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Form 51-102F1

Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Financial Period Ended March 31, 2014

DATE: May 29, 2014

GENERAL

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Confederation Minerals Ltd. ("Confederation" or the "Company") has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2014 and audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Additional information relating to the Company, including other regulatory filings, can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration and development of the Company's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Aside from factors identified in the Company's consolidated financial statements, additional important factors, if any, are identified here.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Confederation Minerals Ltd. was incorporated on November 3, 2005 under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) as "Medina Ventures Inc.", changed its name to "Sienna Minerals Ltd." on April 26, 2006 and changed its name to Confederation Minerals Ltd. on April 11, 2007. The Company is a junior resource company whose business is to seek out and develop mineral deposits.

Newman Todd Project

On November 19, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement with Redstar Gold Corp ("Redstar") entitling the Company to earn up to 70% of Redstar's Newman Todd gold project (the "Property") in the Red Lake Mining District of Northern Ontario. In November 2013, the Company completed the option to earn a 50% interest in the Property by incurring over a three year period a cumulative of \$5,000,000 of work expenditures on the Property, issuing to Redstar a total of 500,000 shares of the Company and making payments to Redstar totalling \$250,000.

To exercise the option to earn a further 20% interest, thereby increasing its overall interest to 70%, the Company will be required to produce, at its own cost, a preliminary assessment of the Property and issue a further 500,000 shares to Redstar on or before the sixth anniversary of the Agreement, subject to minimum annual expenditures of \$250,000 during the last three years of the option period. The parties also have agreed to form a joint venture following the exercise of the option by Confederation. The Property is subject to a 2% net smelter return and a 15% net carried interest. The latter interest does not receive payment until capital expenditures have been recovered with interest. On November 19, 2010, total finder's fee of \$132,500 was paid in the form of \$66,250 cash and the issuance of 228,448 shares at a value of \$0.29.

The Company also owns an effective 35% interest in certain other claims adjacent to the Property. At the end of 2013, the Company staked approximately 64 hectares (158 acres) of suitable ground outside of the "Area of Interest" for the purposes of land mining and infrastructure.

As at March 31, 2014 the Company had incurred \$12,139,384 in acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property.

On November 21, 2011, the Company and Magna Resources Ltd. ("Magna") signed a purchase and sale agreement whereby the Company sold to Magna the 50% interest in American Potash LLC then held by the Company. Under the terms of the agreement Magna completed a 2 for 1 subdivision of its outstanding common shares, resulting in the Magna having 22,420,000 common shares being issued and outstanding immediately prior to closing of the transaction.

As consideration for the purchase, Magna issued 22,420,000 common shares and 2,400,000 common share purchase warrants of Magna. Each warrant entitles the Company to purchase a further common share at a price of \$0.10 until February 25, 2016.

On January 19, 2012 the transaction was completed. As a result of the transaction, the Company effectively controlled Magna and Magna holds a 100% interest in American Potash, which holds potash leases and an option in respect of potash lease applications in the State of Utah.

On December 19, 2012, the Company received an order from the Supreme Court of British Columbia approving distribution of 21,186,656 Magna common shares, being an approximate 40.94% interest in Magna, on a pro rata basis to the Company's shareholders. Upon completion of the Distribution, the Company's ownership interest in Magna decreased from approximately 56.47% to approximately 16%. At that point the Company determined that it no longer controlled Magna, and as a result, the Company would no longer consolidate the operations of Magna.

At distribution, the Company retained 2,400,000 share purchase warrants that were acquired during the business acquisition. These warrants were valued at \$270,000 at March 31, 2014 (June 30, 2013 - \$300,000) using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions:

Dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.07%
Estimated volatility	202%
Expected life in years remaining	1.92

Other Properties

The Company also owns certain mineral claims in northern Ontario known as the Confederation Lake claims (sometimes referred to as the Mitchell-Belanger claims). No work was undertaken on the properties during the last two fiscal years and therefore at June 30, 2011 management decided to write off all costs incurred to date. The Company abandoned its interest in the Matless Lake claim on February 3, 2012.

All of the Company's presently held exploration and evaluation assets are situated in the Red Lake mining district of the province of Ontario, Canada. However, the Company may seek to acquire interests in other provinces or countries.

The Company finances its properties by way of equity or debt financing. Additional information is provided in the Company's consolidated financial statements. These documents are available on www.sedar.com.

EXPLORATION UPDATE

Newman Todd Project

Drilling was re-initiated on the property in July 2013 after a short hiatus following the successful winter 2012-2013 drilling program. This hiatus which allowed for assimilation and interpretation of all technical results to date. In total, 3,861 m in 14 holes were completed during the summer program. Total drilling on the property now totals 54,796 meters in 164 holes over approximately 1.8 km of strike length within the highly-altered, gold-bearing Newman Todd "Structure" ("NTS"). Total drilling by Confederation at Newman Todd during 2011, 2012 and 2013 now totals 42,644 meters in 110 holes.

As of March 31, 2014, the Company has spent a total of \$12,139,384 in exploration and acquisition at its Newman Todd Project. The specific results of the program are discussed in the Company's news releases all of which are available on www.sedar.com. And on the Company's website at www.confederationmineralsltd.com.

The 2011-2013 drill programs have confirmed the existence of a large scale, open-ended, gold-bearing hydrothermal system. Several zones of high grade gold mineralization occur with veining and silica/sulphide replacement zones within the widespread iron-carbonate structural/alteration system known as the Newman Todd Structure (NTS). The NTS has so far been identified across a strike length of approximately 2.2 kilometers, a width of 200 meters and from surface to depths of almost 1 kilometer. The working interpretation suggests the gold mineralization may be rheologically controlled, occurring several meters peripherally from the hanging wall contact, within the NTS, with zones of concentrated gold which may be associated with "ponding" of ascending gold-bearing fluids beneath the overlapping volcanic "cap". Evidence from the recently concluded summer program suggests this hypothesis whereby an epithermal type deposition, emanating from the footwall, has resulted in lateral gold deposition along strike and a similar deposition of gold concentrated along the hanging wall which, as mentioned above, may have acted as a non-porous litho-cap or fluid trap. This hypothesis remains to be tested but, if it is found accurate, would suggest the region where the hydrothermal fluids entered the footwall is a likely area for gold deposition.

Drilling during the winter (late 2012-early 2013) was focused on a restricted strike length along the NTS. This approximately 375 meter-long segment is referred to as the "Hinge Zone", where geological and geophysical evidence suggest a bend in the Newman Todd structural corridor. The objective of restricting the drilling to a short strike length of the entire structure was to understand, on a smaller scale, the controls on mineralization that likely mimic those which acted along the entire structure (small scale mimicking the large scale) within the confines of the property (over 2 kilometers). Close spaced drilling, completed on tightly-controlled cross sections, was used to determine the morphology of high grade gold bodies and follow interpreted zones laterally along strike, with a focus on the north, where the mineralization remains open. Focusing in detail on the smaller scale is considered the only plausible way of exploring and understanding such a massive gold-bearing system.

Significantly, the winter 2012-2013 drilling program also showed that high-grade gold mineralization is present, but not restricted to, very shallow levels within the NTS. High-grade gold mineralization has been also been returned from surface trenches on the property. When combined with the deep hole (NT-129) drilled in 2012, which intersected gold mineralization approximately 1 km below surface, gold has now been intersected over a strike length of over 1.8 km, and from surface to approximately 1 km depth. This deep hole returned gold intercepts similar to those returned from much shallower mineralization intercepts, indicating that the gold mineralization is open to depth, just as it is along strike.

The 2013 summer diamond drilling program at Newman Todd commenced in July and was completed in September. The initial objective was to follow up high grade zones intersected during the most recent drilling, including a wide intersection, drilled near the end of the winter program, of 7.0 meters grading 32.57 g/t. This intersection was returned from a shallow hole (NT-148) located on the northern-most section. Holes NT-151 to NT-155 were drilled along three 25 m spaced drill lines in the northeast of the Hinge Zone, close to its boundary with the "NE Zone". Drill highlights include a 9.5 meter intersection grading 10.39 g/t gold, including 0.50 meter at 103.0 g/t gold (hole NT-153). The high grade gold mineralization intersected in these holes is closely related to the hanging wall contact of the NTS, with zones occurring approximately 5 to 25 meters away from the contact. This style of gold mineralization is well documented at the nearby Red Lake Mine where the high grade zone occurs proximal to a folded mafic/ultramafic contact.

The remaining nine holes of the summer program (holes NT-156 to NT-164) were drilled along three 100 m spaced drill lines in the southwest of the Hinge Zone, close to the boundary with the Heath Bull Zone, and within the northeast part of the Heath Bull Zone itself. They are located approximately 250 - 350 meters southwest of the center of the Hinge Zone. High grade mineralization was again intersected in these holes, with highlights of 10.0 meters grading 7.43 g/t gold, including 0.5 meters of 128.0 g/t gold and 6.0 meters of 4.57 g/t gold including 0.5 meters of 49.10 g/t gold (hole NT-162).

Exploration at Newman Todd during the summer period also included the stripping and trenching of shallowly-buried sub-crop in the Hinge Zone close to drill hole collars NT-122, NT-123 and NT-124. Mapping and sampling of the newly-exposed bedrock was completed and provided the Company with valuable information regarding the structural controls on mineralization. Outcrops exhibit intense silica-carbonate alteration affecting sulphide-mineralized stromatolitic carbonate beds, hosting intense NW-striking quartz veining.

Also during the summer, further metallurgical tests were completed by SGS Labs on composite samples of drill core selected to be representative of gold mineralization being delineated within the structure. Tests included gravity concentration (9 tests) followed by rougher flotation (34 tests) and cleaner flotation (21 tests). These initial results suggest a 93% gold recovery for head grades above 1.5 g/t Au and 85% gold recovery for the range 1.0g/t to 1.5g/t Au. The metallurgical work is being overseen for Confederation Minerals by metallurgist Daniel Sepulveda of Moose Mountain Technical Services.

In January, 2014, Abitibi Geophysics was contracted to undertake a GPS-Positioned Ground Magnetic Survey of an area overlaying the Hinge-Zone of the NTS. The intent of the survey was to attempt to further define possible fault locations and to better target the planned winter drill program. The results of the program were supportive of existing know features within the NTS but did not provide conclusive additional information that supports or detracts from the existing planned program.

Metallurgical results will be incorporated into the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) currently being prepared by Mining Plus Ltd, and planned for completion in the middle of 2014. The PEA will provide guidance to the Company regarding open pit and underground options, preliminary resource evaluations, capital cost estimates, mining costs and other aspects of project economics. Management expects the PEA to include a relatively small resource as it will be based on the limited, closer-spaced drilling from the Hinge Zone only (which represents only a very small portion of the entire system), and which followed mineralized structures. As well, the preliminary resource calculation will incorporate a very wide spaced drilling that was not targeted to specific mineralized zones (thus reflecting lower average grade). This resource would therefore, represent only a small percentage of the entire, gold-bearing system, but will be used to extrapolate what a much larger percentage of the entire system may contain as a total gold resource.

As part of the PEA, Mining Plus requested that additional ground be acquired to ensure sufficient land for mining and processing related infrastructure. Confederation has therefore acquired a further 64 hectares (158 acres) of suitable ground for this purpose. It lies outside of the "Area of Interest" determined in the Option Agreement with Redstar Gold and thus does not affect the agreement.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. are continuing with their environmental baseline studies and building a road map towards permitting the project for all eventualities including open pit and/or underground mining and processing.

Pursuant to the November 19, 2010 Option Agreement with Redstar Gold, whereby Redstar granted Confederation a First Option to earn a 50% undivided legal and beneficial interest in the property, Confederation has duly exercised the terms of this First Option and now holds the 50% interest.

The Option Agreement also granted Confederation a Second Option to earn an additional 20% undivided legal and beneficial interest in the property following the exercise of the First Option. To exercise the Second Option, Confederation must prepare a preliminary economic assessment ("PEA") of the Newman Todd property and issue an additional 500,000 shares of Confederation to Redstar on or before November 19, 2016.

OTHER CORPORATE INFORMATION

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled interest in Magna and American Potash to the Company's deconsolidation date of December 19, 2012 when it was deemed that the Company no longer controlled Magna.

The board of directors consists of Brian Bapty, Lawrence Dick, Kenneth R. Holmes, Kent Ausburn and Scott Parsons. Lawrence Dick is the Chief Executive Officer, Brian Bapty is the President, and Savio Chiu is the Chief Financial Officer.

For personal and health reasons, Dr. Lawrence Dick has indicated a desire to implement a succession plan. At Dr. Dick's request, if day to day management activities are impeded by his illness he will remain a board member, however, his executive contract will transition to that of Consulting Geologist with a fixed term of 12 months at his current remuneration. His management duties will be assumed by the remaining members of the management team, whom collectively have decades of geological, financial, legal and business experience with both private and public companies and whom have been actively involved in the operations of the Company during the life of its current projects.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

The Company's head office is located at Suite 1980, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3C9.

The Company's common shares were approved for listing on the TSX Venture Exchange and trading commenced on July 15, 2008 under the symbol CFM.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The following discussion of the Company's financial performance is based on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine months ending March 31, 2014 and the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013.

The statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 indicates a cash balance of \$67,716 (June 30, 2013: \$270,981), short term investment of \$541,715 (June 30, 2013: \$1,810,985), marketable securities \$1,310,000 (June 30, 2013: \$1,340,000), HST receivable of \$35,618 (June 30, 2013: \$49,158), share subscription receivable of \$nil (June 30, 2013 - \$750,000) and prepaid expense of \$30,674 (June 30, 2013: \$66,518). Total current assets amount to \$1,985,723 (\$4,287,642). The decrease in total current assets is mainly due to payments of various operating expenses during the period including consulting fees, professional fees, wages, and exploration expenditures associated with the Newman Todd project.

The total current liabilities at March 31, 2014 are \$82,147 (June 30, 2013: \$313,110). Shareholders' equity is comprised of share capital of \$20,045,020 (June 30, 2013: \$19,847,270), share option and warrant reserves of \$2,612,143 (June 30, 2013: \$2,560,143), deferred share based payment of \$nil (June 30, 2013: \$14,678), accumulated other comprehensive income of \$549,687 (June 30, 2013: \$549,687), and deficit of \$9,163,890 (June 30, 2013: \$8,150,825). The decrease in shareholders' equity is due to the increased deficit as a result of operating and exploration expenditures incurred during the period.

Working capital, which is current assets less current liabilities, is \$1,903,576 at March 31, 2014 compared to \$3,974,532 at June 30, 2013. The Company's working capital decreased over the period due to the increases in operating expenses and exploration expenditures.

As at March 31, 2014, the Company has no earnings and therefore finances exploration activities by the issuance of its common shares. The key determinants of the Company's operating results are the following:

- (a) the state of capital markets, which affects the ability of the Company to finance its exploration activities; and
- (b) the write-down and abandonment of exploration and evaluation assets should exploration results provide further information that does not support the underlying value of such properties.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations for the three most recently completed financial years:

Year ended June 30,	2013	2012	2011
	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Loss	(2,058,125)	(3,572,699)	(1,727,206)
Net Comprehensive Loss	(1,508,438)	(3,544,868)	(1,746,365)
Basic Loss per Share	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Total assets	15,104,707	18,379,780	14,346,293
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	55,332,231	49,282,028	26,084,782
Total long-term liabilities	nil	nil	8,222
Shareholders' equity	14,791,597	17,347,166	12,908,987

The annual information for 2011 reflects the presentation required for the sale of American Potash having classified its balance sheet items as Assets and Liabilities Held for Sale.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the nine months ended March 31, 2014, the Company incurred a net loss from continuing operations of \$1,013,065 (March 31, 2013: \$1,457,338). The variance is mainly attributable to the loss on assets held for distribution and higher general and admin expenses in the nine months ended March 31, 2013. The other significant costs during the period relate to consulting fees of \$547,500 (2013: \$693,041), office expenses of \$39,096 (2013: \$29,054), professional fees of \$19,192 (2013: \$165,935), share-based payments of \$66,678 (2013: \$52,181) and travel and accommodation of \$29,698 (2013: \$80,556).

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial information for each of the last eight most recently completed quarters:

For the Quarter Periods Ending on:	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2013	June 30, 2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Loss	(324,346)	(461,580)	(227,139)	(163,079)
Net Comprehensive Income (loss)	(484,346)	(781,580)	252,861	422,695
Basic Loss per Share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)
For the Quarter Periods Ending on:	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012 (*)	September 30, 2012 (*)	June 30, 2012 (*)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Loss	(489,145)	(957,374)	(448,527)	(1,143,022)
Net Comprehensive Loss	(489,145)	(957,374)	(484,614)	(1,120,816)
Basic Loss per Share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)

(*) Previously reported quarterly financial information include the consolidated subsidiary

Current Quarter

The Company recorded a net loss from continuing operations of \$324,346 (2013: \$489,145) during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. The net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 relates to the general and administrative expense loss of \$304,744 (2013: \$509,609). During the period, the decrease in general and administration expenses account for the significant difference between the net loss for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

LIQUIDITY

At March 31, 2014, the Company had a cash balance of \$67,716 (June 30, 2013: \$270,981) and short-term investment of \$541,715 (June 30, 2013: \$1,810,985). The decrease in total cash and short-term investment is mainly due to the expenditures incurred for the exploration projects. The Company has working capital of \$1,903,576 as at March 31, 2014 compared to \$3,974,532 as at June 30, 2013.

Net cash derived from (used in) continuing operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 was (\$317,476) compared to (\$2,271,701) for the six months ended March 31, 2013.

Net cash derived from (used in) continuing investing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 was (\$48,289) compared to \$2,064,409 for the nine months ended March 31, 2013.

Net cash derived from financing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2014 was \$162,500 compared to \$nil for the nine months ended March 31, 2013.

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its exploration and evaluation projects are at an early stage. Therefore, the Company is subject to many risks common to comparable junior venture resource companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources as well as a lack of revenues.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's sources of funds are derived from financings. The Company has a capitalization of an unlimited number of common shares without par value of which 66,278,532 common shares are issued and outstanding as at May 29, 2014.

In November 2013, 500,000 warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$75,000. In October 150,000 shares were issued to Redstar Gold Corporation as part of the Company's option to earn a 50% interest in the Newmann Todd property. In July 2013, 350,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$87,500.

In June 2013, the Company closed a private placement consisting of 10,000,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of one year from the closing of the offering. The Company paid a finder's fee of \$54,000 and issued 540,000 warrants with the same terms as the private placement warrants. The fair value of these warrants was calculated at \$92,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate value of transactions recorded as consulting fees relating to key management personnel and entities which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

Services provided by:	Notes	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		March 31,		March 31,	
		2014	2013	2014	2013
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lawrence Dick	(a)	30,000	30,000	90,000	90,000
Brian Bapty	(b)	37,750	37,750	112,500	112,500
Primarius Capital Corp.	(c)	30,000	30,000	90,000	90,000
Baron Global Financial Canada Ltd.	(d)	30,000	30,000	90,000	90,000
St. Cloud Mining Services Inc.	(e)	-	120,000	-	150,000

- (a) Lawrence Dick, the CEO of the Company provided management services throughout the year.
- (b) Brian Bapty, the President of the Company received management salaries for the year.
- (c) Primarius Capital Corp. is a privately held corporation controlled by a director, which provides consulting services to the Company.
- (d) Pursuant to a management and advisory agreement with Baron Global Financial Canada Ltd. ("Baron"), Baron agreed to act as corporate advisor and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in return for a monthly fee.
- (e) St. Cloud Mining Services Inc. is a privately held corporation controlled by a former director of Magna, who provided consulting services to the Company.

Related party payables:

Nine months ended March 31,	2014		2013	
	\$		\$	
Lawrence Dick	2,059	8,630		

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

For the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. Financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both the current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the balance sheet date, 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, but are not limited to, the following:

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. The Company believes it has adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial instruments

(a) Fair Values

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
As at March 31, 2014	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	67,716	-	-
Short term investment	541,715	-	-
Marketable securities	1,040,000	270,000	-
Total	1,649,431	270,000	-

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at June 30, 2013	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	270,981	-	-
Short term investment	1,810,985	-	-
Marketable securities	1,040,000	300,000	-
Total	3,121,966	300,000	-

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include loan receivable, current assets held for sale, accounts payable and accruals, current liabilities held for sale, and premium on flow-through shares, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

At December 19, 2012, when the Company distributed the shares of Magna Resources, the Company was no longer subject to foreign exchange rate risk as all of the Company's operations are located in Canada.

(d) Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances. If necessary, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of debt, equity or sale of non-core assets. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital to meet its obligations by continuously monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows, and match the maturity profile of financial assets to development, capital and operating needs.

SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's issued and outstanding share capital as at the date of this report is as follows:

- (1) Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value.
- (2) The Company has 66,278,532 common shares, and 5,000,000 stock options issued and outstanding.
- (3) The Company has 10,040,000 warrants issued and outstanding

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR JUNIOR ISSUERS

The Company has incurred the following material cost components during the nine months ended March 31, 2014:

Nine months ended March 31,		2014	2013
		\$	\$
Consulting fees	(a)	547,500	693,041
Insurance	(b)	42,529	41,196
Legal fees	(c)	11,342	67,155
Office expenses	(d)	39,096	29,054
Share-based payments	(e)	66,678	52,181
Wages	(f)	145,301	143,140
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	(g)	30,000	-
Interest and miscellaneous income	(h)	9,886	47,490

- (a) Consulting fees were paid to directors, officers and consultants of the Company to provide geological, corporate communication, administrative, investor relations and management services. The transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations, on commercial terms established and agreed to by the related parties, and were recorded at the exchange amount.
- (b) Insurance fees of \$42,529 were recognized for the Company's property liability insurance
- (c) Legal fees of \$11,342 were recorded for general corporate matters
- (d) Office expense of \$39,096 were incurred for general office and software expenses
- (e) Share-based payments of \$66,678 were expensed for the period. This is a non-cash expense which records the fair value of stock options that have been granted and vested during the year.
- (f) Wages of \$145,301 were paid to the management of the Company.
- (g) The Company recorded an unrealized loss of \$30,000 relating to the loss in the fair value of the Magna warrants at March 31, 2014.
- (h) The Company reported interest income of \$9,886 for interest earned on funds held in an interest bearing GIC account. The funds received from the financing held in 2011 and 2012 were transferred to a GIC account on receipt.

The Company has capitalized the following exploration and development costs during the nine months ended March 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2012	Change	June 30, 2013	Change	March 31, 2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition					
Cash payments	216,250	75,000	291,250	77,500	368,750
Share issuance	244,250	46,500	290,750	35,250	326,000
	460,500	121,500	582,000	112,750	694,750
Deferred exploration expenditure					
Advance payment	200,000	-	200,000	(200,000)	-
Assays and reports	831,606	346,780	1,178,386	137,549	1,315,935
Camp construction	104,056	11,220	115,276	-	115,276
Drilling	2,759,628	1,618,834	4,378,462	477,576	4,856,038
Environmental	-	121,425	121,425	135,491	256,916
Equipment installation	101,950	-	101,950	-	101,950
Field expenses	754,080	293,805	1,047,885	144,996	1,192,881
General administration	29,333	22,323	51,656	6,195	57,851
Metallurgy studies	-	75,706	75,706	41,791	117,497
Geological consulting	1,434,446	1,047,871	2,482,317	406,066	2,888,383
Permitting	1,923	783	2,706	783	3,489
Reclamation	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Resource estimation	-	15,230	15,230	17,870	33,100
Surveys and geophysics	7,068	-	7,068	8,000	15,068
Travel and Accommodation	291,902	155,096	446,998	33,252	480,250
	6,525,992	3,709,073	10,235,065	1,209,569	11,444,634
	6,986,492	3,830,573	10,817,065	1,322,319	12,139,384

The Company carried out an exploration program on its Newman Todd Project which consisted of mapping and sampling of diamond drilling.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration and development. These activities involve a high degree of risk which, even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation, may not be overcome. Consequently no assurance can be given that commercial quantities of minerals will be successfully found or produced.

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many common risks applicable to new and developing enterprises, including undercapitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a positive return on shareholders' investment.

The Company has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects when required. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its properties.

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many other mineral exploration companies who have greater financial resources and technical capacity.

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous materials and other matters.

Future Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the Company's fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013. The following standards and interpretations are relevant to the Company's financial statements but are not yet effective:

(a) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, MD&A and other information contained in this annual report. Additionally, it is Management's responsibility to ensure the Company complies with the laws and regulations applicable to its activities.

The Company's management is held accountable to the Board of Directors ("Directors"). The Directors are responsible for reviewing and approving the annual audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A. Responsibility for the review and approval of the Company's quarterly unaudited interim financial statements and MD&A is delegated by the Directors to the Audit Committee, which is comprised of three directors, two of whom are independent of management. Additionally, the Audit Committee pre-approves audit and non-audit services provided by the Company's auditors.

The auditors are appointed annually by the shareholders to conduct an audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The external auditors have complete access to the Audit Committee to discuss the audit, financial reporting and related matters resulting from the annual audit as well as assist the members of the Audit Committee in discharging their corporate governance responsibilities.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Additional information relating to the Company's operations and activities can be found by visiting the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.