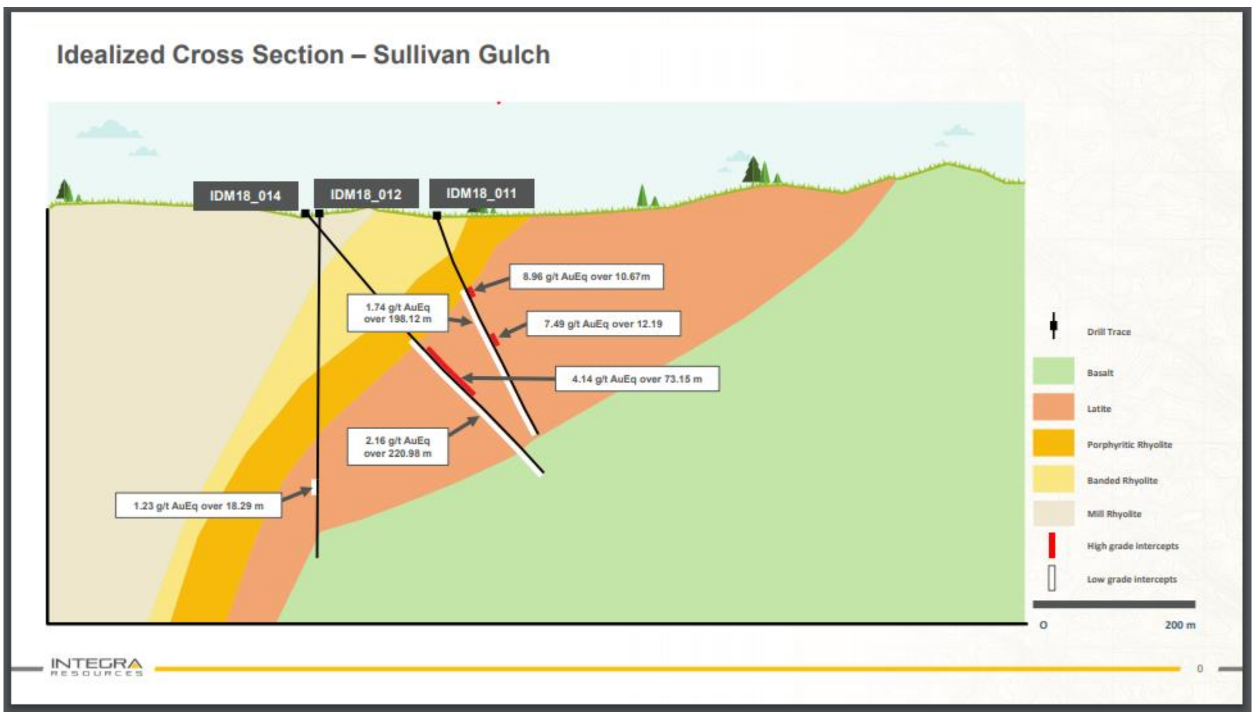
The second set of drill results were completed on the southeast extension of the Sullivan Gulch zone and continue to expand a zone of variably oxidized, intense gold-silver mineralization averaging 100 m to 200 m thick and dipping steeply to the southwest. The recent drill holes were completed 100 m from the previously released assay results (see the Company's news release dated May 10, 2018) with approximately 64% and 59% of intersects occurring outside the existing inferred resource envelope at DeLamar. The Sullivan Gulch zone remains entirely open to the southeast and down dip direction, this zone was not mined by previous operators. The zone extension is also coincident with a strong IP chargeability anomaly that continues for at least 600m to the south-eat. Drilling has confirmed continuity and expansion potential in both resource and grade within certain large zones on the margins of the current inferred resource that were not previously mined by historical operations.

The following table highlights selected intercepts from the June 25, 2018 tranche of drill results.

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	g/t Au	g/t Ag	g/t AuEq[2]	Interval (m)[1]
IDM-18-011	68.58	266.70	0.64	93.63	**1.74**	**198.12**
including	73.15	83.82	3.23	487.40	8.96	10.67
Including	135.64	147.83	2.12	456.81	7.49	12.19
IDM-18-012	303.28	321.56	0.76	40.20	1.23	18.28
IDM-18-014	175.26	396.24	1.25	77.19	**2.16**	**220.98**
Including	207.26	208.79	21.20	469.68	26.73	1.52
Including	220.98	240.79	2.63	94.17	3.74	19.81
Including	248.41	271.27	2.11	224.50	4.75	22.86
Or combined as	198.12	271.27	2.34	152.74	4.14	73.15

(1) Downhole thickness; true width varies depending on drill hole dip; most drill holes are aimed at intersecting the vein structures close to perpendicular therefore true widths are close to downhole widths (approximately 75% conversion ratio)
(2) Gold equivalent = g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 85)

The following idealized cross section highlights recent drill results:



As of the date of this MD&A, the Company employed 12 employees on site and 4 geologists as contractors. EM Strategies, the third-party consultant managing our water treatment, environmental monitoring, site safety and maintenance, employed 6 employees.

2018 OUTLOOK

The first exploration program in over 25 years is currently underway on the DeLamar and Florida Projects with approximately 20,000m of RC and diamond hole drilling planned for 2018. Drilling will target both the near-surface potentially-bulk-mineable low-grade gold-silver mineralization as well as historically mined high grade gold-silver mineralization located beneath the low-grade rhyolite cap.

As of the date of this MD&A, a total of 7,370m of RC drilling and 7,072m of diamond drilling were completed at the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits. Drill assays have been released from the Sullivan Gulch area of the DeLamar deposit. The drill results from Sullivan Gulch, an area not mined by previous operators, has outlined thick zones of gold-silver mineralization hosted in Miocene-age altered felsic volcanic units (porphyritic rhytolite and quartz latite).

To further extend the known resource footprint at DeLamar, the Company ran three additional lines of IP to the southeast of Sullivan Gulch, revealing a 3 km long IP anomaly that correlates with the known gold-silver resource on the property. The untested chargeability anomaly at Sullivan Gulch now extends 600 m beyond the last fence of drilling. IP lines have also identified a 1.5 km chargeability anomaly to the northeast of Sullivan Gulch that has never been drilled.

The Company has engaged McClelland Laboratories to conduct metallurgical studies on mineralized material from DeLamar and Florida Mountain. This metallurgical work, which will include column leach testing, scoping mill testing and bond ball mill work index testing, will provide the framework for future economic studies at the project. The testing will provide processing options for the Company, including the amenability of heap leaching for the existing low-grade resource at the DeLamar and Florida Mountain deposits.

The Company announced its $10 million exploration program in November 2017. Please refer to the Company's MD&A for the fiscal year 2017 for detailed exploration plan.

Encompassing the findings of the proposed 2018 drilling, resource estimation updates, and metallurgical test work, Integra anticipates initiating a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") study in the first half of 2019. The study will evaluate several development options on selective mining and milling scenarios where higher-grade core zones are potentially processed in a conventional mill, and surrounding lower-grade halo material is potentially treated by heap-leaching extraction methods. Subject to the findings of 2018 exploration conducted on the deeper potentially higher-grade gold-silver veins, a high-grade option study may also form part of the PEA focus.

PROPERTIES

DeLamar Project, Idaho

The DeLamar Project consists of the neighbouring DeLamar Area and Florida Mountain Area.

The bulk of the information in this section is derived from the Technical Report and Resources Estimate for the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Gold – Silver Project, dated March 20 2018 (the "DeLamar Report") prepared by Michael M. Gustin, C.P.G., and Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G., of Mine Development Associates ("MDA"), which has been filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and prepared pursuant to NI 43-101. The DeLamar Report is available for review under the Corporation's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Mr. Gustin and Mr. Weiss are Qualified Persons under NI 43-101.

Project Description, Location and Access

The DeLamar Project consists of 513 unpatented lode, placer, and mill site claims, and 16 tax parcels comprised of patented mining claims, as well as certain leasehold and easement interests, that cover approximately 4,822 hectares in southwestern Idaho, approximately 80 kilometers southwest of Boise. The property is located within portions of the historical Carson (Silver City) mining district, and it includes the formerly producing DeLamar mine last operated by Kinross. The total annual land-holding costs are estimated to be approximately C$290,000. All mineral titles and permits are held by the DeLamar Mining Company and by Integra Holdings U.S. Inc., each an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Integra. A 2.0% NSR royalty is payable to a predecessor owner of 101 of the unpatented claims. There are also four lease agreements covering five of the patented claims that include NSR royalty obligations of 2.5% to 5.0%. Kinross has retained a 2.5% NSR royalty that applies to those portions of the DeLamar Area claims that are unencumbered by the royalties outlined above. The Kinross royalty may be reduced to 1.0% upon Kinross receiving total royalty payments of C$10,000,000. The property includes 396 acres leased from the State of Idaho, and this lease is subject to a 5.0% production royalty of gross receipts plus annual lease fees of US$1,496 (C$1,970). The DeLamar Project open-pit mine areas have been in closure since 2003. Even though a substantial amount of reclamation and closure work has been completed at the site, there remain ongoing water management activities and monitoring and reporting. A reclamation bond of US$2,778,929 (C$3,659,294) was arranged with the Idaho Department of Lands and a reclamation bond of US$100,000 (C$131,680) was arranged with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

History

Total production of gold and silver from the DeLamar Project area is estimated to be approximately 1.3 million ounces of gold and 97 million ounces of silver from 1891 through 1998. This includes an estimated 1.025 million ounces of gold produced from the original De Lamar underground mine and the later DeLamar open-pit operation. At Florida Mountain, nearly 260,000 ounces of gold and 18 million ounces of silver were produced from the historic underground mines and late 1990s open-pit mining.

Mining activity began in the DeLamar Project area when placer gold deposits were discovered in 1863 in Jordan Creek, just upstream from what later became the town site of DeLamar. During the summer of 1863, the first silver-gold lodes were discovered in quartz veins at War Eagle Mountain, resulting in the initial settlement of Silver City. Between 1876 and 1888, significant silver-gold veins were discovered and developed in the district, including underground mines at De Lamar Mountain and Florida Mountain. From the late 1800s to early 1900s, a total of 553,000 ounces of gold and 21.3 million ounces of silver were reportedly produced from underground mines in the DeLamar Project property.

The mines in the district were closed in 1914 and very little production took place until the 1930s, when gold and silver prices increased. Placer gold was recovered from Jordan Creek from 1934 to 1940, and in 1938 a

181 tonne-per-day flotation mill was constructed to process dumps from the DeLamar mine. The flotation mill reportedly operated until the end of 1942.

During the late 1960s, the district began to undergo exploration for near-surface, bulk-mineable gold and silver deposits and in 1977 a joint venture operated by Earth Resources Corporation ("Earth Resources") began production from an open-pit, milling and cyanide tank-leach operation at DeLamar Mountain, known as the DeLamar mine. In 1981, Earth Resources was acquired by the Mid Atlantic Petroleum Company, and in 1984 and 1985 the NERCO Mineral Company ("NERCO") successively acquired the entire joint venture to operate the DeLamar mine with 100% ownership. NERCO was purchased by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in 1993. Two months later in 1993, Kinross acquired a 100% interest in the DeLamar mine and property, and Kinross operated the mine, which expanded to the Florida Mountain area in 1994. Mining ceased in 1998 and milling ceased in 1999. Mine closure activities commenced in 2003; with closure and reclamation were nearly completed by 2014, including removal of the mill and other mine buildings, and drainage and cover of the tailings facility.

Total open-pit production from the DeLamar Project from 1977 through 1998, including the Florida Mountain operation, is estimated at approximately 750,000 ounces of gold and 47.6 million ounces of silver. From start-up in 1977 through to the end of 1998, open-pit production in the DeLamar Area totaled 625,000 ounces of gold and about 45 million ounces of silver. This production came from a number of pits developed at the Glen Silver, Sommercamp (including Regan), and North DeLamar. In 1993, the DeLamar mine was operating at a mining rate of 27,216 tonnes per day, with a milling capacity of about 3,629 tonnes per day. In 1994, Kinross commenced open-pit mining at Florida Mountain while continuing production from the DeLamar mine. The ore from Florida Mountain, which was mined through 1998, was processed at the DeLamar facilities. Florida Mountain Area production in 1994 through 1998 totaled 124,500 ounces of gold and 2.6 million ounces of silver.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

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 midMiocene basalt flows intruded and overlain by mid-Miocene rhyolite dikes, domes, flows and tuffs, developed on an eroded surface of Late Cretaceous granitic rocks.

Earth Resources and NERCO geologists defined a local volcanic stratigraphic sequence in the DeLamar and Florida Mountain Areas. The DeLamar mine area and mineralized zones are situated within an arcuate, nearly circular array of overlapping porphyritic and flow-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. At Florida Mountain, flow-banded rhyolite flows and domes cap a sequence of pyroclastic units that overlie basaltic lava flows.

Gold-silver mineralization has been recognized in two types of deposits: within 1) relatively continuous, quartz-filled fissure veins that were the focus of late 19th and early 20th century underground mining, hosted mainly in the basalt and granodiorite, and to a lesser degree in the overlying rhyolite; and 2) broader, bulk-mineable zones of closely-spaced quartz veinlets and quartz-cemented hydrothermal breccia veinlets that are individually continuous for only a few feet laterally and vertically, and of mainly less than 1.3 centimeters in width. This second type of mineralization was mined in the open pits of the late 20th century DeLamar and Florida Mountain operations, hosted exclusively within the rhyolite.

The fissure veins mainly strike north to northwest and are filled with quartz accompanied by variable amounts of adularia, sericite or clay, ± minor calcite. Much of the quartz is massive, but some has drusy or comb structure and a lamellar variety is locally abundant. Vein widths vary from a few centimeters to several meters, but the veins persist laterally for as much as several hundreds of meters. Principal silver and gold minerals are naumannite, aguilarite, argentite, ruby silver, native gold and electrum, native silver, cerargyrite, and acanthite. Variable amounts of pyrite and marcasite, and minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena occur in some veins.

The bulk mineable type of mineralization has been delineated in four broad, lower-grade zones, two of which overlap and are centered on fissure veins. This type of mineralization has been described as zones of closely spaced veinlets and fracture fillings in porphyritic rhyolite. Most of the veinlets are less than 5 mm in width and have short lengths that are laterally and vertically discontinuous. Small veins can form pods or irregular zones up to 1- to 2-centimeters wide that persist for several centimeters before pinching down to more restricted widths. In highly silicified zones, porphyritic rhyolite is commonly permeated by anastomosing microveinlets typically less than 0.5-millimeters wide. Vein gangue minerals consist mainly of quartz, with minor amounts of adularia. Naumannite, acanthite and acanthite-aguilarite solid solution are the principal silver minerals, with lesser amounts of argentopyrite, Se-bearing pyrargyrite, Se-bearing polybasite, cerargyrite, Se-bearing stephanite, native silver, and native gold. Minor Se-bearing billingsleyite, pyrostilpnite, and Se-bearing pearceite have also been reported. Ore minerals are generally very fine grained.

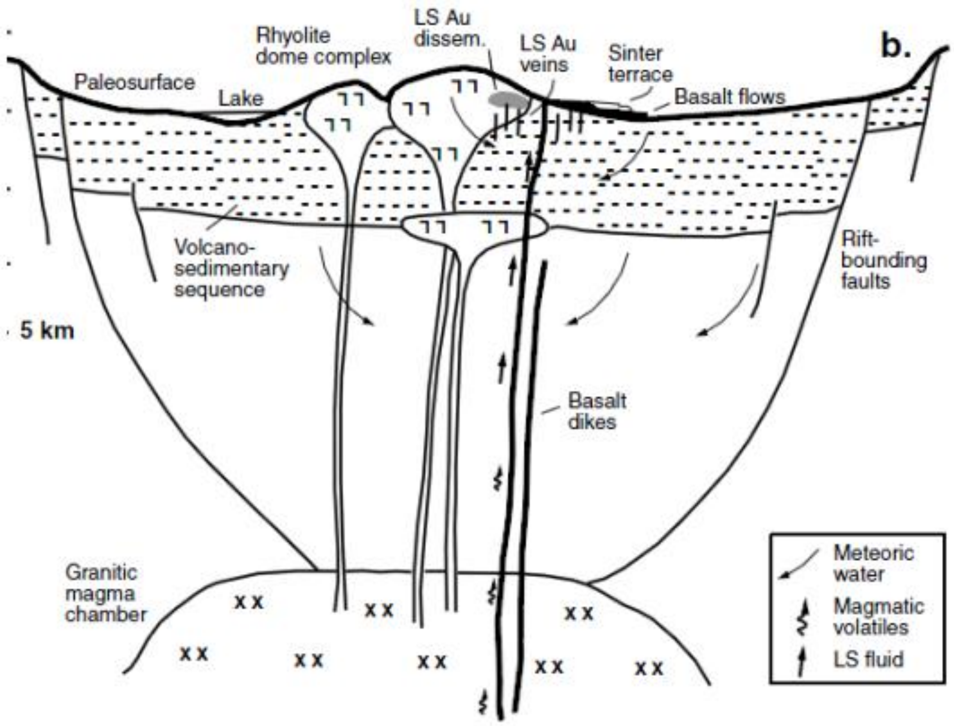
In the flow banded rhyolite, scattered zones of mineralized breccia occur most frequently near the base of the unit. These breccias consist of close-packed angular fragments of flow-banded rhyolite in a chalcedonic matrix and crosscut flow layering. Larger bodies of breccia, interpreted as volcanic vent breccias, contain narrow zones of hydrothermal breccia associated with mineralization.

<u>Deposit Type</u>

Based upon the styles of alteration, the nature of the veins, the alteration and vein mineralogy, and the geologic setting, 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. This model has its origins in the De Lamar - Silver City district, where it was first developed by Lindgren (1900) based on his firsthand studies of the veins and altered wallrocks in the De Lamar and Florida Mountain mines. Various vein textures, mineralization, and alteration features, and the low contents of base metals in the district are typical of what are now known as low-sulfidation epithermal deposits world-wide. The host-rock setting of mineralization at the DeLamar Project is similar to the simple model shown in the Figure below, with the lower basalt sequence occupying the stratigraphic position of the volcano-sedimentary rocks shown below. The Milestone portion of the district appears to be situated within and near the surficial sinter terrace in this model.

Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralizing System

(After Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003)



Many other deposits of this class occur within the Basin and Range province of Nevada, and elsewhere in the world. Some well-known low-sulfidation epithermal gold and silver properties with geological similarities to the DeLamar Project include the past-producing Castle Mountain mine in California, as well as the Rawhide, Sleeper, Midas, and Hog Ranch mines in Nevada. The Midas district includes selenium-rich veins similar to, but much richer in calcite, than the veins known in the DeLamar Project. At both DeLamar and Midas, epithermal mineralization took place coeval with rhyolite volcanism, and shortly after basaltic volcanism, during middle Miocene time.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resource estimations for the DeLamar Project were completed in accordance with NI 43- 101. The modeling and estimation of the mineral resources were completed under the supervision of Michael M. Gustin, a qualified person with respect to mineral resource estimations under NI 43-101.

The gold and silver resources were modeled and estimated by:

- Evaluating the drill data statistically;
- Separately interpreting gold and silver mineral domains on a set of north-looking cross sections spaced at 30-meter intervals at the Florida Mountain Area and 320°-looking sections spaced at 30.48 meter (100-foot) intervals at the DeLamar Area;
- Using the cross sectional mineral domains to directly code three-dimensional digital block models to the modeled mineral domains;

- Analyzing the modeled mineralization spatially and statistically to aid in the establishment of estimation and classification parameters; and
- Estimating grades into the models using the coded mineral domains to control the estimation.

A mineral resource has such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. In order to meet this definition, the DeLamar Project resources are comprised of all model blocks lying within optimized pits that have an AuEq grade of 0.3 g/t or higher. The optimized pits and cutoff grade reflect a potential operating scenario in which the mineralization is mined by open-pit, milled, and processed in leach tanks. The parameters used in the pit optimization are listed in the table below.

Summary of Resource Optimized-Pit Parameters

Mining	$	2.40	$/tonne mined
Mill Process	$	11.00	$/tonne processed
G&A	$	4,000,000	$/year
Tonnes per day		12,500	
Tonnes per year		4,375,000	
G&A	$	0.91	$/tonne processed
Gold Recovery		95%	
Silver Recovery		80%	
Gold Price	$	1,300	$/oz
Base Silver Price	$	18	$/oz

The gold-equivalent value of each model block was used solely for the purposes of applying the 0.3 g AuEq/t cutoff to in-pit blocks and thereby define the project resources. Gold equivalent grades are calculated as follows: g AuEq/t = g Au/t + (g Ag/t ÷ 85) The equivalency factor is derived from the differentials in the prices and recoveries of gold and silver. The mineral resources of the Florida Mountain and DeLamar Areas are summarized in the tables below.

Florida Mountain Area Resources

Inferred Resources					
Tonnes	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**oz AuEq**
36,605,000	0.57	675,000	14.12	16,621,000	871,000

1. Mineral Resources are comprised of all model blocks at a 0.3 g AuEq/t cutoff that lie within an optimized pit and below the as-mined surface
2. AuEq (gold equivalent grade) = Au + (Ag ÷ 85)
3. The effective date of the Florida Mountain Area resource estimate is January 30, 2018
4. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tones, grade and contained metal content

DeLamar Area Resources

Inferred Resources					
Tonnes	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**oz AuEq**
117,934,000	0.41	1,592,000	24.30	91,876,000	2,673,000

1. Mineral Resources are comprised of all model blocks at a 0.3 g AuEq/t cutoff that lie within an optimized pit and below the as-mined surface
2. AuEq (gold equivalent grade) = Au + (Ag ÷ 85)
3. The effective date of the DeLamar Area resource estimate is October 1, 2017
4. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tones, grade and contained metal content

Total resources for the DeLamar Project are summarized in the table below.

Total DeLamar Project Gold and Silver Resources

Inferred Resources					
Tonnes	**g Au/t**	**oz Au**	**g Ag/t**	**oz Ag**	**oz AuEq**
154,539,000	0.45	2,267,000	21.92	108,497,000	3,543,000

1. Mineral Resources are comprised of all model blocks at a 0.3 g AuEq/t cutoff that lie within an optimized pit and below the as-mined surface
2. AuEq (gold equivalent grade) = Au + (Ag ÷ 85)
3. Rounding may result in apparent discrepancies between tones, grade and contained metal content

The current mineral resources include only the modeled mineralization that was not mined during the historical open-pit operations, with the exception of a small mineralized stockpile in the DeLamar area that has sufficient drill data to allow its inclusion in the resources.

The DeLamar Project resources are classified entirely as Inferred, despite the fact that the drill spacing is sufficient to support higher classifications in many portions of the modeled areas. The reasons for the Inferred classification include: (i) the resource estimations are based on a relatively simplistic cross-sectional coding of the block model; (ii) the geological support for the resource modeling does not generally attain a level that would allow for higher resource classifications; (iii) all data used as the basis of the resource modeling are historical, and further compilation, evaluation, and verification of the historical data are required to increase confidence in the data; (iv) the as-mined topography, which defines modeled mineralization that has already been mined needs further refinement and verification in the DeLamar area; and (v) uncertainties with respect to the densities applicable to the project resources.

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

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected consolidation information of the Company as of June 30, 2018, December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The selected consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements.

	Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2018 $	Year Ended December 31, 2017 $	Year Ended December 31, 2016 $
Operating income (loss)	(6,383,237)	(2,553,781)	(73,738)
Net income (loss)	(5,596,029)	(5,523,877)	342,026
Net income (loss) per share	(0.10)	(0.29)	0.21
Other income (expense)	787,208	(2,970,096)	415,764
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(186,722)	116,939	-
Comprehensive income (loss)	(5,782,751)	(5,406,938)	342,026
Cash and cash equivalents	8,348,656	16,660,293	3,700
Restricted cash, long-term	4,131,642	3,646,423	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	65,399,906	59,335,430	-
Total assets	79,261,790	80,851,343	20,322
Total current liabilities	8,832,946	3,135,999	882,931
Total non-current liabilities	48,487,194	50,614,122	-
Working capital (deficiency)	8,222	13,928,742	(862,609)

The current operating loss of $6,383,237 was mostly driven by exploration expenses as well as head office expenses such as compensation, corporate development and marketing, office, professional fees, and stock-based compensation expenses. This significant change in 2018 compared to 2017 is mostly due to the start of exploration drilling in February 2018. The operating loss of $2,553,781 for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to an operating loss of $73,738 for the year ended December 31, 2016 was driven mostly by compensation, corporate development, office, professional fees, and stock-based compensation expenses. The Company incurred significantly higher operating expenses in 2017 due to the increased corporate activity, purchase of an exploration asset in Q4 2017 and exploration expenses.

Other income (expense) of $787,208 (other income) in the current period is mostly due to a foreign exchange gain which is a non-cash item. The significant difference between $2,970,096 (other expense) for the year ended December 31, 2017 and $415,764 (other income) for the year ended December 31, 2016, was mostly driven by the accretion expense and foreign exchange expense incurred in 2017.

Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts were related to the foreign exchange translation expenses.

Total assets in the current period and the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 increased significantly as a result of the increase in cash and cash equivalents (mostly due to the Company's October 2017 private placement) and exploration and evaluation assets (due to the DeLamar and Florida Mountain project acquisitions). Total current liabilities increased as of June 30, 2018 due to the accounts payable balance and the promissory note to Kinross (which was reclassified this quarter from non-current liabilities to current liabilities). Total non-current liabilities meaningfully increased as December 31, 2017, due to the long-term reclamation and remediation liabilities, related to the DeLamar project acquisition. Working capital increased significantly as of December 31, 2017, compared to December

31, 2016 due to increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year ended December 31, 2017 (mostly driven by the Company's October 2017 private placement). Working capital decreased as of June 30, 2018, compared to December 31, 2017, due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents (cash mostly spent on drilling, the Florida Mountain project acquisition, exploration expenses, and corporate general administration expenditures) and increase in current liabilities (driven by the promissory note liability reclassification from non-current to current liabilities).

The fair value of the mineral property as of June 30, 2018 is determined as $65,399,906 (December 31, 2017 - $59,335,430). The following table outlines the exploration and evaluation assets break-down:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets Summary:

	DeLamar Project	Florida Mountain Project	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017*	$ 62,282,100	$ -	$ 62,282,100
Cash payments	-	2,633,600	2,633,600
Claim Staking	14,090	32,107	46,197
Technical due diligence	12,775	-	12,775
Legal expenses	3,276	224,433	227,709
Title review and environment	-	25,594	25,594
Other expenses	-	4,758	4,758
Promissory note interest accretion expenses	171,626	-	171,626
Depreciation**	(6,428)	-	(6,428)
Total	**62,477,439**	**2,920,492**	**65,397,931**
Advance minimum royalty payments	1,975	-	1,975
Total exploration and evaluation assets at June 30, 2018	**$ 62,479,414**	**$ 2,920,492**	**$ 65,399,906**

*December 31, 2017 closing balance of US $47,298,071 (C$59,335,430) translated with June 30, 2018 exchange rate equals to C$62,282,100.
**A staff house building with fair market value of US$187,150 (C$246,439) has been included in the DeLamar property. This building is being depreciated.

The Company reported $23,139 (December 31, 2017 - $278,007) in acquisition prepayment on the statement of financial position. As of December 31, 2017, the Company reported $278,007 in acquisition prepayment related to the Florida Mountain acquisition from Empire and Banner. The expenditures related to those claims have been re-classified from the acquisition prepayment to the exploration and evaluation assets upon close of the Empire and Banner acquisition transactions in 2018. The current amount of $23,139 is related to claim acquisitions expected to close in subsequent months.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Net loss for the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $4,013,715 (comprehensive loss $4,193,618), compared to a net and comprehensive loss of $23,102 for the same period in 2017. This significant difference between the relevant periods was driven mostly by exploration expenditures, compensation expenses, corporate development and marketing expenses, office expenses, professional fees, stock-based compensation, and other non-operating expenses (such as accretion expense, and translation expenses), partially off-set by a foreign exchange gain.

Overall, expenses were much higher in the current period given the volume of the exploration activities at the DeLamar project and the significant increase in corporate activity during the three-month period ended June 30, 2018. Furthermore, the Company had limited funds in the same period in 2017 and operated under care and maintenance, only incurring necessary costs to keep operating. The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- Exploration and evaluation expenses: The Company incurred $2,892,604 in exploration expenses during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The Company acquired the DeLamar Project in Q4 2017 and started exploration drilling in February 2018.

- Compensation and benefits expenses: these expenses amounted to $490,414 in the current three-month period (June 30, 2017 -$6,000). The significant increase is due to the hiring of new executives, employees, and directors. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had 18 employees, located at the site and head-office. The Company only had two employees in Q2 2017.

- Stock-based compensation: The Company incurred $417,216 in stock-based compensation this quarter (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The variance is due to the stock options granted in early 2018 and during the last quarter of 2017 to new executives, employees, consultants, and directors. The Company did not issue options in the first half of 2017.

- Corporate development and marketing expenses: for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 the Company recorded $200,820 in corporate development and marketing expenses (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The variance is due to new marketing activities in the current period. Such marketing activities mostly comprised of participation in mining investment shows and marketing road shows. The Company did not incur marketing expenses in the comparative period as it was effectively in a "care and maintenance" mode.

- Office expenses: for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred $182,844 (June 30, 2017 - $10,435) in office expenses. The increase is mostly a result of intensified activity at the head office. Office expenses include insurance, office rent, travels to site, computers and software, and bank fees.

- Professional fees: for the three-month period ended on June 30, 2018 totaled $73,358 (June 30, 2017 - $6,667). The variance is the result of the increased corporate activity in 2018. Professional fees include expenses such as legal, audit, accounting, tax, and miscellaneous consulting expenses.

- Other income/expense total was $292,532 (other income) in the quarter ended June 30, 2018, compared to $Nil in the comparative period, due to a foreign exchange gain, partly offset by reclamation expenses. Both are non-cash items.

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Net loss for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $5,596,029 (comprehensive loss $5,782,751), compared to a net and comprehensive loss of $44,119 for the same period in 2017. This significant difference between the relevant periods was driven mostly by exploration expenditures, compensation expenses, corporate development and marketing expenses, office expenses, professional fees, stock-based compensation, and other non-operating expenses (such as accretion expense, and translation expenses), partially off-set by a foreign exchange gain.

Overall, expenses were much higher in the current period given the volume of the exploration activities at the DeLamar project and the significant increase in corporate activity during the six-month period ended June 30, 2018. Furthermore, the Company had limited funds in the same period in 2017 and operated under care and maintenance, only incurring necessary costs to keep operating. The variances between these two periods were primarily due to the following items:

- Exploration and evaluation expenses: The Company incurred $3,682,500 in exploration expenses during the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The significant variance with the comparative period is a result of the Company's exploration activities on the DeLamar project. The Company acquired the DeLamar project in Q4 2017 and started exploration drilling in February 2018. The Company did not have exploration activities during the same period in 2017.

- Compensation and benefits expenses: these expenses amounted to $992,544 in the current six-month period (June 30, 2017 -$12,000). The significant increase is due to the hiring of new executives, employees and directors. As June 30, 2018, the Company had 18 employees, located at the site and head-office. The Company only had two employees in the same period in 2017.

- Stock-based compensation: The Company incurred $702,006 in stock-based compensation in the current six-month period (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The variance is due to the stock options granted in early 2018 and during the last quarter of 2017 to new executives, employees, consultants, and directors. The Company did not issue options in the first half of 2017.

- Corporate development and marketing expenses: these expenses amounted to $383,655 in the current six-month period (June 30, 2017 - $Nil). The variance is due to new marketing activities in the current period. Such marketing activities mostly comprised of participation in mining investment shows and marketing road shows. The Company did not incur marketing expenses in the comparative period as it was effectively in a "care and maintenance" mode.

- Office expenses: for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company incurred $336,163 (June 30, 2017 - $14,054) in office expenses. The increase is mostly a result of intensified activity at the head office. Office expenses include insurance, office rent, travels to site, computers and software, and bank fees.

- Professional fees for the six-month period ended on June 30, 2018 totaled $212,934 (June 30, 2017 - $20,299) The variance is the result of the increased corporate activity in 2018. Professional fees include expenses such as legal, audit, accounting, tax, and miscellaneous consulting expenses.

- Other income/expense total was $787,208 (other income) in the current six-month period, compared to $2,234 (other income) in the comparative period, due to a foreign exchange gain, partly offset by reclamation expenses. Both are non-cash items.

Net cash used by the Company in operating activities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $5,008,211 (June 30, 2017 - $135,092).

Investing Activities

Net cash used by the Company in investing activities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2018 was $3,341,538 (June 30, 2017 - $11,859). Net investing activities were significantly higher than the comparative period as result of the acquisition of the Florida Mountain Project, purchase of equipment, and the purchase of a long-term term deposit investment (held in escrow).

Financing Activities

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2018, the Company received $38,112 in cash from the exercise of brokers warrants. Cash flow from financing activities in the comparative period amounted to $884,402 as a result of the Company's March 16, 2017 and May 25, 2017 non-brokered private placements.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight quarters.

Quarter Ending	Revenue ($)	Net Income (Loss) ($)	Net Income (Loss) Per Share ($)
June 30, 2018	Nil	(4,013,715)	(0.07)
March 31, 2018	Nil	(1,582,314)	(0.03)
December 31, 2017	Nil	(5,228,543)	(0.26)
September 30, 2017	Nil	(251,215)	(0.02)
June 30, 2017	Nil	(23,102)	(0.00)
March 31, 2017	Nil	(21,017)	(0.01)
December 31, 2016	Nil	(8,236)	(0.01)
September 30, 2016	Nil	(10,074)	(0.02)

Net losses of $4,013,715 in the three-month period ended June 30, 2018 and $1,582,314 in the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 were driven mostly by exploration expenses, accretion expense, and head office expenses such as compensation, corporate development and marketing, office expenses, professional fees, stock-based compensation. Expenses were partially off-set by a foreign exchange gain.

Expenses were much higher in the last quarter of 2017 and the first two quarters of 2018, compared to all other quarters, as the Company significantly increased corporate activity in the last quarter of 2017 and completed the acquisition of the DeLamar project. The net loss of $5,228,543 for Q4 2017 was driven mostly by an accretion expense of $2.4 million, a foreign exchange loss of $0.7million, exploration expenses of $0.3 million and G&A expenses such as compensation, corporate development and marketing, office expenses, professional fees, and stock-based compensation.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company does not have a mineral property in production and consequently does not produce any revenue. The Company has financed its operations primarily through the issuance of share capital. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to complete sufficient public equity financing or generate profitable operations in the future.

The Company had a working capital of $8,222 at June 30, 2018 (December 31, 2017 - $13,928,742 working capital). Working capital in the current period decreased due to decrease in cash and cash equivalents (cash mostly spent on drilling, the Florida Mountain property acquisition, exploration, and head-office expenditures) and increase in current liabilities (due to the promissory note liability reclassified from non-current liabilities to current liabilities). 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 2018. 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 will need to raise additional funds in order to satisfy this commitment.

The Company actively manages its liquidity using budgeting based on expected cash flows to ensure there are appropriate funds for meeting short term obligations during the year.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. The fair value is based on quoted market prices, unless the financial instruments are not traded in an active market. In this case, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques like the Black-Scholes option pricing model or other valuation techniques. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the classification of the financial instrument. A description of financial instruments and their fair value is included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, both filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on Integra's website at www.integraresources.com.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Promissory Note

In November 2017, the Company acquired the DeLamar Gold and Silver Project for $7.5mm in cash, of which $3.0mm cash was paid at the closing of the transaction and $4.5mm is due 18 months post closing of the acquisition (May 2019). The Company issued a non-interest bearing promissory note in the amount of $4.5mm. The Company determined the fair value of the $4.5mm promissory note to be $4.2mm which is net of a $0.3mm debt discount. The debt discount is to be amortized over the term of the promissory note. Management's estimate of the market interest rate for the debt was 8.5%. The determination of the fair value of the promissory note required management to use judgment, including management's estimate of a market interest rate. 25% of DeLamar's shares has been pledged as security for the promissory note and is guaranteed by Integra Holdings U.S. Inc.

As at		**June 30, 2018**		December 31, 2017
Principal amount	**$**	**4,500,000**	$	4,500,000
Discount on promissory note, net of accretion		**(298,419)**		(465,001)
Carrying value of promissory note payable	**$**	**4,201,581**	$	4,034,999

The promissory note liability was reported as of December 31, 2017 under the non-current liabilities. As of June 30, 2018, the promissory note liability is reported under the current liabilities, as the promissory note is due within 12 months.

Net Smelter Return

A portion of the DeLamar Project is subject to a 2.5% NSR payable to Kinross. The NSR will be reduced to 1% once Kinross has received a total cumulative royalty payment of $10 million.

Advance Minimum Royalties, Land Access Lease Payments, and Annual Claim Filings

The Company is required to make property rent payments related to its mining lease agreements with landholders, in the form of advance minimum royalties ("AMR"). The Company paid US$1,500 (C$1,975) in AMR during the current period (December 31, 2017 – US$3,000(C$3,764)). There are multiple third-party landholders, and the royalty amounts due to each of them over the life of the Project varies with each property. The remaining AMR payments due in 2018 amount to US$5,200 (C$6,847). The Company is obligated to make annual land access lease payments of US$77,420 (C$101,947) – (December 31, 2017 - $Nil), of which US$42,420 (C$55,859) has been paid during the current period and make payments of approximately US$87,250 (C$115,022) in annual BLM claim fees.

Environmental Contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. In November 2017, the Company arranged for $3.8mm (US $2.9mm) term deposit as collateral for letters of credit to satisfy financial assurance requirement for this purpose (reported as "Restricted cash" in the consolidated statements of financial position). Subsequent to the current period, the Company canceled these letters of credit and replaced them by surety bonds. In July 2018, the Company arranged for a $3.8mm (US $2.9mm) surety bond agreement with Lexon Insurance Company and deposited $1.9mm (US $1.4mm), as 50% cash collateral.

Operating Leases

The Company has entered into a few office equipment and rent long-term operating lease agreements. As June 30, 2018, the Company was committed to the following payments under those lease agreements:

		June 30, 2018
Within one year	$	309,496
After one year but not more than five years		1,062,980
Total Operation Lease Commitments	$	1,372,476

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At June 30, 2018, the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements, such as guaranteed contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments or any obligations that may trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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 June 30, 2018, $141,446 (December 31, 2017 - $341,870) was owed to related parties, for payroll expenses, consulting fees, , and other expenses . Due from related parties as June 30, 2018 was $25,083 (December 31, 2017 - $Nil), related to rent and office expenses (included in the receivables and prepaid expenses) due from entities in which Integra's directors are executives.

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 six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Short-term benefits*	$ 496,156	$ 42,714
Associate companies**	(11,892)	-
Stock-based compensation	506,223	-
Total	$ 990,487	$ 42,714

*Short-term employment benefits include salaries and consulting fees for key management.
**Net of payable/receivable due to/from entities in which Integra's directors are executives, mostly related to rent and office expenses.

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 six-month period ended June 30, 2018 have been restated retrospectively to reflect the January 2017 one for five and the August 2017 one for two-and-a-half share consolidations. The Company's outstanding options were adjusted on the same basis as the common shares, with proportionate adjustment being made to the exercise prices.

The following table outlines the outstanding share data:

	August 28, 2018
Issued and outstanding common shares	56,064,911
Outstanding options to purchase common shares	4,650,000
Outstanding purchase warrants (issued in connection with the October 2017 financing)	1,748,651
Issued and outstanding common shares as of August 28, 2018 (fully diluted)	**62,463,562**

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be reasonable and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effects on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

There have been no material revisions to the nature and amount of judgments or estimates as reported in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies and methods of computation consistent with those applied in the Company's December 31, 2017 audited annual consolidated financial statements, except for the three new accounting policies adopted as January 1, 2018 (please refer to the "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" note).

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2018 or later periods. The Company has adopted the following standards, amendments, and interpretations effective January 1, 2018:

IFRS 2 Share-based payments - Amendment was issued by the IASB on June 20, 2016 clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments provide requirements for the effect of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments, share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations, and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payments that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. These amendments didn't impact the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") issued by the IASB in July 2014 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. This standard didn't impact the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

IFRIC Interpretation 22 – In December 2016, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" ("IFRIC 22"). IFRIC 22 clarifies which date should be used for translation when a foreign currency transaction involves an advance payment or receipt. According to the interpretation, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognized the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

This interpretation didn't impact the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

The following standard has been issued but is not effective during the period ended June 30, 2018:

IFRS 16 - In January 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 standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties due to the nature of its business. The Company's exploration activities expose it to various financial and operational risks that could have a significant impact on its level of operating cash flows in the future. Readers are advised to study and consider risk factors disclosed in the Company's MD&A dated April 13, 2018 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 and available under the Company's issuer profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by E. Max Baker (FAusIMM), Vice President Exploration, who is a "Qualified Person" ("QP") as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains "forward-looking statements" or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements are included to provide information about management's current expectations and plans that allows investors and others to get a better understanding of the Company's operating environment, the business operations and financial performance and condition.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding planned exploration and development programs and expenditures, the estimation of Mineral Resources (as defined herein); proposed exploration plans and expected results of exploration from the DeLamar Project; Integra's ability to obtain licenses, permits and regulatory approvals required to implement expected future exploration plans; changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; and currency and interest rate fluctuations. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objections, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved (or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors and assumptions that, if untrue, could cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Forward-looking statements are based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company at this time, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies that may cause the Company's actual financial results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied herein. Some of the material factors or assumptions used to develop forward-looking statements include, without limitation, the future price of gold and silver, anticipated costs and the Company's ability to fund its programs, the Company's ability to carry on exploration and development activities, the timing and results of drilling programs, the discovery of additional mineral resources on the Company's mineral properties, the timely receipt of required approvals and permits, including those approvals and permits required for successful project permitting, construction and operation of projects, the costs of operating and exploration expenditures, the Company's ability to operate in a safe, efficient and effective manner and the Company's ability to obtain financing as and when required and on reasonable terms.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied. Readers are advised to study and consider risk factors disclosed in the Company's MD&A dated April 13, 2018 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Certain important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others: (i) access to additional capital; (ii) uncertainty and variations in the estimation of Mineral Resources; (iii) health, safety and environmental risks; (iv) success of exploration, development and operations activities; (v) delays in obtaining or failure to obtain governmental permits, or non-compliance with permits; (vi) delays in getting access from surface rights owners; (vii) the fluctuating price of gold and silver; (viii) assessments by taxation authorities; (ix) uncertainties related to title to mineral properties; (x) the Company's ability to identify, complete and successfully integrate acquisitions; and (xi) volatility in the market price of Company's securities.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. See the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" disclosed in the Company's MD&A dated April 13, 2018 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 for additional risk factors that could cause results to differ materially from forward-looking statements.

Investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The forward looking-statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A and, accordingly, are subject to change after such date. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions or factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. Investors are urged to read the Company's filings with Canadian securities regulatory agencies, which can be viewed online under the Company's profile on SEDAR 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
August 28, 2018