



NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2014**

DATED MAY 14, 2014

NUINSCO RESOURCES LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Three Months ended March 31, 2014

The following discussion of the results of operations and financial condition of Nuinsco Resources Limited ("Nuinsco" or "the Company") prepared as of May 14, 2014 consolidates management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, and factors reasonably expected to impact on future operations and results. This discussion is intended to supplement and complement the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2014 ("Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements") and the notes thereto which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "GAAP").

Certain information and discussion included in this Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") constitutes forward-looking information. Readers are encouraged to refer to the cautionary notes contained in the section Forward-Looking Statements at the end of this MD&A.

Readers are also encouraged to consult the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 ("2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements"). The Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements are available at www.sedar.com and at the Company's website www.nuinsco.ca. All amounts disclosed are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. All tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nuinsco is focused on identifying and exploiting mineral investment opportunities worldwide using its exploration programs and operating and financial expertise. The Company currently has interests in gold, copper, phosphate, rare metals, niobium and uranium assets in world-class mineralized belts in Canada's provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario and Québec and in Turkey. In addition to its property holdings, Nuinsco owns a 50% interest in CBay, a private company that has a dominant position in Québec's Chibougamau mining camp with assets including a permitted mill, tailings facility, eight past-producing copper/gold mines, three partially-developed copper projects (Corner Bay, Devlin and the Perch River option) and a 38,000 hectare ("ha") (96,000 acre) land position. Shares of Nuinsco trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol NWI.

The Company continues to achieve positive results from its Diabase Peninsula and Prairie Lake projects and continues to jointly manage CBay and its assets in the prolific Chibougamau mining camp in northern Québec along with Ocean Partners. As funding permits, exploration programs continue at the Diabase Peninsula uranium project in Saskatchewan and the Prairie Lake project in Ontario where additional testing has been performed which has indicated that a marketable phosphate concentrate can be produced.

In addition to its property holdings, Nuinsco owns common shares of Victory Nickel Inc. ("Victory Nickel") TSX:NI and common shares of Coventry Resources Inc. ("Coventry") listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX") both under the symbol CYY. These assets are available to be monetized to finance the Company's exploration programs and operating costs while helping to minimize equity dilution to shareholders.

On July 30, 2013, Nuinsco increased its shareholding in Victory Nickel to 12.24% through its agreement to backstop an equity issue under the loan agreement described below in the Significant Events section, thereby becoming a related party of Victory Nickel. As at May 14, 2014, the Company owns an approximate interest of 10.39% in Victory Nickel.

Going Concern

The Company's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. As at March 31, 2014, the Company had working capital of \$2,735,000 (December 31, 2013 – working capital of \$1,249,000). Working capital is defined as current assets including assets held for sale less current liabilities, excluding restricted cash, if any. Marketable securities comprise investments in other resource companies the markets for which are not always liquid. The loan payable with a third party is due in June 2014 and is classified as a current liability although it can be extended for a six-month period as described in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this MD&A and, as at December 31, 2013, no additional funds are available to the Company.

The Company is subject to the risks and challenges experienced by other companies at a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, continuing losses, dependence on key individuals, realization on its marketable securities as required and the ability to secure adequate financing or to complete corporate transactions to meet the minimum capital required to successfully complete its projects and fund other operating expenses. Advancing the Company's

projects through exploration and development to the production stage will require significant financing. Furthermore, the Company has received reassessments from the Canada Revenue Agency (“CRA”) as described in Note 23 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Given the current economic climate, the ability to raise funds may prove difficult. Refer to the Risks and Uncertainties and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections for additional information.

None of the Company's projects has commenced commercial production and, accordingly, the Company is dependent upon debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation projects, and ultimately the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, is dependent upon exploration results which have the potential for the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, the Company's ability to finance exploitation of its projects through debt or equity financings and the optioning and/or sale of resource or resource-related assets for its funding.

In an effort to generate cash from the Company's available assets, the Company has entered into a secured loan agreement with Victory Nickel (the “Amended Loan”) which has a conversion feature which, pursuant to contractual terms, could generate cash flows as described in Note 12 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The loan has provided the initial funding required by Victory Nickel to implement a three-phase business plan to enter the frac sand business beginning in 2013 with first sales being achieved in March 2014.

Should the Company not be able to continue to achieve favourable exploration results, obtain the necessary financing, achieve future profitable production or sale of properties or realize timely cash flows from the conversion of the loan with Victory Nickel, the carrying value of the Company's assets could be subject to material adjustment and, in addition, other adjustments may be necessary to these financial statements should such adverse events impair the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as contemplated under GAAP. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

During and subsequent to the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company:

Corporate

- Announced the exercise of the conversion of the Amended Loan into a direct interest in net cash flows of Victory Nickel's frac sand business.

Uranium, Phosphorus and Rare Metals

- Announced the clarification of certain technical disclosures of exploration targets at Prairie Lake.
- Announced that processing of the Prairie Lake sample has begun with results expected later in 2014.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for Nuinsco remains much the same as it did at the time of writing the last Outlook thus much of what was said then pertains now. Through its equity investment in and loan to Victory Nickel to develop a frac sand business, Nuinsco anticipates participation in future net cash flows of that business. Nuinsco recently exercised its option to convert the loan to a participating interest. The importance of this anticipated cash flow to the Company, coupled with the increased value of the equity investment, is of significance as a non-dilutive form of financing that will allow Nuinsco the ability to explore and develop its projects at a time when traditional equity financing is difficult, costly and continues to be dilutive to Canadian junior explorers and developers. By participating in the development of a frac sand resource, Nuinsco will continue to do what it has done for more than forty years – search for, and find, mineral deposits.

The Company's current projects are highly prospective and, in the case of Chibougamau (owned through CBay), are endowed with well-defined mineralization, are advanced in development towards production with infrastructure in place to allow immediate processing when production commences. We will continue to explore, evaluate and, where appropriate, develop these projects but are also aware that considerable opportunity is likely to arise from the current conditions in the financial markets. To that end, we continue to evaluate opportunities in order to continue to maintain a robust property portfolio.

Prairie Lake

At Prairie Lake we continue to evaluate the potential for producing concentrates containing a number of elements – including phosphorus (“P”), rare earth elements (“REE”) and niobium. Samples from the project are currently being evaluated by the minerals processing researcher COREM in Quebec City and by a leading US-based mineral technology company. As these studies continue and become more detailed, we will develop a better and more robust understanding of the technical aspects of concentrating the contained minerals, of the overall value of the rock at Prairie Lake and ultimately whether economically-viable concentrates are possible.

The Prairie Lake carbonatite has a lot going for it: an Exploration Target of between 515 and 630 million tonnes of mineralization grading between 3% to 4% P and between 0.09% to 0.11% Nb₂O₅, superb infrastructure and year-round access, proximity to road, rail and shipping networks and the possibility of being easily exploited through simple and inexpensive quarry methods.

Further, Prairie Lake has the potential to produce minerals for industries which are forecast to require substantially increasing supply over the coming years – high-tech and “green” industries that require the rare earth minerals and niobium to fabricate the products of tomorrow. Prairie Lake could also potentially be a very significant source of phosphorus – a mineral with important agricultural and industrial applications. The use of phosphorus in agriculture is vital in sustaining crop yields to supply an increasing population.

Diabase Peninsula

The work conducted by Nuinsco at Diabase Peninsula to date has developed a progressively more detailed picture of the mineralization occurring in the rocks underlying the property. The result is a model that has identified a widespread uranium mineralizing event with the potential for discovery of economic grade uranium mineralization. Diabase Peninsula is an excellent uranium project that has demonstrated results comparable with those found near to uranium deposits elsewhere in the Athabasca Basin which is the world’s premier uranium-bearing terrane.

The coincidence of structural elements, alteration and indicator mineralization and the presence of widespread, strongly anomalous, uranium mineralization all point to the Prairie Lake project being in the right place. Continued exploration is necessary to further develop and evaluate the targets. This we will endeavour to do through whatever means possible while responsibly preserving the Company’s treasury.

Chibougamau

Nuinsco’s presence in the Chibougamau mining camp as 50% owner of CBay provides a scope of possibility ranging from exploration through development to near-term production potential that few peers can match. Plans have been developed that would see up to three partially-developed projects commence production to provide feed for the CBay-owned Copper Rand mill and concentrator – this is a bold plan that would revitalize the Chibougamau camp. The Company continues to actively source funding for this endeavour.

Due to the significance of the numbers, it is worth reiterating from a previous Outlook that the Chibougamau mining camp’s Lac Doré Complex has produced 1.6 billion pounds of copper and 3.2 million ounces of gold over 60 years from 18 past-producing mines. CBay currently owns eight past-producers in its 38,000 ha land package covering much of the core of the camp; combined they comprise 75% of total copper and gold production from the Lac Doré Complex. CBay also owns three partially-developed copper deposits: Corner Bay, Devlin and Perch River. Further, CBay owns a 2,722 tonnes per day (“Tpd”) mill and concentrator, and nearby tailings impoundment that is permitted for production. These production assets alone provide an enormous advantage to the Company as the cost to develop them from scratch would run to tens of millions of dollars or more and take years to permit and build.

Nuinsco expended approximately \$1 million dollars on exploration in the Chibougamau camp during 2013 – aimed at evaluating near surface opportunities in areas that had seen little work for decades. The results clearly demonstrate the potential of the camp for additional exploration success – but this is stating the obvious as headframes and mineshafts are a great guide to exploration and further discovery, and there are a lot of both in the camp. Success will come with diligent application of modern exploration techniques through well-funded work programs.

Turkey

Nuinsco continues to examine its options with regard to the Berta project. It is challenging to conduct exploration in Turkey presently as a result of permitting issues that forestall work programs. The size of the project, the expanse of copper mineralized rock and the very impressive technical results to date are clear indicators of the potential at Berta. The Company continues to review options with regard to the project. However, because of the continued permitting issues, the Company determined it would record a writedown against its Berta project effective December 31, 2013. We continue to believe that the Berta project and the region remain very prospective and are considering the possibility of partnering on the project going forward.

Global

Nuinsco finds itself with a lot to look forward to - the investment in Victory Nickel is anticipated to provide a source of non-dilutive funding that the Company can use on current and future projects and operations. In this way Nuinsco will continue to do what it has done for a very long time – with considerable success. Maintaining the ability to operate effectively will distinguish Nuinsco from many other junior explorers and developers and we fully expect Nuinsco and its shareholders to benefit as a result.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2013

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company had net income of \$295,000, or \$0.00 per share, compared with a net loss of \$345,000 or \$0.00 per share in the three months ended March 31, 2013. The principal reason for the increase is due to net finance income of \$666,000 in 2014.

General and administrative expenses in the three months ended March 31, 2014 decreased to \$237,000 from \$284,000 in the prior period. The main reason for the decrease is an increase of \$28,000 in aggregate net charges under management agreements, primarily to Victory Nickel as described below which is offset against G&A expenditures. Nuinsco has not implemented an across-the-board salary increase for executive salaries since 2011.

Overhead recoveries through charges to Victory Nickel and CBay for services under the management agreements and deducted from operating expenses amounted to \$201,000 and \$61,000, respectively, in the three months ended March 31, 2014, compared with \$158,000 and \$82,000 in 2013; Victory Nickel charged the Company \$nil (March 31, 2013 - \$6,000). Costs allocated to Victory Nickel and CBay pursuant to the management agreements among the Company and Victory Nickel and CBay are activity related. Such amounts are recorded at the cost to the Company of such services plus 10%. The increase in costs allocated to Victory Nickel is primarily a function of an increased proportion of fixed costs being allocated to Victory Nickel due to an increase in activity over the period as that company prepared for the launch of its frac sand business.

It is estimated that approximately \$212,000 of G&A expenditures were incurred in supporting the Company's public status in the period ended March 31, 2014 (2013 - \$247,000 on a comparable basis). Such costs are largely non-discretionary and are weighted to the beginning of a financial year because of audit and other compliance requirements. The decrease is mainly due to decreases in discretionary investor relations spending.

Share-based payments related to options decreased to \$12,000 in the period ended March 31, 2014, from \$21,000 in the comparative period. There were no options granted in the three months ended March 31, 2014 or 2013. The value assigned to stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as explained in Note 21 to the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Routine write-offs of pre-exploration expenditures in the three months ended March 31, 2014 aggregated \$48,000; there were minimal write-offs of \$16,000 in 2013. The Company is researching opportunities in the marketplace to secure additional property interests and take advantage of these tough times.

Net finance income increased to \$666,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2014 from *Net finance income* of \$89,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2013. *Finance income* of \$777,000 was earned in 2014 compared with \$135,000 in 2013. In 2014, the gains in *Finance income* included \$646,000 from the increase in the fair value of the warrants acquired through the participation in the Victory Nickel rights offering as well as \$63,000 further increase in the fair value of the loan receivable from Victory Nickel. These are partly offset by interest expense in *Finance costs* of \$111,000 (2013 - \$46,000), mainly relating to the loan agreement entered into in December 2012 by the Company with a third party. The Company entered into the loan with Victory Nickel in late 2012 which resulted in interest income of \$66,000 in the first quarter of 2014 (2013 - \$32,000). Both interest income and expense include non-cash amortization of loan fees using the effective interest rate method as described in Notes 13 and 17 to the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

The increase in the fair value of the loan receivable in 2013 was significant. The Conversion feature of the Amended Loan requires the classification of the loan as a financial asset at fair value through the statement of operations. From initial recognition until the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company considered that the fair value of the loan was equal to its amortized cost since the Company had not converted its loan and the 7P Plant was under construction with significant parts to be completed and there were other significant uncertainties. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the plant construction was well underway and the probability of Conversion increased substantially. Accordingly, the Company revalued the loan at that time using an effective interest rate of 22% (equivalent to a discount rate of 14%) and a probability-weighted average estimation of future expected cash flow scenarios of approximately 55% of the ceiling maximum of \$10,222,831 based on current expectations of business results, capital costs and pre-operating expenditures. These cash flows were on the basis of Phase 1 completion only.

The percentage participation in net cash flows is 52.16% and the applicable ceiling for Phase 1 is \$10,222,831. Based on the estimated cash flows provided by Victory Nickel, payments could commence in mid-2015.

These assumptions resulted in an estimated fair value of the loan of \$4,100,000 at December 31, 2013 and, accordingly \$3,261,000 was recorded as a *change in the fair value of a financial asset* through the statement of operations in 2013.

This is a Level 3 methodology and is subject to the highest level of uncertainty. Effective March 31, 2014, these assumptions were reviewed in the light of updated circumstances which include the fact the Nuinsco exercised its conversion right on April 22, 2014. Accordingly, parameters in the model were revised and an updated fair value was calculated. The estimated fair value of the loan was reassessed at \$4,200,000 and accordingly, the change in value of \$63,000 was recorded through finance income in the first quarter of 2014.

The discounted cash flow model was tested for sensitivity which could result from changes in key inputs used in the estimation model. The effect of any change is discrete unless otherwise stated.

Change in Model Key Input	Fair Value of Loan	Change in Fair Value of Loan
Carrying value of loan	\$ 4,200	\$ -
Effect of:		
Decrease in sales price per ton of \$5	3,989	(211)
Increase discount rate by 1%	4,114	(86)
Decrease volumes by 5%	4,147	(53)
Increase discount rate by 1% and decrease sales price per ton of \$5	3,889	(311)

The Company will continue to review and revise its estimates of fair value as the expectations of payments of the participating interest change. Changes in that estimate will be recorded through operations with appropriate adjustment for actual cash flows received.

The *Interest in CBay Minerals Joint Venture* of \$62,000 in 2014 compared with \$107,000 in 2013 represents the Company's share of net loss in the CBay joint venture. Note 11 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements describes the transactions giving rise to the change in the interest.

Other comprehensive income in the three months ended March 31, 2014 of \$1,329,000 arises from a \$1,322,000 increase in the market value of the Company's financial assets at fair value through OCI along with a small income tax recovery of \$7,000 compared to a loss of \$213,000 in 2013 from a decrease in the fair value of the Company's shareholdings in various public companies.

The Company has realized capital loss pools available to it of approximately \$7,377,000 (Note 15 to the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements). Since the Company has an unrecognized deferred tax asset for such capital losses, any future income tax amounts with respect to marketable securities and recorded through OCI have an equal and opposite amount recorded through operations. The cumulative amount is a recovery of \$73,000 through retained earnings and an equal and opposite expense through AOCI.

A discussion of the more significant changes not addressed in other sections of this MD&A is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2014 were \$233,000 compared with \$249,000 as at December 31, 2013. Refer to the Liquidity and Capital Resources section for discussion of periodic cash flows in more detail.

Marketable securities as at March 31, 2014 consist of the Company's financial assets at fair value through OCI as well as financial assets recorded at fair value through operations. Any volatility in the market value of shares will be recorded through OCI whether generated from sales or unrealized market changes; any changes in the value of warrants will be recorded through operations. The value of marketable securities as at March 31, 2014 increased to \$5,207,000 from \$3,656,000 as at December 31, 2013 mainly due to improvements in the Company's portfolio of Victory Nickel shares and warrants. Note that IFRS 13 classified the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as a Level 3 methodology which effectively disallowed recognition of the value of warrants at inception of \$592,000. Any prospective change in value has to be recognized despite the use of a Level 3 methodology and, accordingly, \$861,000 of increase in the value of warrants was recognized from inception to December 31, 2013 and a further amount of \$646,000 in the current quarter. The Company sold 8,134,112 shares of Victory Nickel in the first quarter of 2014 for liquidity purposes and generated \$417,000 net proceeds.

Exploration and Evaluation projects increased marginally by \$65,000 to \$13,047,000 as at March 31, 2014 from \$12,982,000 as at December 31, 2013. Expenditures are minimal presently.

The *Interest in CBay Minerals Joint Venture* decreased to \$6,316,000 as at March 31, 2014 from \$6,331,000 as at December 31, 2013. The Company accounts for its interest in CBay on the equity basis. Note 11 to the Unaudited

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements includes an analysis of the changes in the balance and shows the individual asset and liability balances of CBay Minerals Inc.

The *Loan receivable* at a fair value of \$4,200,000 as at March 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - \$4,100,000) relates to advances paid by the Company to Victory Nickel net of amounts satisfied through the issuance of Units under the Victory Nickel rights offering and is due on January 31, 2015. The Amended Loan is subject to a conversion right into a limited participating interest in cash flow based on operating cash flows of Victory Nickel's frac sand business. As described earlier, the Conversion feature causes the Amended Loan to be considered a financial asset at fair value through operations despite the fact that Nuinsco had not exercised its conversion right. The derivation of the fair value is described above. Refer to Note 12 in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

On April 22, 2014, Nuinsco announced that it had exercised the Conversion and relinquished security over Victory Nickel's assets.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

Selected financial information for each of the last nine quarters ended March 31, 2014 is as follows:

<u>Fiscal year 2014</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>			
Net finance income				\$ 666 ⁽¹⁾
Net income				\$ 295
Total comprehensive income				\$ 1,624 ⁽²⁾
Earnings per share - basic and diluted				\$ 0.00
<u>Fiscal year 2013</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>
Net finance income	\$ 3,867 ⁽³⁾	\$ 317 ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 104	\$ 89
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,372 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 30	\$ (334)	\$ (345)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 3,274 ⁽⁵⁾	\$ (22) ⁽⁷⁾	\$ (676)	\$ (558)
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
<u>Fiscal year 2012</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>
Net finance income	\$ 146 ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 19	\$ 40	\$ 102
Net (loss) income	\$ (226)	\$ 1,717 ⁽⁹⁾	\$ (492)	\$ (472)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (452)	\$ 2,054 ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$ (1,219) ⁽¹¹⁾	\$ (454)
(Loss) earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

(1) Net finance income includes \$63,000 change in fair value of the Amended Loan plus \$646,000 change in fair value of warrants.

(2) Total comprehensive income includes the items referred to above plus \$1,329,000 increase in the value of marketable securities after tax.

(3) Net finance income includes \$3,261,000 change in fair value of the Amended Loan plus \$646,000 change in fair value of warrants.

(4) Net income includes the item above plus \$1,171,000 writedown of E&E projects, primarily of Berta, Turkey.

(5) Total comprehensive income includes the items referred to above plus \$982,000 increase in the value of marketable securities.

(6) Net finance income includes \$54,000 of gain on derivative plus \$215,000 change in fair value of warrants.

(7) Total comprehensive income includes items referred to above as well as a decrease in value of marketable securities of \$52,000

(8) Net finance income includes the effect of \$77,000 amortization of flow-through premium related to expenditures in the fourth quarter of 2012.

(9) Net income includes the gain on sale of royalty interest of \$1,992,000.

(10) Total comprehensive income includes the gain referred to above as well as a net increase in the value of marketable securities of \$337,000.

(11) Total comprehensive loss includes a decrease of \$727,000 in the value of marketable securities.

Variations in the quarterly results of operations are largely a function of the timing of property and other writedowns, gains on sales of properties, income tax recoveries, the recording of amortization of flow-through premiums and the recognition of gains on derivatives or other fair value changes recognized through operations. Variations in comprehensive income are primarily a function of the changes in the fair values of the Company's marketable securities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had working capital of \$2,735,000 (December 31, 2013 – working capital of \$1,249,000); being defined as current assets less current liabilities. The loan payable of \$2,466,000 is included as a current liability as at March 31, 2014; note that the loan can be extended for a six-month period upon issuance of 3% of the principal amount extended payable in CBay shares owned by Nuinsco; this represents 112,538 shares at an agreed value of \$0.666 per share which represents approximately 0.375% of the outstanding shares of CBay as described in Note 17 to the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company expects to extend the loan payable.

The Company used cash and cash equivalents of \$16,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2014, compared with cash generated of \$183,000 during the comparative period.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company used cash of \$245,000 in operating activities, compared with \$200,000 in 2013. There was a significant difference in net results for each period – in the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company earned net income of \$295,000 compared with a net loss of \$345,000 in 2013. Further, there were significant adjustments for non-cash items in both periods. In 2014, adjustments for non-cash items include those for net finance income totalling \$666,000 (2013 - \$75,000) which include change in the value of warrants of \$646,000 and Amended Loan of \$63,000, all as described earlier; the main component in 2013 was amortization through income of flow-through premium of \$92,000 as well as amortization of non-cash loan fees on loans receivable and payable.

Investing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2014 provided funds of \$301,000, compared with funds used of \$582,000 in 2013. In 2014, the most significant item was net proceeds on the sale of Victory Nickel shares of \$417,000. In 2013, the Company incurred cash outflows of \$277,000 relating to expenditures on E&E projects. Refer to the Exploration and Evaluation Activities section for additional discussion of project spending. Furthermore, there were cash outflows to fund the CBay joint venture of \$288,000 during 2013 compared to \$47,000 in 2014.

Cash used by financing activities was \$72,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2014, compared with funds generated of \$965,000 in the first quarter of 2013. The nature of the financing in each period indicates the challenges being experienced in securing equity financing in the difficult markets. There were no equity financings in either period.

As described earlier and in Note 14 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Nuinsco entered into a loan facility in December of 2012. By the end of March 2013, the Company had drawn down \$1,000,000 of this facility. The Facility has a term of 18 months with the availability of one six-month extension period upon issuance of 3% of the amount payable in CBay shares owned by Nuinsco. This non-cash payment represents 112,528 shares of CBay at an agreed value of \$0.666 per share and represents approximately 0.375% of the outstanding shares of CBay. Interest of 11.5% per annum is payable in cash quarterly in arrears; \$72,000 was paid in the first quarter of 2014 (on a principal balance outstanding of \$2,500,000) with \$19,000 being paid in 2013. The Facility is secured by a first ranking pledge upon Nuinsco's CBay shares.

The transactions described above resulted in a decrease in cash of \$16,000 and a balance of cash and cash equivalents of \$233,000 which, along with other current assets and other resources, is available to fund future activities.

The table below summarizes Nuinsco's contractual commitments as at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Table of Contractual Commitments

	Due Date		March 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Diabase extended option payment	Within one year	\$	100	\$	100
	One to two years	\$	100	\$	100
	Two to three years	\$	100	\$	100
	Three to four years	\$	25	\$	50
	September 2, 2017	\$	629	\$	629
Long-term loan ⁽¹⁾	June 18, 2014	\$	2,500	\$	2,500
Operating lease - premises	Refer to Note 18 in the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements				

(1) Additional extension of six months is provided for in the agreement; amount excludes interest

As described above, management is continuing to actively pursue additional ways to realize on the potential of its assets or secure financing in order to continue to provide funds for operations in light of the current difficult economic circumstances. Flow-through financings do not provide the funding necessary to meet corporate or foreign expenditures which do not qualify for flow-through eligibility. The significant cost to maintain and comply with regulatory requirements for the Company's public listing cannot be financed with flow-through shares. Cash received from the Company's options as well as from sales of marketable securities are "hard" dollars and can be utilized without restriction; however, most of the options are not "in-the-money". Furthermore, the Company's marketable securities are those of other resource companies for which markets are not always liquid.

The Facility of \$2,500,000 has provided the Company with additional financial and strategic flexibility. The Company does not enter debt arrangements without careful consideration of alternatives and ramifications. That the Company can find and support such debt arrangements speaks to the quality of the Company's assets. Whilst securing funds has been important, the Company and management continue to be mindful of reducing present and future outflows.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Diabase Option Agreement was amended further and the Company shall pay quarterly instalments of \$25,000 over the next four years to a total of \$400,000 beginning September 2, 2013 with a balloon payment of \$628,500 to be paid on or before September 2, 2017. The first two instalments of \$25,000 under this subsequent agreement were made in 2013 and the third instalment was paid in March 2014.

Managing in challenging times takes as much, if not more, senior management effort. However, senior management and directors of Nuinsco have historically agreed to accept salary and directors' fee deferrals and may be asked to do so again.

The Company has a corporate policy of investing its available cash in cash equivalents comprising Canadian government instruments and certificates of deposit or other direct obligations of major Canadian banks, unless otherwise approved by the Board. The portfolio of marketable securities is available to fund the Company's activities and \$417,000 in net proceeds were generated in the first quarter of 2014 in order to maintain liquidity. While the Company would prefer to benefit from holding these shares on a longer-term basis, under present economics, sales of securities are the present best source of liquidity for the Company.

The total market value of the Company's marketable securities as at March 31, 2014, is approximately \$5,207,000; as at May 14, 2014 the approximate value is \$5,222,000 through the offsetting impact of increased market value combined with sales for liquidity purposes. These shares have contributed to funding the Company's operations generating \$417,000 in cash in the first quarter of 2014 and \$115,000 in April and May to date. The market value of the Victory Nickel shares had been steadily increasing, is holding steady and trading volumes have generally increased and this has also improved the valuation of the warrants. However, the market value of the Company's portfolio may decline. Trading volumes may be suppressed and it is generally acknowledged that equities are being undervalued.

As described above, exploration companies such as Nuinsco have historically been heavily reliant upon the equity markets to fund their activities as they typically have no short-term sources of revenue other than through monetization of assets. Opportunities available to Nuinsco for financing would normally be through private placements in the equity markets. However, today's equity markets continue to make this alternative difficult if not impossible without incurring significant dilution to existing shareholders.

Present equity markets continue to make this alternative difficult if not impossible without incurring significant dilution to existing shareholders. The Company periodically liquidates portions of its securities holdings rather than raise equity financing. However, the results of, and the availability of such sales when required are also dependent upon market conditions which are outside the control of the Company. The Company will continue to balance its financing choices as a function of availability and market activity.

The Company has not closed any flow-through financings since 2012. While flow-through financings appear to continue to be available for exploration in certain provinces, the current share price makes such financing prohibitively dilutive. Additional financing sources will be required to properly exploit the Company's Canadian and foreign assets. The Company will consider all alternatives to protect and further improve liquidity as described above given appropriate pricing and other market conditions. Such alternatives could include earn-in options with third parties, other partnership arrangements, corporate transactions and further sales of marketable securities or project assets including royalty arrangements.

While waiting for the financing markets to return, the Company is preparing for the shift in the historic model of project exploration and development financing by evaluating revenue-generating opportunities. When the financing markets return, Nuinsco will be ready. Maintaining a healthy evaluation and development junior mining sector continues to be important to the Canadian economy and Nuinsco plans to be around to be part of that industry for years to come.

In order to facilitate the Company's flexibility, Nuinsco entered into the Amended Loan with Victory Nickel to provide it with a position to participate in potential cash-generating activities. To this end, the Company loaned \$2,500,000 and up to \$3,000,000, under certain circumstances, to Victory Nickel for use in developing its frac sand business. The Amended Loan was secured and contained a convertibility option which would, at Nuinsco's option, convert the loan to a limited participating interest in net cash flows of an operating business. This is intended to provide Nuinsco with a cash flow stream which would be available to fund operations or exploration programs in the future. As described earlier, the Amended Loan has a fair value of \$4,200,000 which has been derived using a discounted probability-weighted cash flow on the basis of assumptions already described. While this is an estimation of future cash flows, it has been determined using a Level 3 methodology which is subject to the highest degree of measurement uncertainty and is conditional upon the degree of success of Victory Nickel's frac sand business.

On April 22, 2014, Nuinsco exercised its conversion right. The Amended Loan is considered to have been paid in full and replaced with future participation in net cash flows of Victory nickel's frac sand business at a participating percentage of

52.16%. The range of participation depends upon what stage of its three-phased plan, Victory Nickel attains prior to the interest being satisfied. Should Victory Nickel remain at Phase 1, the participating interest is capped at \$10,222,831. The net cash flows commence after recoupment of Phase 1 capital costs and pre-operating expenditures and could commence in mid-2015.

The subscription under the Victory Nickel rights offering brought Nuinsco's interest in Victory Nickel's shares to approximately 12.24% at July 30, 2013 on a non-diluted basis. Nuinsco has continued to account for its investment in Victory Nickel as marketable securities and any changes in the value of shares will continue to be accounted for through OCI with changes in the value of warrants being accounted for through *Finance income* or *Finance costs* in the consolidated statement of operations.

The Company is actively involved in advancing the Chibougamau camp in which Nuinsco has a 50% interest through CBay. Given current market conditions there is no guarantee that a going-public transaction or other structure will be completed in the near term. The Company, along with its partner, Ocean Partners, continues to be active in discussions with potential financiers or partners.

Monthly average administrative costs for 2014 are budgeted at \$124,000 – or approximately \$1,485,000 on an annual basis, most of which are incurred to meet statutory requirements; actual annual cash-based costs for 2013 were \$1,367,000. These figures exclude salary amounts capitalized as part of project expenditures which need to be considered as part of annual cash requirements. Annual capitalized salaries in 2014 are budgeted at approximately \$173,000. This brings the average monthly budgeted commitment to \$138,000.

The Company's budgeted cash operating requirements for the first quarter of 2014 were approximately \$359,000 before project expenditures or \$120,000 monthly average. Calculated on the same basis, actual average monthly cash costs in the quarter were approximately \$90,000 or \$112,000 on the accrual basis which is slightly lower than budget; such costs are weighted towards the beginning of a year because of statutory requirements such as audit.

Nuinsco's budgeted net operating expenses on a cash basis for 2014 are \$1,485,000 – or \$124,000 average each month - before salaries capitalized to projects. Including capitalized salaries increases the annual budget to \$1,658,000 or \$138,000 per month.

These figures assume that the management agreements remain in place; no notification of any intention to cancel the arrangements has been received or made. Note that these figures exclude the effect of both interest expense on the Facility which is payable on a quarterly basis and interest income on the loan receivable from Victory Nickel.

As described above, the salary deferral mechanism has been used when required to reduce the pressure on cash; other controls on discretionary expenditures are in place and non-essential services have been cancelled. The Company estimates that approximately \$744,000 was incurred in 2013 in non-discretionary costs on an ongoing basis to support the Company as a public entity – such costs are generally biased towards the first half of a year. Such expenditures are not eligible for flow-through funding (even when available) and must be financed through other means. In the first quarter of 2014, such expenditures are estimated to be \$212,000 (2013 - \$247,000 on a comparable basis); the reduction is because of savings in discretionary investor relations costs.

Nuinsco has been examining the options with regard to additional exploration/diamond drilling on the Berta property in Turkey, particularly since Glencore Xstrata plc ("Glencore") informed Nuinsco that it would resign as operator of the project. Taking into account the existing challenges and protracted timing presently associated with permitting in Turkey, the Company recorded a writedown of \$1,151,000 in December 2013 against Berta. The Company continues to believe there is a considerable opportunity in Berta but has not yet galvanized its plans sufficiently to permit a reversal, in whole or in part, of the writedown recorded at that time.

Partners are also being sought for certain of the Company's projects where significant funding is required for proper exploration programming and fulfilment of option terms.

Overall, given the working capital of \$2,735,000, the available extension of the loan payable under the Facility of \$2,466,000 for a further six months and the expectation to continue monetization of the investment in Victory Nickel, the Company expects to be able to fulfil its operating requirements for 2014. We recognize that the markets are continuing to be difficult and that continuing to liquidate the Company's marketable securities at acceptable prices may be challenging. The Conversion of the Amended Loan and upside potential on Victory Nickel equity is expected to provide cash flow once the frac sand business is fully operational. The frac sand business commenced operations in March 2014 with the first sale completed in that month.

Nuinsco converted its Amended Loan with Victory Nickel to a share in net cash flows of the frac sand business in April, 2014 and the Amended Loan has been considered paid in full. The participation in net cash flows is in a range of a maximum of \$10,222,831 with a minimum of \$7,667,124. Participation commences after Victory Nickel has recouped its Phase 1 capital costs and its pre-operating expenses and is based on 52.16% of net cash flows.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company incurred E&E expenditures of \$65,000 on its mineral interests compared with \$264,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Effective the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company decided to writedown its Berta project in Turkey to \$nil, requiring a writedown of \$1,151,000 after a reversal of an unrequired accrual of \$64,000.

Paul Jones, CEO and director of the Company, is a “qualified person” as defined under NI-43-101, and he has supervised the preparation, and has approved, the information relating to the material mineral projects of the Company described herein.

A synopsis of the Company's properties follows; complete details of the mineral properties are available on the Company's website at www.nuinsco.ca.

URANIUM AND RARE METALS

Diabase Peninsula Property, Saskatchewan

Nuinsco's Diabase Peninsula uranium project is located 150km northwest of La Ronge, Saskatchewan within the south-central Athabasca Basin - the region that hosts the world's richest uranium mines. The 21,900ha Diabase Peninsula property extends from the southern limit of the basin 35km north-easterly, atop a graphite-bearing conductive “basement” horizon beneath the basin sandstones, intertwined with the sub-parallel terrane-bounding major deformation structure - the Cable Bay Shear Zone – considered to be an important potential host structure for uranium mineralization in this part of the Athabasca Basin.

The Diabase Peninsula project was initially a joint venture with Trend. During the first quarter of 2012, cumulative expenditures increased Nuinsco's ownership interest to greater than 90% as Trend did not contribute its proportionate share of expenditures. Under the joint venture agreement, should a participant's interest drop below 10% that participant will relinquish its entire participating interest and will have the right to receive a royalty equal to 3% of the net value of all mineral products produced from the property. Accordingly, Trend's interest was converted to a royalty and Nuinsco owns the project in its entirety. Effective December 19, 2012, the Company acquired that royalty through a one-time cash payment of \$15,000. Accordingly, Trend has no interest in the Diabase Peninsula property.

In May, 2012, the Company announced an extension with the option holder on one of the claims, to extend that option for one year in exchange for four quarterly cash payments for an aggregate amount of \$37,000 and \$38,000 in the Company's shares; as at June 30, 2013, the shares have been issued and all of the cash payments have been made. The shares were issued in July, 2012. Accordingly, the option payment of approximately \$935,000 originally due by September 2, 2012 had been deferred to September 2, 2013.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company negotiated a further extension whereby it is required to make payments totalling \$1,028,500 as follows: an aggregate sum of \$400,000 payable in quarterly instalments of \$25,000 up to and including June 2, 2017 and a lump sum of \$628,500 on or before September 2, 2017. The Company made the first two quarterly instalments of \$25,000 in 2013 with a third in March 2014.

That same claim is subject to a 3% gross production royalty defined as actual metal/mineral sales with no deduction for refining or transportation expenses.

A 2012 winter drill program followed from the past exploration programs that have identified all the elements indicative of a uranium-mineralizing event. Four holes were collared during the program although only three were completed (the fourth one, ND1202A, was abandoned in overburden at 30m). The total program consisted of 1,598m of drilling, with results peaking at 55.94ppm Uranium (“U”) over 6.9m in hole ND1203 including individual intervals grading 134ppm and 181ppm U (analysis by total digestion method). Unseasonably warm weather forced the demobilization of equipment before drilling could be conducted on one of the most prospective uranium anomalies on the project – the Mackenzie Bay area to the north-west of previous hole ND801, in the central part of the property which is an area of overlapping geophysical, surface and drill hole geochemical anomalies and has favourable geology. The drill testing of this target will be deferred to a later program. Due to the small size of uranium orebodies relative to most other types of economic mineral deposits, tight drill-hole spacing is necessary in order to adequately evaluate prospective targets.

During the winter of 2013, a modest program of lake sediment and lake-bottom water sampling was completed over several parts of the Diabase Peninsula property. The survey samples were tested for the presence and concentration of radon gas (an indicator of uranium mineralization) over four widely-separated areas, at reconnaissance level sample spacing, overlying the Cable Bay shear structure and areas with known anomalous U results from previous drilling. Results to date appear to further validate geophysical and geological interpretations concerning the highest potential target areas for mineralization. As well it was found that radon concentrations in water sampled 1-2m above the lake-bottom accurately reflect the concentrations within sediments collected immediately below, such that distribution patterns within the water samples mimic patterns revealed by the testing of sediments. This implies that a water sample survey alone may be sufficient to prioritize the property's geophysical targets for drill testing, and that further radon surveying may be conducted for half the price or less per sample station, in comparison with the 2013 "orientation" survey.

Since radon, or its parental uranium carried in solution within circulating groundwater within the sandstone sequence, must migrate to near surface from depths ranging from 300m to 500m within the four areas surveyed, the highest concentrations of radon are expected to be encountered in the immediate vicinity of, and directly above, near vertical fault zones present at depth within the Athabasca sandstones. Such fault zones are common hosts to uranium deposits within the region, and most are considered to have originated due to reactivation of faults and shear zones present in the older basement lithologies beneath the sandstone such as the Cable Bay shear. The March 2013 survey successfully detected anomalous concentrations of radon over the northernmost geophysical-geochemical targets at the project, and has partly mapped the "surface expression" of strike-parallel faults indicated by geophysics to occur sporadically along the length of the Cable Bay Shear Zone.

Given the successful outcome of the March 2013 work, undertaken in part to test the survey method in areas of thick sandstone cover above the unconformity and the additional encouragement the radon concentrations detected have provided regarding the validity of interpreted geophysical and geological-geochemical anomalies, it is advisable to conduct further surveying of this nature over select areas in order to best direct future drilling efforts at the project toward areas with the best potential.

No additional field work was conducted on the project during the fourth quarter of 2013. The Company will continue cost effective ways to evaluate the project and will mount work programs as necessary.

Prairie Lake Property, Ontario

Prairie Lake, located near Marathon, Ontario, is a multi-commodity deposit containing phosphorus (P), niobium (Nb) tantalum (Ta), uranium, and REEs. The Prairie Lake property is owned 100% by the Company and is royalty-free.

An Exploration Target estimated at between 515 million tonnes and 630 million tonnes averaging 3.0% to 4.0% P_2O_5 , 0.09% to 0.11% Nb_2O_5 , 280 to 340ppm La, 650 to 790ppm Ce, 55 to 70ppm Sm, 300 to 360ppm Nd and 85 to 100ppm Y (La, Ce, Sm, Nd and Y are Rare Earth Elements) has been identified on the project. The target area covered just 30% of the total host rock surface area in the Prairie Lake Carbonatite Complex. The Exploration Target was estimated by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. of Brampton, Ontario in a technical report dated April 15, 2014 to be released. This Exploration Target represents an overall tonnage increase of 56% to 75% over an earlier estimate of 330 million tonnes to 360 million tonnes.

The Company has most recently been focusing its efforts on metallurgical studies in order to demonstrate that the Prairie Lake rock is amenable to processing and concentration. Metallurgical testing at COREM Laboratory, a metallurgical and process testing laboratory in Quebec City, which started in 2009 and has continued to date, has demonstrated the potential to produce a marketable fertilizer product by meeting and exceeding published specifications for phosphate concentrate and most importantly demonstrating that a concentrate grading greater than 30% P_2O_5 is attainable with appropriate thresholds. Current work is continuing to assess the viability of phosphorus concentration and to optimize a processing flowsheet. Additional work has commenced to evaluate the potential to concentrate niobium and to develop an optimized flowsheet for such.

Selected results from the tests conducted at COREM and completed in 2012 are tabulated below and are compared to published specifications of the Bureau of Indian Standards for phosphate concentrate (Type I and II). Test 35 from the program produced the best overall concentrate results to date with a P_2O_5 content of 30.6%: other parameters tested are SiO_2 content of 1.37%, F content of 0.62%, MgO content of 0.7%, Cl content of 0.012% and $Al_2O_3+Fe_2O_3$ of 0.65%. Selected size ranges from Test 35 produced even higher P_2O_5 concentrations with <150 micrometres (" μm ") to >106 μm and <106 μm to >75 μm attaining 38% and 38.1% P_2O_5 content respectively (and with the other tabulated criteria) while Test 27 attained 34.4% P_2O_5 with the use of an HCl acid leach to remove carbonate.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) - IS: 11224-1985, reaffirmed 2003	Type I	Type II	Test 35 Con.	Test 35 Con.	Test 35 Con.	Test 27 Con. after Leach
				-150+106µm	-106+75µm	
Total phosphate (P ₂ O ₅) % by mass	≥ 30	≥ 32	30.6	38	38.1	34.4
Silica (SiO ₂) % by mass	≤ 10	≤ 5	1.37	1.12	1.2	5
Fluoride (F) % by mass	≤ 2	≤ 4	0.62	0.72	0.83	**
Mixed aluminium and iron oxide (Al ₂ O ₃ and Fe ₂ O ₃) % by mass	≤ 3	≤ 3.5	0.65	0.44	0.48	2.99
Magnesium oxide (MgO) % by mass	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5	0.7	0.32	0.39	2.26
Chloride (Cl) % by mass	≤ 0.015	≤ 0.05	0.012	0.033	0.009	0.043

** Insufficient samples

The most recent test work at COREM indicates that an apatite concentrate grading in excess of 29% phosphorus (P₂O₅) can be produced at a 71% P₂O₅ recovery. This is a very significant result as it is a substantial improvement over recoveries achieved in previous testing. The most recent test work has also led to the development of a vastly simplified process flowsheet compared to that used in previous tests.

GOLD AND COPPER

Chibougamau Camp, Québec

With the acquisition of substantially all of the remaining secured debt of Campbell by Nuinsco and Ocean Partners, the Company and Ocean Partners, through a jointly-owned company, CBay, made a proposal to the courts to realize on its security and gain ownership of the former Campbell assets in the Chibougamau mining camp. The Québec Superior Court approved the proposal and, effective October 25, 2011, ownership of the assets was transferred to CBay.

The Chibougamau assets represent a very substantial presence in a mining camp which has produced 1.6 billion pounds of copper and 3.2 million ounces of gold from 18 past-producing mines on the Lac Doré complex alone. Nuinsco and Ocean Partners now own eight past-producers on the Lac Doré complex and the significant potential to add to the known mineralization at these projects, three partially-developed copper projects (Corner Bay, Devlin and the Perch River option), a permitted 2,722 Tpd mill and tailings facility and in excess of 96,000 acres (38,000ha) of highly-prospective exploration property. The Company's interests are held through the *Interest in CBay Minerals Joint Venture* on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has developed an initial exploration program to begin to capitalize on the huge potential which the Chibougamau copper-gold camp offers. The program commenced in September 2012 with an initial site visit and field examination. Subsequently, grid control was established and ground geophysics conducted on the north-eastern Portage Island part of the land package with the aim of assessing near-surface gold-copper zones that have not been examined in at least 20 years. The last period of work in this area was a 1991-92 mapping and diamond drilling program by Westminer Canada, undertaken when the gold price ranged from approximately US\$200 to US\$300 per ounce.

The Portage Island area consists of mining concessions where both surface and mining rights are now owned 100% by CBay; and, as was the case during prior operator tenure dating back to the early 1900's, no performance or reporting of exploration activities for assessment purposes has been required in order to maintain property ownership. Consequently much of the work completed in this area, including bedrock trenching and drilling which has occurred intermittently from the 1930's to the early 1990's by a variety of operators, was ever reported to the Québec government. The confidential records concerning the work and results obtained consist of paper files archived at the Copper Rand mine. Following a comprehensive inventorying of the paper record era data during 2012, substantial progress has been made in the conversion of files to digital electronic formats, many relating to long-overlooked occurrences and prospects with significant gold tenor but insufficient copper content to have been high exploration priorities during the operational life of the many mines situated nearby.

Diamond drilling began in November on targets developed from the geophysical surveys and from the largely confidential records of historic work. This program continued during 2013, financed entirely with flow-through funds previously committed to the project.

In 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement with CBay to make expenditures on its Portage and Corner Bay properties in exchange for an undivided interest in each property as follows: \$300,000 incurred on Portage up to December 31, 2012 earns a 30% undivided interest with the option to incur up to an additional \$500,000 in \$100,000 increments each earning a 5% additional undivided interest; \$1,000,000 in expenditures incurred on Corner Bay in \$250,000 increments each

earning a 5% undivided interest in the property. Expenditures on the Chibougamau camp amounted to \$1,024,000 (2012 - \$440,000) incurred pursuant to that agreement. Substantially all of the expenditures were on the Portage property and are described below. As described above, under the option agreement, Nuinsco converted its expenditures into an acquired interest. Also under the option agreement, CBay had the right to convert its acquired interest into shares of CBay – this right was exercised in December 2013.

An induced polarization (“IP”) survey over a 2km by 1.4km area in the north-eastern part of Portage Island and an 18 hole 1,683m drilling program completed during October-November 2012 to test new targets from the survey, and two gold enriched zones with subdued copper tenor known from historic exploration, was carried out in 2012.

In March-April 2013 linecutting and geophysical surveys consisting of IP and ground magnetics were conducted along strike to the southwest over additional mining concessions on Portage Island, covering an area measuring about 2.5km by 1.5km. Numerous chargeability anomalies and zones of low resistivity were identified, likely to represent zones of disseminated (non-conductive but chargeable) to stringer or semi-massive mineralization (exhibiting low resistivity to moderate conductivity), both types of which are prospective for gold and/or copper rich sulphides. This work provides a continuous east-west corridor of geophysical coverage across the island.

From late May 2013 to the end of July 2013, a geological crew undertook field evaluation of the targets generated by geophysical surveys as well as conducting prospecting and sampling on other parts of the Chibougamau landholdings. In conjunction with the fieldwork, a data review is being conducted of extensive and very valuable historic information – to assess and unlock the potential of the other underexplored CBay-owned assets within the camp. Further, compilation and modelling of the past-producing Cedar Bay and Jaculet mines is also underway in order to develop “order-of-magnitude” estimates of targets, provide “scoping” for possible future drilling and allow visualization of the mineralization and target areas.

At the conclusion of the summer mapping and prospecting program, a dozen high priority, entirely-unexposed geophysical targets were examined by means of backhoe trenching in overburden. Those targets in the northwest part of Portage Island, hosted within either volcanic rocks or the iron-rich border phase of the Lac Doré Complex were found to lie generally beneath shallow cover and the geophysical responses investigated were found to be due to either disseminated pyrite and/or magnetite. Sampling revealed no economically-significant values in copper or gold.

In contrast, backhoe trenches excavated along the south-eastern portion of the island close to the past-producing Portage, Henderson 1 and Henderson 2 mines, where geophysical targets lie within anorthosites (plagioclase-rich intrusive rocks, host to most of the past-producing mines in the core of the Chibougamau mining camp) were found, without exception, to be deeply covered and impossible to expose by means of digging through soils utilizing a “high hoe” tracked excavator.

In early September, work commenced upon an exploration claim group in La Dauversière Township situated 3km northwest of the regionally-significant past-producing Joe Mann gold mine (1.24 million oz. Au at a grade of 0.24oz./ton). Targets were geophysical anomalies beneath deep cover possibly representing mineralized shear zones in a favourable orientation and a geological environment prospective for gold mineralization within quartz veins.

Holes NJ-1301 and NJ-1302 tested a discontinuous geophysical anomaly 3km in length which cuts highly-deformed volcanic rocks. The area lies along the northern margin of an east-west striking corridor of intense deformation and sits 3km northeast of the significant past-producing Joe Mann gold mine (4.75M tonnes at 8.26 g/t Au, total production 39.27 tonnes of gold). The two holes cut pyrrhotite/pyrite-rich, fissure-hosted mineralization, the cause of the geophysical response. Although analyses of the mineralized intervals revealed no significant precious metals content, two short intervals of highly-anomalous zinc were present in hole NJ-1301.

The drilling completed at the flat-lying, near-surface Devlin copper deposit was confined to the central part of the mineralized domain which in total consists of five main lenses within a 365m by 210m area encompassing the bulk of the contained copper mineralization demonstrated by prior work. Devlin comprises a sub-horizontal vein-hosted deposit from which an underground bulk sample was obtained, the results of which were reported in 1982. The bulk sample was accessed by means of a 610m ramp and drifts. Vertical drillholes DEV-CB1 through DEV-CB4 were spaced 30m to 60m apart near the central part of the deposit to intersect the shallow northeast-dipping copper mineralization. Sampling confirmed grade and continuity of the Devlin mineralization reported from historic work – intersections from the current work include 1.43% Cu over 1.67m in DEV CB-1 and 2.42% Cu over a core length of 3.16m in DEV CB-3.

Four drill holes totalling 582m were undertaken at the Baie du Commencement gold-copper zone in the southern part of Portage Island to confirm and trace down-dip-significant gold copper intercepts reported from limited historic drilling in the mid 1930’s and early 1990’s. Observations suggest that this structure may coincide with the Mackenzie gold-copper vein system lying 4.5km to the northeast and may similarly show an increase in gold grades with depth. Testing of the

structure at depths exceeding that to which the recent IP survey was capable of examining and drill testing of nearby IP anomalies covered beneath deep overburden is strongly recommended by the Company's consultants.

Five holes totalling 577m helped Nuinsco geologists gain a better understanding of structure and mineralization at the Mackenzie Vein. This work confirms that the Mackenzie Vein must be examined from multiple angles, and clearly illustrates the possibility of open cut production potential from this significant prospect. Individual assays reached 16.5 % Cu and 23 g/t Au (in separate samples) within 50m vertically below surface.

Through CBay, Nuinsco will continue to evaluate the Chibougamau Camp. No work is planned for the first quarter of 2014 but additional field work will be conducted later in the year.

During the first quarter of 2013, CBay entered into an agreement to option the Perch River copper project for a total cost of \$200,000 payable over four years. CBay paid \$30,000 in the first quarter of 2013. In early May 2013, CBay announced the acquisition of the Devlin copper project for \$363,000 which amount was paid in May 2013. Both transactions provide for 2% NSRs to be retained by the vendors and are intended to provide near-term feed for the Copper Rand mill.

Turkish Property

Berta

The Berta copper project is located in north-eastern Turkey. Berta was originally a 50:50 joint venture with one of the commodity business units within Glencore. Exploration began at Berta in 2004.

As noted historically, discussions with Glencore were underway, including discussions to buy Glencore's share of the joint venture. Subsequently, Glencore advised that it was no longer interested in selling its share of Berta. As a result, Nuinsco opted not to pay the full share of the recorded expenditures and allowed itself to be diluted to approximately 36%.

Most recently, a total of six diamond drill holes were completed in a work program conducted in the third and fourth quarters of 2012 that followed up on the widespread and very anomalous copper mineralization identified in previous work programs. The principal aim of the work was to assess parts of the Berta Project that, to date, have seen no drilling but which are overlain by very strong copper-in-soil anomalies located at the centre, east and north of the Berta porphyry system. Results from past drill programs conducted between 2005 and 2008 returned very positive results, including the results from DDH SD-07-08 and DDH SD-08-10 (collared 500m south of SD-07-08) which returned 164.0m grading 0.20% copper and 0.06g/t gold between 250.5m and 414.5m. All of the holes drilled to date, including those from the most recent program at Berta, have returned copper mineralization with variable alteration associated with porphyry copper mineralization and thus the drilling indicates the huge scale and continuity of the anomaly in the Berta porphyry system. The wide spacing of the drill holes and the long anomalous and altered intercepts obtained continue to demonstrate the scope of the copper mineralization at Berta. The property remains a very large and very prospective exploration opportunity. Subsequent to the end of the 2012 drilling program, Glencore informed Nuinsco that it would resign as operator of the project.

Nuinsco continues to examine the options with regard to additional work on the property - the challenges in Turkey with regard to timely granting of permits to allow work programs to be planned and conducted persist. Accordingly, despite other operators' feelings that these challenges are not insurmountable, Nuinsco decided to value Berta at \$nil effective December 31, 2013. The Company will continue to monitor circumstances in Turkey and will revalue its investment in Berta should that be warranted in future. The Company continues to believe that the Berta project and the region remain very prospective and are considering the possibility of partnering on the project going forward.

INVESTMENTS

Victory Nickel Inc.

As at May 14, 2014, the Company owns 59,390,615 shares, which represents an approximate 10.39% interest in Victory Nickel, which is held as marketable securities, with a fair value of approximately \$3,266,000. Nuinsco also owns 53,799,900 warrants with an estimated fair value of \$1,937,000 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. As described earlier, these are available to be monetized to provide liquidity for operating purposes.

Coventry Resources Limited

Pursuant to the sale of Cameron Lake in 2010, Nuinsco received 12,000,000 shares in Coventry (an approximate 6.9% interest – some of which has subsequently been sold) as well as the 3% NSR royalty over future production from the property, which was sold in September 2012. In early 2013, Coventry completed a corporate transaction with Crescent Resources Inc. which resulted in a merged corporation trading under the name Coventry Resources Inc. ("Coventry") on the TSX-V:CYC as well as the ASX. As at March 31, 2014, the Company owns 1,458,528 shares with a fair value of \$22,000. On September 30, 2013, Coventry announced a further reorganization to merge with Chalice Gold Mines

("Chalice") by way of a statutory plan of arrangement. On November 1, 2013, Chalice and Coventry announced an amendment of the structure and terms of the proposed merger. Under the revised deal structure, Chalice will not merge directly with Coventry but will acquire 100% of Coventry's subsidiary companies holding the Cameron Gold project, the West Cedartree assets, Rainy River project and Ardeen Gold Project for 46 million shares in Chalice. The shares will be distributed to Coventry shareholders on a pro rata basis and will proceed by a plan of arrangement that was approved on January 21, 2014. The Chalice shares were issued on February 7, 2014; Nuinsco received 737,191 shares of Chalice. As at May 14, 2014, the Company owns 1,458,528 shares of Coventry with a fair value of \$15,000; the shares in Chalice were sold prior to that date raising net proceeds of approximately \$115,000.

IMPAIRMENT ANALYSIS UPDATE

The Company performed a detailed impairment analysis on each of its E&E projects as at December 31, 2013. The Company does not believe that there have been any material changes to date which would adversely affect this analysis. Furthermore, there has been no change in management's plans which would cause a reassessment. All projects have had recent expenditures or are otherwise considered to be active, except that circumstances in Turkey are impacting the Berta project which was written down to \$nil effective December 31, 2013.

Management concluded that no impairment existed in each of its projects except on the Berta project as at March 31, 2014. All the costs incurred to date on all other projects are recoverable. The Company will continue to monitor developments as they occur in the metals markets and the economy and will update its impairment analysis to take account of any such changes, as appropriate.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include determining the carrying value of investments and E&E projects, assessing the impairment and classification of long-lived assets, assessing the allocation of assets into their components, the recognition of the convertibility feature of the loan on fair value and the valuation of share-based payments and warrants, assessing the value of deferred income tax assets and the disclosure of contingencies and going concern matters. These estimates involve considerable judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

For a complete list of the significant accounting policies as well as information concerning the use of estimates, judgements and measurement uncertainty, reference should be made to Notes 2 and 3 to the Company's 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as updated by Note 3 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company's financial statements have been prepared using the going concern assumption.

The recorded value of the Company's E&E projects is based on historic costs that are expected to be recovered in the underlying mineral resources associated with the properties and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The Company is in an industry that is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties and there is always the potential for a material adjustment to the value assigned to these assets.

The fair value of the share-based payments, until exercise, is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the expected life of the option/warrant, expected volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option/warrant.

The Company has determined that it is not highly probable that it will generate returns sufficient to utilize its taxable losses prior to their expiry. This is a significant judgement that, dependent upon future events, may turn out to be incorrect. Presently, since CBay is in its pre-operating phase, a full valuation allowance has been recorded against losses incurred in that 50%-owned subsidiary.

NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") have been adopted in the Company's 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. Note 3 to those statements include the accounting policies that have been applied. Note 3 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements includes any new accounting policies – there have been none implemented to date.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

Since the issuance of the Company's 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements the IASB and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued no new and revised standards and interpretations which are applicable to the Company or which have caused changes to its accounting policies. Refer to Note 3 to those statements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and exercises this responsibility principally through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee, which is comprised of directors, none of whom are employees or officers of the Company, meets with management to review the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements to satisfy itself that management is properly discharging its responsibilities to the directors who approve the financial statements. The Board of Directors has also appointed compensation and corporate governance and nominating committees composed of non-executive directors.

Design of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, (collectively, the "Certifying Officers"), are responsible for designing a system of disclosure controls and procedures, or causing them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed with or submitted to, securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under Canadian securities laws and that material information relating to the Company is made known to them with respect to financial and operational conditions to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. For the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Certifying Officers have concluded that the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at March 31, 2014. Such controls are facilitated by the small size of the Company's senior management team and their access to material information.

There were no changes to the Company's disclosure controls and procedures that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures.

Design of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's Certifying Officers are responsible for designing a system of internal controls over financial reporting, or causing them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The Company used the COSO (1992) control framework and is in the process of updating its methodology to incorporate the COSO (2013) framework into its analyses for 2014. The COSO Board has made the COSO (1992) framework available for use until December 15, 2014 at which date it will be considered superseded. For the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Certifying Officers have concluded that the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and procedures were effective as at March 31, 2014. During the period, the Company made improvements to the controls over financial reporting as part of its continuous improvement process.

The management of the Company was required to apply its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. The result of the inherent limitations in all control systems means no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

There were no changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH VICTORY NICKEL AND CBAY

Related Party Balances and Transactions for Services

Short-term employee benefits provided by the Company include salaries, consulting fees, directors' fees, statutory benefit contributions, paid annual vacation and paid sick leave as well as non-monetary benefits such as medical care. The Company's non-monetary benefit package for key management personnel is the same as that available to all full-time employees. In addition to short-term employee benefits, the Company may also issue shares as part of the Share Bonus Plan and the Stock Option Plan (Notes 19 and 21 to the 2013 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements).

Balances and transactions with related parties as at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown in the following tables:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Balances Outstanding		
Payable to key management personnel	\$ 90	\$ 99

Key management personnel compensation comprises:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 161	\$ 175
	\$ 161	\$ 175

Balances and Transactions with Victory Nickel and CBay under the Management Agreements

The Company shares management, administrative assistance and facilities with Victory Nickel and CBay pursuant to separate management agreements; management operates under the supervision of the respective board of directors of each respective company; there is only one common director being Mr. René Galipeau. As described earlier, Victory Nickel became a related party of the Company effective July 30, 2013. The costs recovered from Victory Nickel and CBay are recorded at the cost to the Company of such services plus 10 per cent. The management agreement for Victory Nickel commenced February 1, 2007 and is terminable by the Company upon 90 days' notice and by Victory Nickel upon 180 days' notice. The management agreement for CBay commenced February 14, 2012 and is terminable by the Company upon 90 days' notice and by CBay upon 60 days' notice.

Balances and transactions with Victory Nickel and CBay under the management agreements as at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown in the following tables:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Balances Outstanding under Management Agreements		
Receivable from Victory Nickel Inc.	\$ 119	\$ 56

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Transaction Values under Management Agreements		
Overhead charges to Victory Nickel Inc.	\$ 201	\$ 158
Overhead charges from Victory Nickel Inc.	\$ -	\$ 6
Project costs charged by Victory Nickel Inc.	\$ 5	\$ 8
Project recoveries charged to Victory Nickel Inc.	\$ 13	\$ -
Overhead charges to CBay Minerals Inc.	\$ 61	\$ 82
Project recoveries charged to CBay Minerals Inc.	\$ 7	\$ -

Amounts due to or from Victory Nickel and CBay under the management agreements are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. Amounts due to or from Victory Nickel and CBay are settled on a regular basis. Payables to key management personnel generally relate to directors' fees, consulting fees and expense reimbursements.

Balances and Transactions with Victory Nickel under the Amended Loan

The terms of the Amended Loan are described in Note 12 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as well as in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of this MD&A.

A summary of the balances and transactions of the Amended Loan is included in the table and accompanying note below.

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Advance for working capital	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Advance under Amended Loan for standby commitment	1,207	1,207
Aggregate advances	2,207	2,207
Accrued interest receivable	-	-
	2,207	2,207
Less: settled in Units of Victory Nickel	(1,207)	(1,207)
Less: unamortized loan fees	(124)	(161)
Change in fair value	3,324	3,261
	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,100

Nuinsco has accrued \$12,000 as at March 31, 2014 for commitment fees receivable in shares upon the final advance under the Amended Loan; included in *Finance income* for the respective periods. Amortization of \$37,000 was recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2014 and interest of \$30,000 was recorded for the same period which was paid in cash at the end of each respective quarter; \$39,000 was received in the first quarter of 2013.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at May 14, 2014, the Company had 295,525,745 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, there were 25,150,000 stock options outstanding which, if exercised and issued, would bring the fully diluted issued common shares to a total of 320,675,745 and would generate approximately \$1,761,000. However, most of the options are not “in the money”.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no additional developments not already discussed elsewhere in this MD&A.

CONTINGENCY

CRA Reassessment

In March, 2011, the Company received notices of reassessment in the aggregate amount of approximately \$4,400,000 from the CRA related to transactions completed in 2006; this amount does not include interest and penalties which could be substantial. The Company filed notices of objection on May 19, 2011. On July 22, 2011, the Company filed a request for adjustment to correspondingly adjust its tax pools and losses, in the unlikely event that the Company's appeal is unsuccessful. On March 7, 2014, the Company received a notice of confirmation with respect to one entity whereby the CRA denied that entity's notice of objection and confirmed the reassessment. The Company has sought, and is following the advice of its tax counsel in this matter.

The appeal process could be lengthy and the Company believes that its position is correct and that it will prevail. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any liability with respect to this matter.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The exploration and development of natural resources are speculative activities that involve a high degree of financial risk. The risk factors which should be taken into account in assessing Nuinsco's activities and an investment in its securities include, but are not necessarily limited to, those set out in detail in the Company's 2013 MD&A. A summary is provided below.

The relative significance of each risk described below will vary as a function of several factors including, but not limited to, the state of the economy, the stage of Nuinsco's projects, the availability of financing on acceptable terms and other matters.

Any one or more of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the value of any investment in Nuinsco and the business, financial condition or operating results or prospects of Nuinsco and should be taken into account in assessing Nuinsco's activities.

Industry Risks

Speculative Nature of Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that Nuinsco's results will be successful. No assurance can be given that Nuinsco's exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves. Furthermore, Nuinsco cannot give any assurance that its current and future exploration activities will result in the discovery of mineral deposits containing mineral reserves.

Evaluation and Development Projects

In general, evaluation and development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash operating costs. For evaluation and development projects such as those projects that Nuinsco has an interest in, estimates of proven and probable reserves are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies.

Competition

The mineral exploration business is highly competitive in all of its phases. Nuinsco competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than Nuinsco, in the search for and acquisition of exploration and development rights on attractive mineral properties.

Operational Risks

Limited History of Operations

Nuinsco has a limited history of earnings and limited financial resources. Nuinsco currently has no operating mines and its ultimate success will depend on its ability to generate cash flow from active mining operations in the future, as well as its ability to access capital markets for its development requirements.

Development Targets, Permitting and Operational Delays

There can be no assurance that Nuinsco will be able to complete the planned development of the projects on time or on budget due to, among other things, delays in receiving required consents, permits and registrations, the delivery and installation of plant and equipment and cost overruns, or that the current personnel, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support Nuinsco's operations.

Resources and Reserves

Figures relating to mineral resources and mineral reserves are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated level of recovery and/or grades of mineral reserves or mineral resources will be realized.

Title Risks

Nuinsco's ability to hold various mineral rights require licences, permits and authorizations and, in some cases, renewals of existing licences, permits and authorizations from various governmental and quasi-governmental authorities. However, Nuinsco's ability to obtain, sustain or renew such licences, permits and authorizations on acceptable terms is subject to changes in regulations and policies and to the discretion of the applicable governmental and quasi-governmental bodies.

Insurance Risk

Nuinsco faces all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to the exploration of precious and base metals, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all such damage caused. Not all such risks are insurable.

Financial and Investment Risks

Substantial Capital Requirements

Nuinsco will have to make substantial capital expenditures for the development of and to achieve production from the projects. There can be no assurance that any debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to Nuinsco. Moreover, future activities may require Nuinsco to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of Nuinsco to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or prospects. Flow-through financing cannot be used to fund the Company's corporate costs or foreign projects.

Market Perception

Market perception of junior exploration, development and mining companies may shift such that these companies are viewed less favourably. This factor could impact the value of investors' holdings and Nuinsco's ability to raise further funds by issue of additional securities or debt.

Metal and Mineral Prices

There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market will exist for the sale of such product. Metal prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond Nuinsco's control – including factors which are influenced by worldwide circumstances.

Areas of Investment Risk

Nuinsco's Common Shares are listed on the TSX. The share prices of publicly-traded companies can be volatile as the price of shares is dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are general or market or sector specific and others that are specific to Nuinsco.

The market for shares in small public companies is less liquid than for large public companies. Investors should be aware that the value of the Company's common shares may be volatile and may go down as well as up and investors may therefore not recover their original investment.

The market price of the Company's common shares may not reflect the underlying value of Nuinsco's net assets. The price at which investors may dispose of their securities may be influenced by a number of factors, some of which may pertain to Nuinsco and others of which are extraneous. On any disposal of their common shares, investors may realize less than the original amount invested.

Regulatory Risks

Government Regulation

Existing and possible future environmental and social impact legislation, regulations and actions, including the regulation of air and water quality, mining reclamation, solid and hazardous waste handling and disposal, the promotion of occupational health and safety, the protection of wildlife and ecological systems and the protection of the societies and communities of indigenous peoples, could cause significant expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the Company's activities, the extent of which cannot be predicted and which may well be beyond Nuinsco's capacity to fund.

Economic, Political, Judicial, Administrative, Taxation or Other Regulatory Factors

Nuinsco may be adversely affected by changes in economic, political, judicial, administrative, taxation or other regulatory factors in the areas in which Nuinsco does or will operate and holds its interests, as well as unforeseen matters. As referred to above, the Company has received notices of reassessment from the CRA as well as a notice of confirmation and is in the process of defending what it and its advisors believe to have been a correct filing position.

Other Risks

Environmental and Health Risks

The Company has no significant exposure to environmental or health risks, although this will change should any of the Company's projects approach production (a normal characteristic of mineral industry projects).

Key Personnel

Nuinsco relies on a limited number of key consultants and there is no assurance that Nuinsco will be able to retain such key consultants or other senior management. The loss of one or more of such key consultants or members of senior management, if not replaced, could have a material adverse effect on Nuinsco's business, financial condition and prospects. Directors and management have previously accepted deferrals of remuneration in order to assist the Company through the economic turmoil; however, this potentially adds to the risk of losing experienced personnel.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of Nuinsco's directors and officers are also directors and officers of other natural resource companies. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict.

Foreign Operations

In 2004, the Company initiated exploration work in Turkey. While the Company believes that the risks associated with operating in Turkey are very acceptable, most investors would attribute a higher degree of risk to operating in Turkey as compared to operating in Canada. While the Company has terminated its activity in Sudan and Egypt and has reduced activity in Turkey, it remains open to appropriate opportunities in the Middle East North Africa ("MENA") region and elsewhere.

Nuinsco's investments in foreign countries carry certain risks associated with different political, business, social and economic environments. The ability to carry on business in any country can be affected by possible political or economic instability in that country. Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude may adversely affect private business. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. Should the respective government later seek to control any aspect of production, distribution or pricing of gold or precious metals, Nuinsco runs the risk that, at any time, its operations may be terminated for failure to comply with any permit, rule or regulation; or that its operations may prove to be unprofitable if the costs of compliance with such governmental regulations prove to be excessive.

There is a risk that the necessary permits, consents, authorizations and agreements to implement planned exploration, project development or mining may not be obtained under conditions, or within time frames, that make such plans economic, that applicable laws, regulations or the governing authorities will change or that such changes will result in additional material expenditures or time delays.

As with Canadian projects, the acquisition and retention of title to mineral rights is a detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral resource claims may be disputed or challenged. Nuinsco's right to explore for, mine, produce and sell metals will be based on the respective governing agreement. Should Nuinsco's rights under any agreement not be honoured or be unenforceable for any reason, or if any material term of the agreements is unilaterally changed or not honoured, including any boundaries of properties, Nuinsco's ability to explore and produce metals in the future would be materially and adversely affected.

Nuinsco regularly and routinely considers the risks inherent in foreign jurisdictions and weighs such risks when evaluating continued, enhanced, reduced or renewed involvement in foreign projects. The Company considered that the protracted permitting delays in Turkey were significant enough to warrant a writedown of its Berta project effective December 31, 2013.

Investments and Other Agreements with Resource Companies

In addition, Nuinsco makes, from time to time, investments in the common shares of publicly-traded companies in the junior natural resources sector or may enter into option or other agreements therewith. These companies are subject to similar risks and uncertainties as is Nuinsco, and Nuinsco's investments in and agreements with these companies are subject to similar areas of risk as noted above. Nuinsco seeks to manage its exposure by ensuring that appropriate recourse is included in such agreements upon the counterparty's failure to meet contractual obligations.

Nuinsco, through the Amended Loan, the potential conversion thereof into a limited participating interest in cash flows, and its investment in Victory Nickel, has indirect exposure to the frac sand industry.

Summary

The future success of the Company is subject to a number of risk factors that are common to the junior natural resources sector. These include the extent to which it can outline natural resources on its properties and establish the economic viability of developing those properties and the political, economic and legislative stability of the territories in which the Company's interests are located. Another significant factor is the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing, complete expected financing under anticipated terms or to find strategic partners to fund expenditure commitments as they fall due, as the Company currently has limited funds. Furthermore, the development of any natural resource interest may take years to complete and the resulting income, if any, from the sale of any natural resources produced by the Company is largely dependent upon factors that are beyond its control, such as costs of development, operating costs and the market value of the end product. Such risks are likely to be more extensive in foreign jurisdictions.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Information: This MD&A contains forward-looking information. All statements, other than statements of historic fact, that address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future (including, without limitation, statements regarding estimates and/or assumptions in respect of production, revenue, cash flow, financing, the probability of Conversion of the Amended Loan, cash flows from a limited participating interest in Victory Nickel's frac sand business, costs, economic return, net present value, mine life and financial models, mineral resource estimates, potential mineralization, potential mineral resources, timing of possible production and the Company's development plans and objectives) constitute forward-looking information. This forward-looking information reflects the current expectations or beliefs of the Company based on information currently available to the Company. Forward-looking information is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking information, and even if such actual results are realized or substantially realized, there can be no assurance that they will have the expected consequences to, or effects on the Company.

Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things: uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs, production estimates and estimated economic return; the possibility that actual circumstances will differ from estimates and assumptions; uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing expected or needed in the future; uncertainty of repayment of the Amended Loan; uncertainty, upon conversion, of cash flows from the limited participating interest in Victory Nickel's frac sand business; failure to establish estimated mineral resources; fluctuations in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; inflation; recoveries being less than those indicated by the testwork carried out to date (there can be no assurance that recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large tests under on-site conditions or during production); changes in equity or debt markets; operating performance of facilities; environmental and safety risks; delays in obtaining or failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities; unavailability of plant, equipment or labour; inability to retain key management and personnel; changes to regulations or policies affecting the Company's activities; the uncertainties involved in interpreting geological data; and the other risks disclosed under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" and elsewhere. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking information are reasonable, forward-looking information is not a guarantee of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such information due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

May 14, 2014