(Formerly GWR Resources Inc.)

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended September 30, 2016

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared by the management of EnGold Mines Ltd. (Formerly GWR Resources Inc.). (the "Company", "EnGold") as at January 30 2017, should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016 and related notes attached thereto which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information under applicable securities legislation. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risk and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update forward-looking statements unless so required by applicable laws.

These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following:

1. capital expenditure programs;
2. development of resources;
3. expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital;
4. expenditures to be made by the Company to meet certain work and flow-through commitments; and
5. work plans to be completed by the Company.

With respect to forward-looking statements listed above and contained in the MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things:

1. the British Columbian and Quebec legislative and regulatory environment;
2. the impact of increasing competition;
3. unpredictable changes to the market prices for minerals;
4. anticipated results of exploration activities; and
5. the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms.

The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A:

1. volatility in the market prices for minerals;
2. uncertainties associated with estimating resources;
3. geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
4. incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions;
5. unanticipated results of exploration activities; and
6. unpredictable weather conditions.

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Note that additional information related to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

1. ***Nature of Operations and Overall Performance***

Description of Business

EnGold Mines Ltd. (formerly GWR Resources Inc.) is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "EGM". The Company changed its name pursuant to a shareholders' resolution passed at the Company's Annual General Meeting held April 22, 2016. Management recommended the change to better reflect the Company's increasing focus on gold exploration.

The Company is a mineral exploration company whose principle focus is the exploration and development of Lac La Hache property located approximately 17 kilometres north northeast of Lac La Hache in south central BC (the "Property"). The Property is accessed by approximately 30 kilometres of all-weather logging roads. Lac La Hache is located on BC Highway 97 approximately 65 Kilometres south of Williams Lake, and is well served by rail, road and power infrastructure. Operations on the Property may be carried out 12 months of the year. The Company has accumulated the Property and conducted exploration since 1988.

Exploration Program and Results

Lac La Hache Property

During the year ended September 30, 2016, expenditures of $352,208 were incurred on the Lac La Hache property for drilling and other exploration costs, which activity was a continuation of the $321,810 exploration expenditures that were incurred on Lac La Hache during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2015, which expenditures were part of a 2,600 metre drill program at the property that was completed subsequent to the end of the period. The results of the program were encouraging.

The Lac La Hache (LLH) Property lies within the Quesnel Trough in British Columbia, Canada's largest and most prolific porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum belt. The property hosts gold, copper, silver and magnetite within porphyry/skarn geological settings located between producing mines at Imperial Metals' Mt. Polley Copper-Gold Mine and New Gold Inc.'s New Afton Copper-Gold project. Access and infrastructure are excellent.

Management believes the LLH Project offers strong potential for discovery. The extensive core library has been well documented in a robust digital database. During 2014, management completed a review of LLH data. This included additional compilation, 3D data GIS examination (Shives) and re-appraisal of past work. A detailed report authored by EnGold VP of Exploration Robert Shives and former director Ron MacMillan recommended new exploration, guided by the new modeling.

During the year ended September 30, 2015, management decided that the most compelling prospect on the Property was the Aurizon South zone, which previously had yielded significant high grade gold copper values over potentially minable widths. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, EnGold Mines Ltd completed a $400,000 flow-through equity financing and commenced a 2,600 metre diamond drilling program targeting the Aurizon South. Results of the program, carried out in two phases, one of which was completed subsequent to year end, confirmed and expanded the known high-grade gold/copper zones.

During and in the 3 months subsequent to September 30, 2016, EnGold completed 12 drill holes comprising 3,851.5 metres with continued high-grade gold and copper results. 11 holes of which targeted the Aurizon South. The continued encouraging results enabled the company to raise an additional $1,100,000 in flow-through funding in December, 2016, which is earmarked for further Aurizon South drilling expected to commence in Q1 2017.

In addition to successful drill results at Aurizon South, EnGold identified a new zone of porphyry copper mineralization named the Berkey Zone. The Berkey Zone exhibits copper grades in host rocks geologically similar to large orebodies in the region. The Company is actively seeking a joint venture partner to help explore the Berkey Zone, as management sees this path as the most efficient means of quickly and effectively exploring the new area.

Subsequent to September 30, 2016, the Company closed $1,500,000 in equity financings.

To review the detailed results of the above noted exploration activities, please visit the Company's Website at www.engold.ca

Resource Property Interests – Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Activities of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2016 focused on the continuing exploration work on its Lac La Hache property as indicated in the *Exploration Program and Results* described above.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the period ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are detailed below:

(in dollars)	**2016**	**2015**
Assays	3,910	4,625
Drilling	118,355	157,290
Equipment	8,965	5,100
Geological services	21,750	38,931
Field Supervision	128,452	84,160
Rent	32,188	10,729
Supplies and other	12,524	529
Travel	26,064	20,446
Total	**352,208**	**321,810**

Outlook

The strong exploration results obtained in 2015 and 2016 at the Lac La Hache Property have renewed management's commitment to aggressively exploring and developing the Property. Management hopes to be able to raise sufficient funds in the near term for an expanded drill program at Aurizon South that would provide enough data to complete a resource calculation that can be disclosed in accordance with NI 43-101. Management is also hopeful that a joint venture partner can be engaged to significantly expand exploration efforts at the new Berkey Porphyry Copper Prospect.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2016	2015	2014
Net Sales	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Income (loss)	$(495,886)	$(688,768)	$84,618
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)
Total Assets	$2,880,335	$3,166,840	$3,456,576
Total Long-term liabilities	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Cash dividends per common share	N/A	N/A	N/A

2. ***Results of Operations***

During the year period ended September 30, 2016, the Company had a loss of $495,886 (2015 – $688,768). Significant activities during the period were as follows:

- **Depreciation** – decreased to $15,083 (2015 - $33,849) as the Company was amortizing a building in prior period which was reclassified in the priod period as assets-held-for-sale and sold in the year ended September 30, 2016.

- **Exploration and evaluation expenditures** – increased to $352,208 (2015 – $321,810) as the Company continue to work on its exploration projects.

- **BCMETC refund** – refund of $91,221 (2015 – $Nil) as the Company recovered BC METC claim refund due from the Canada Revenue Agency (the "CRA").

- **Filing and regulatory** – decreased to $17,425 (2015 - $19,655) as the Company did not incur fees associated with appointing directors in prior quarter.

- **Office and other** – decreased to $46,155 (2015 - $69,021) as the Company limited head office costs in an attempt to conserve working capital.

- **Management and consulting fees** – increased to $109,821 (2015 - $73,507) as a result of an increase in salary to the CEO along with a bonus for completing the flow-through financing as well as actively representing the company and settling various litigations against the Company.

- **Professional fees** – decreased to $110,747 (2015 - $132,706) as the Company incurred fees for tax work in prior quarter along with legal fees with various litigations.

- **Share-based payments –** decreased to $18,696 (2015 - $160,500) as the Company granted fewer stock options in comparison to the prior fiscal year.

3. ***Summary of Quarterly Results***

	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total assets	$2,880,335	$2,863,950	$2,866,287	$2,987,175
Working capital (deficit)	(164,950)	(367,606)	(295,200)	(192,435)
Shareholders' equity	2,504,294	2,476,408	2,553,085	2,628,621
Income (loss)	(169,539)	(76,677)	(75,536)	(174,134)
Income (loss) per share	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)

	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	$3,166,840	$3,547,513	$3,381,839	$ 3,393,696
Working capital	(22,072)	113,353	(358,648)	(271,802)
Shareholders' equity	2,802,755	3,234,991	2,958,097	3,058,050
Income (loss)	(653,021)	240,494	(230,095)	(46,216)
Income (loss)per share	(0.004)	0.002	(0.002)	(0.000)

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company had a loss of $169,539 (2015 – $653,021). Significant activities during the period were as follows:

- **Management and consulting** – increased to $23,006 (2015 - $12,826) as a result of an increase in salary to the CEO.
- **Professional fees** – increased to $47,869 (2015 - $43,140) as the Company was resolving legal claims outstanding in the prior period.
- **Exploration and evaluation expenditures** – decreased to $173,043 (2015 – $299,210) as the Company's exploration program commenced later in the fiscal year.

4. ***Liquidity***

The Company's historical capital needs have been met by issuance of shares. As at September 30, 2016, the Company's working capital deficiency of $164,950 (September 30, 2015 –$22,072). The Company proposes to meet any additional financing requirements through equity financing, selling of non-core assets, tax refunds, and other cost reduction measures.

The Company's cash position as at September 30, 2016 was $114,826 (September 30, 2015 - $311,368). The decrease in cash is mainly from exploration and evaluation expenditures.

The Company does not have operations that generate cash flow and it is unlikely that it will generate cash flow from operations in the foreseeable future.

Cash requirements will depend primarily on the extent of future exploration programs. Subsequent phases will depend, both on cost and duration, and on results from previous phases, and it is therefore extremely difficult to predict future cash requirements. As of the date of this filing, the Company does not have the adequate funds on hand to complete its planned exploration program for the fiscal year 2017.

The Company is dependent on raising funds by the issuance of shares in order to undertake exploration and development interests and meet general and administrative expenses beyond one year in the future. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining their required financing.

Subsequent to September 30, 2016, the Company closed $1,500,000 in equity financings.

5. ***Capital Resources***

The Company's ability to raise additional funds from the equity markets will largely depend upon general market conditions and the Company's ability to achieve certain exploration milestones.

Issued and outstanding common shares at the date of this report is 174,325,542 (September 30, 2015– 157,425,542).

Instruments and Other Instruments

The following is a summary of the accounting model the Company has elected to apply to each of its significant categories of financial instruments outstanding:

Cash	Loans and receivables
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Reclamation deposit	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Short and long-term debt	Other financial liabilities

Determination of Fair value

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The Statement of Financial Position carrying values for: cash; receivables; finance leases; long-term debt; trade payables and other liabilities, approximates fair value due to their short-term or demand nature.

6. *Related Party Transactions*

Key management personnel comprise the Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Secretary, Vice President of Exploration and Directors of the Company. The remuneration of the key management personnel for the year ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

- Included in management and consulting fees was $65,000 (2015 - $42,000) for services provided by the CEO and $13,000 (2015 - $11,000) paid to the corporate secretary.
- Included in exploration and evaluation expenditures are $78,400 (2015 - $57,800) for geological consulting services to a company controlled by the Vice President of Exploration.

An amount of $18,992 (September 30, 2015 - $32,003) included in accounts payable to a company controlled by the Vice President of Exploration. All balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed repayment terms, and are due on demand.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company received a $68,500 advance, repaid $16,000 with $52,500 outstanding as at year end, from a director of the Company included in short term loans to meet short-term cash requirements. The balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing, has no fixed repayments terms and is due on demand.

7. *Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements*

There is no off-balance sheet arrangement to which the Company is committed.

8. *Subsequent Events*

Subsequent to September 30, 2016:

a) the Company completed the second tranche the non-brokered private placement for 4,140,000 Flow-Through units (the "FT Units") at a price of $0.07 per unit and 2,204,000 Non Flow-Through units ("The NFT Units") at a price of $0.05 for gross proceeds of $400,000. Each FT Unit consist of one flow-through common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.10 until October 12, 2018. Each NFT Unit consists of one common share and one warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to acquire one non-flow through common share at a price of $0.08 per share until October 12, 2018;

b) In connection with the offering, the Company paid certain finder's $27,510 and issued 437,080 share purchase warrants with the same terms as above;

c) the Company granted to employees and consultants incentive stock options to purchase 550,000 common shares at a price of $0.12 for a period of two years; and

d) the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 5,500,000 FT Units at $0.20 per Unit for gross proceeds of $1,100,000. The Units consist of one FT share and one warrant to purchase one non-FT common share at a price of $0.30 for two years. The Company paid $70,000 in finder's fees and issued 350,000 finder's warrants with the same terms as the terms in the October 13, 2016 placement.

e) The Company issued 100,000 common shares due to the exercise of options; and

f) The Company issued 300,000 common shares due to the exercise of warrants.

9. ***Proposed Transactions***

The Company has no specific proposed transactions. However, consistent with the nature of the Company's operations, the Company is continuously reviewing potential mineral property acquisitions and is likely to acquire additional mineral properties in the future.

10. ***Legal Proceedings***

During the year, the Company was a party to a number of legal proceedings.

- *Birch v EnGold*. In 2012, a suit in the Supreme Court of BC was brought by a former investor relations employee seeing a finder's fee on a private placement completed in 2011. EnGold believes the suit is completely without merit, there is no fee due and has vigorously defended the case, for which a summary trial was held in June, 2015. On January 27, 2016, EnGold received Reasons for Judgement from the court awarding Birch $55,000 plus cost. EnGold disputes the judgment and filed an appeal on January 28th, 2016. A trial date for the appeal has been set down by the Court for calendar Q2 2017.
- *Glimhagen v EnGold*. In fiscal Q4 of 2015, a former accounting contractor who was also CFO and an employee for one year (ending September, 2012) brought suit in the Supreme Court of BC against EnGold for wrongful dismissal. Management is of the view that the case is wholly without merit and is vigorously defending the case. No contingent liability has been recorded on the Company's books for this case. A trial date for the appeal has been set down by the Court for calendar Q2 2017, to be preceded by a mediation to take place in Q1 2017.
- *Eisler v EnGold*. In fiscal Q4 of 2015, a holding company 100% owned by a former CEO of the Company brought suit in the Supreme Court of BC against EnGold for wrongful dismissal arising out of the termination of Mr. Irvin Eisler's employment in 2011. Management believes that the Company's termination of Mr. Eisler for cause was entirely justified, and the present case is wholly without merit. The Company has filed a counterclaim against Eisler et al for unspecified damages relating to significant amounts of inappropriate related party payments that accrued to Mr. Eisler's benefit during his tenure. No contingent liability has been recorded on the Company's books for this case. A trail date has not yet been set.
- *EMC Holdings v EnGold.* In 2014, a consulting company 100% owned by former EnGold President & CEO John Van Driesum brought suit in BC Small Claims Court claiming $5,295.95 in alleged unpaid management fees, which the claimant later amended to a claim of approximately $15,000 The suit also seeks issuance of stock options to the claimant. Although EnGold believed that the suit was completely without merit and that no monies whatsoever are due to the claimant, and EnGold counterclaimed EMC for $25,000 in management fees paid to EMC that should not have been paid, the Court found in favour of EMC and awarded EMC $18,482. EnGold appealed the ruling in the Supreme Court of BC. The Court dismissed EnGold's appeal resulting in the above monies paid out of court to the plaintiff plus $2,000 in costs.
- *ICBC Matter*. A 2012 minor automobile accident involving a EnGold vehicle may result in small residual claim against EnGold, Although EnGold denies any fault whatsoever in the accident, $2000.00 was paid in 2015 to ICBC in relation to the claim and a contingent liability of $10,000 has been recorded on the books in relation to this matter. During the year, the Company received a demand from ICBC to pay a final full settlement amount of $8,000 for the matter, which amount remains outstanding as of filing of this MD&A

11. ***Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements***

The preparation of these financial statements 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 expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to:

Critical accounting estimates

i. The Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset as management believes it is not probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

ii. Share-based payments are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected share price volatility. Because the Company's warrants have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

Critical accounting judgments

i. The carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions about each project. Management considers the economics of the project, including the latest resources prices and the long-term forecasts, and the overall economic viability of the project. Management has assessed these indicators and does not believe an impairment provision is required.

ii. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

iii. The estimate for contingencies and settlement provisions require management to make judgments as to the likelihood of outcomes, and estimates of the timing and the possible outflow of economic benefits.

Disclosure Control and Procedures

Internal Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Office and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes accordance with IFRS.

Certain weaknesses exist in internal controls over financial reporting. As indicative of many small companies, the lack of segregation of duties and effective risk assessment were identified as areas which existed. The existence of these weaknesses is to be compensated by senior management monitoring, which exists. The officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue will also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the budgets and workload will enable the action.

Risk Factors

In conducting its business, the Company, like all development-stage mineral exploration companies, faces a variety of risks uncertainties. While unable to eliminate all of them, the Company aims at managing and reducing such risks as much as possible.

Exploration and Development - Resource exploration and development is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, but not limited to, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Few exploration projects successfully achieve development due to factors that cannot be predicted or anticipated, and even one such factor may result in the economic viability o a project being detrimentally impacted such that it is neither feasible nor practical to proceed. The Company closely monitors its activities and those factors that could impact them, and employs experienced consulting to assist in its risk management and to make timely adequate decisions.

Title Risks - Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims, as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mineral properties.

Permitting Risks - The development of mineral resources in British Columbia is subject to a comprehensive review, approval and permitting process involving various provincial and regional agencies, in addition to the various First Nations groups that have jurisdiction in the Company's area of claims. There can be no assurance given for the required approvals and permits for a mining project, even if technically and economically warranted, can be obtained in a timely or cost effective manner.

Fluctuating Metal Prices - Factors beyond the control of the Company have a direct effect on global metal prices, which have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years. Consequently, the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration projects and the Company's ability to finance the development of its projects cannot be accurately predicted and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses - Environmental laws and regulation could also impact the viability of a project. The Company has ensured that it has complied with these regulations, but there can be changes in legislation outside the Company's control that could also add a risk factor to a project.

Competition - The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with some companies that have greater financial and technical resources. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future.

Future Financings - The Company's continued operation will be dependent in part upon its ability procure additional financing. To date, the Company has done so through a combination of: (i) equity financing; and (ii) cash payments received as property option payments from third parties. The current state of global equity markets has had a direct effect on the ability of exploration companies, including the Company, to finance project acquisition and development through the equity markets. There can be no assurance that forms of financing can be obtained at a future date. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone development plans, forfeit rights in some or all of the properties or joint ventures, or reduce or terminate some or all of the operations.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities - During recent months, global securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

12. ***Approvals***

The Board of Directors of EnGold Mines Ltd. has approved the disclosures contained in the Management Discussion and Analysis for the year ended September 30, 2016, prepared as at January 30, 2017.

13. ***Information regarding forward looking statements***

The technical disclosures herein have been reviewed and approved by Mr. Robert Shives, PGeo, vice-president of exploration to the company and a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the prices of gold and other metals, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, Government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes” or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions or economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, possible variations in grade and or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or incompletion of development or construction activities, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions, to international operations, and to the prices of gold and other metals. While the Company has 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. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by law.