

ROCKEX MINING CORPORATION
(a development stage company)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
of
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Rockex Mining Corporation (“Rockex” or the “Corporation”) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). This MD&A contains “forward-looking statements” that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. This MD&A has been prepared as of May 15, 2013.

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ROCKEX MINING CORPORATION
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013

1. Date

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Rockex Mining Corporation ("Rockex" or the "Corporation") covers the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and was prepared on May 15, 2013.

2. General

This MD&A provides analysis of the Corporation's financial results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and should be read in conjunction with all recent press releases and the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim financial statements and notes thereto for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and the Corporation's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Corporation's financial and operating performance for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013.

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed herein are denominated in Canadian dollars and all financial information (as derived from the Corporation's financial statements) has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), including comparative figures.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and other financial information relating to the Corporation included in this MD&A. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting. In furtherance of the foregoing, the Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee composed of three directors, all of whom are independent and not members of management. The Audit Committee meets with management and, if advisable, with the auditors in order to discuss results of operations and the financial condition of the Corporation prior to making recommendations and submitting the financial statements to the Board of Directors for its consideration and approval for communication to shareholders. On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has approved the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. For example, statements about the adequacy of the Corporation's cash resources or the need for future financing are forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are made subject to the cautionary language at the end of this MD&A and readers are directed to refer to that cautionary language when reading any forward-looking statements.

3. Nature of the Corporation's Business

The Corporation was initially conceived as a junior capital pool corporation pursuant to the policies of the Alberta Stock Exchange. As such, the Corporation had not conducted operations of any kind and did not own any assets, other than cash and cash equivalents up to and including December 31, 2010. The principal business of the Corporation up to and including December 31, 2010 was to identify and evaluate assets or businesses with a view to completing a transaction to acquire a business and to achieve a listing of the Corporation's common shares on a Canadian stock exchange.

In October 2010, the Corporation identified such a transaction – namely, a business combination with Rockex Limited, a mineral exploration company with assets in northwestern Ontario - and signed a letter of intent to proceed. The transaction was completed effective January 1, 2011. See the “*Amalgamation*” section below.

On completion of the business combination, the Corporation became a mineral exploration company.

Rockex is now a mineral exploration company focussed on the exploration and development of the iron potential of its 100%-owned exploration properties in northwestern Ontario around the Lake St. Joseph area about 300 kilometres north of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

In February 2011, Rockex Limited received a technical report prepared in compliance with National Instrument (“**NI**”) 43-101 providing a Mineral Resource Estimate (the “**Mineral Resources**”) for the Eagle Island deposit (the “**Eagle Island Deposit**”) in its 100%-owned Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project concluding that, at an 18% Soluble Iron cut-off grade, there are Indicated Mineral Resources of 590,847,000 tonnes grading 28.84% (“Fe”) and Inferred Mineral Resources of 415,757,000 tonnes grading 29.47% Fe in the Eagle Island Deposit (see *press release dated February 3, 2011 and related Technical Report filed on SEDAR*).

4. Recent Events

Exploration Activities

In June 2011, the Corporation arranged for an airborne survey to be flown over its Western Lake St. Joseph exploration area and its Root Lake exploration area with a view to outlining the magnetic signature of mineralization in those areas. The results were received in the autumn of 2011.

In September 2011, the Corporation initiated metallurgical testing on its Eagle Island Deposit to analyze the composition of the mineralized material recovered from the Eagle Island Deposit for iron content and other elements using current techniques. In addition, the testing is intended to assist in analyzing alternative ways of processing and upgrading the iron content of concentrates to be generated from future mining activities in the mineralized zones. Historical analysis done for Algoma during the 1970s suggested that the material at Eagle Island could be processed at a recovery rate in the range of 80% and could produce a concentrate with approximately 65% iron content with no significant quantities of impurities. *However, readers should note that those analyses pre-dated NI 43-101 and, accordingly, should not be relied upon.* As a result, the Company is pursuing its own metallurgical studies to apply current technologies regarding processing methods.

In October 2011, a drilling program started at the Eagle Island Deposit with a view to upgrading the classification of various parts from Inferred Resources to Measured and Indicated Resources and adding to the estimated size of the deposit. The program was designed to test the anomalies identified in the Corporation’s recent airborne survey, and the mineralized zone at Eagle Island at depths below 300 metres, as well as the mineralized zone at Fish Island. A drill arrived on site in early October with a second drill having arrived later in the same month.

On November 30, 2011, the Corporation announced the first set of assay results from its drill program in its Western Lake St. Joseph Project. Drill hole EI-106 intersected 524.3 metres of mineralization with an average grade of 29.93% total iron. The intercept extended known mineralization at Eagle Island to an estimated vertical depth of 564 metres, nearly 200 metres below the deposit’s outlined resources. The true width of the mineralized zone at depth was estimated to be 495 metres.

On February 2, 2012, the Corporation announced additional results of its drill program at its Western Lake St. Joseph Project. Drill hole EI-110 in the Southwest Extension at Fish Island (3 km west of the Main Zone at Eagle Island) intersected 470.6 metres (248 metres estimated true width) with an average grade of 29.2% total iron, including 132 metres (69 metres estimated true width) grading 37.02% total iron and 234.5 metres (130 metres estimated true width) grading 33.82% total iron. The first drill hole by Rockex

in the Southwestern Extension at Fish Island indicated that the iron mineralization reaches a vertical depth of 390 metres. Historical records prepared by Pierre Mauffette in 1956-57 and by A.E. Boerner in 1957 and by Hanna Mining and Algoma Steel in 1975 show the Fish Island Deposit was tested only to a depth of 180 metres and was estimated to hold 258 million tons with a grade of 33% soluble iron. *(This historical estimate pre-dated NI 43-101 and, accordingly, is not compliant with the requirements of NI 43-101. No qualified person has done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves. As a result, the historical estimate cannot be relied upon. Rockex is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.)* The Company also announced three additional holes in the Southeast Extension at Eagle Island, the best of which was 337 metres of 27.7% total iron (262 metres estimated true width).

On April 17, 2012, the Corporation announced new assay results from seven drill holes completed in its drill program at its Western Lake St. Joseph Project. Drill hole EI-112 tested the Southwest Extension at Fish Island and intercepted 33.43% total iron over 375 metres (estimated true width: 251 metres). This mineralization included two well-defined horizons that intercepted respectively 35.85% total iron over 204 metres (estimated true width: 131 m) and 33.32% total iron over 153 metres (estimated true width: 106 m). This second drill hole by Rockex in the Southwest Extension was drilled facing the previously-reported EI-110 diamond-drill hole and the grades reported are comparable to the ones reported in the February 2012 announcement described above.

From east to west, drill holes EI-115, EI-111, EI-117, EI-113 and EI-114 targeted the southern portion of the Main Zone over a strike length of 850 metres. Drill hole EI-115 intersected the Main Zone between 338 and 752 metres for an average grade of 22.24 % total iron over 441 metres (estimated true width: 381 m). That intersection ends 180 metres below the currently defined resources. The top portion of the hole was collared on the southern side of the bay which hosts a north-dipping iron formation; assays of 21.74 % total iron over 51.3 metres are to be considered down-dip values. Drill holes EI-111 and EI-117 are on the same section. The deeper drill hole EI-111 returned 23.99% total iron over 402 metres (estimated true width: 312 m). A first iron formation assayed 27.27 % total iron over 195 metres (estimated true width: 142 m). A second higher grade iron formation reported 30.00 % total iron over 120 metres (estimated true width: 100 m). The deepest intersection on holes EI-111 tested the iron formation 185 metres below the current resources. Drill hole EI-117, located 150 metres above EI-111 returned 25.40 % total iron over 330 metres (estimated true width: 266 m). Drill hole EI-113 intersected 210 metres (estimated true width: 185 m) of iron grading 24.56 % total iron, 100 metres below currently defined resources, whereas diamond drill hole EI-114 intersected two distinct iron formations grading, respectively, 26.72% over 189 metres (estimated true width: 153 m) and 26.42 % total iron over 24 metres (estimated true width: 21 m) on the western side of the Main Zone. The larger intersection met the iron formation 78 metres below existing resources whereas the smaller formation was never encountered in historical drilling work.

On the southeastern part of Eagle Island, the iron formation extends to form the north and south limbs of a fold. Diamond drill hole EI-116 reported in the April 17, 2012 news release was designed to intercept known iron mineralization on the Southeast Zone's south limb as well as to test the magnetic anomaly highlighted in the airborne magnetometric survey undertaken in the summer of 2011 that is sitting in the channel between Eagle Island and the mainland. The first intersection returned 27.55 % total iron over 66 metres (estimated true width: 55 metres) for the Southeast Zone. The magnetometric anomaly was successfully encountered at depth and returned values of 19.53 % total iron over 87 metres (estimated true width: 87 m).

Amalgamation

Effective January 1, 2011, the Corporation completed a business combination with Rockex Limited ("**Old Rockex**") pursuant to a "three cornered" amalgamation (the "**Amalgamation**") involving the Corporation, Old Rockex and 1837427 Ontario Inc. ("**Subco**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. The Corporation acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Old Rockex which amalgamated with Subco to form a new amalgamated corporation which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation

and is also called Rockex Limited. In connection with the Amalgamation, the Corporation issued one common share of the Corporation for each one common share of Old Rockex previously held by the shareholders of Old Rockex. The Corporation also paid a finder's fee to two arm's length finders in connection with the business combination equal to 130,000 common shares. Following the business combination, the Corporation had 43,542,029 common shares outstanding, 197,266 finder's warrants (each such warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.90 on or before June 30, 2012 subject to acceleration in certain circumstances), 63,000 purchase warrants (each such warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$1.15 on or before June 30, 2012 subject to acceleration in certain circumstances), and 200,000 vested stock options (each such option entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.50 on or before March 31, 2011).

TSX Listing

Effective March 7, 2011, the Corporation's common shares were listed and posted for trading on the TSX. The common shares of the Corporation trade under the symbol "**RXM**".

New Directors

During the first quarter of 2011, the Corporation significantly strengthened its Board of Directors with the addition of two additional members – Bruce Reid and Armando Plastino.

Bruce Reid is currently the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Carlisle Goldfields Limited and has served as the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of U.S. Silver Corporation from mid-2006 to November 2008. Mr. Reid has over thirty (30) years of experience in the mining and mining financing industries. Prior to joining U.S. Silver Corporation, he was the Vice President of Mining Investment Banking at Research Capital Corporation, a full service securities dealer in Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Reid has been a director of several mining and exploration companies and has also worked as an exploration geologist at numerous projects in northern Canada following graduation from the University of Toronto with a B.Sc. in geology (1979). Mr. Reid also has a finance degree from the University of Windsor (1982).

Armando Plastino recently retired as the Chief Executive Officer of Essar Global's Canadian subsidiary, Essar Steel Algoma Inc. in Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, after a career spanning nearly 39 years. Mr. Plastino was Chief Executive Officer of Essar Steel Algoma Inc. from April 2009 until his retirement in December 2010. Previously, he was Chief Operating Officer (from April 2008 until April 2009) and Vice President Operations (from March 2001 until April 2008). He is a 1972 graduate of Ryerson University in Toronto, Ontario.

Stock Options

On June 18, 2012, the board of directors of the Corporation approved the grant of options, pursuant to its stock option plan, to the new President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation to purchase a total of 1,500,000 common shares of the Corporation. All options have a term of five years subject to earlier termination in accordance with the Corporation's stock option plan. Stock options shall vest as follows: 500,000 upon the completion of financing by November 15, 2012, 500,000 on June 18, 2013 and 500,000 on June 18, 2014. On December 14, 2012 the stock option agreement was amended by changing the vesting date of the first 500,000 of stock options upon completion of financing from November 15, 2012 to May 15, 2013. All other relevant items remained as the original agreement.

On November 19, 2012 the board of directors of the Corporation approved the grant of options, pursuant to the stock option plan, to the new Vice President of Corporate Development to purchase 100,000 common shares at a price of \$0.25 per share at anytime within 5 years, vesting 25% each quarter-year.

Continuance of the Corporation to Ontario

Effective January 24, 2011, the Corporation continued as an Ontario corporation subject to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The Corporation was formerly named Enviropace

International Ltd. (until December 20, 2010) and was subject to the provisions of the *Business Corporation Act* (Alberta). The change of name and continuance into Ontario were part of the reorganization of the Corporation which included the reverse take-over of the Corporation by the shareholders of Rockex Limited effective January 1, 2011.

Other Management Additions

Effective June 18, 2012, Edward (Ted) Yew was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Yew graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a Bachelor of Engineering Science in 1997 and, after working as an engineer, including supervising design and construction of processing facilities at Barrick's Cortez Mine in Nevada, returned to school to earn a Masters of Business Administration at the Joseph L. Rotman School of Management at the University of Toronto. Since earning his MBA in 2007, Mr. Yew has worked in the capital markets as an analyst including several years at Credit Suisse Securities (Canada) Ltd. followed by terms at other investment dealers.

Prior to Mr. Yew's appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer, on February 28, 2011, Donald A. Sheldon was Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. Mr. Sheldon is also the Executive Officer of Sheldon Huxtable Professional Corporation (a law firm) and he has been advising mining company clients for over 30 years on a wide array of legal issues, including issues relating to corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, securities law, corporate governance and regulatory compliance. Mr. Sheldon received a B.A.Sc. in 1970 and an M.A.Sc. in 1972 from the University of Toronto, as well as an LL.B from the Osgoode Hall School of Law in 1974. He is licensed to practise law in Ontario and Alberta. He has also been a professional engineer since 1973. He is currently a director of Champion Iron Mines Limited (a TSX listed mineral exploration company), a director and Chief Executive Officer of Metalcorp Limited (a TSXV listed mineral exploration company), a director of Carlisle Goldfields Limited (a TSX listed mineral exploration company) and a director of Crown Gold Corporation (a TSXV listed company).

Effective November 19, 2012, Rockex Mining Corporation hired Stephen Stewart as the company's Vice President of Corporate Development. Mr. Stewart has extensive experience in identifying, evaluating and assisting in the development of resource opportunities. Mr. Stewart is assisting Rockex in marketing its assets to the capital markets and potential strategic partners. Mr. Stewart has worked as a mining and resource executive for 13 years. He has held several roles within the Minerx Group, RTO Capital, OMERS along with various junior resource companies with a focus on precious metals and iron ore. Stephen holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Ontario, a Master of Business Administration from the University of Toronto and a Master of Science from the University of Florida.

Amalgamation with Subsidiary

Effective January 1, 2012, the Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Rockex Limited, amalgamated pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) to simplify the Corporation's corporate structure.

5. Outlook and Strategy

With its reverse take-over transaction and TSX listing completed, Rockex is moving forward with various studies, exploration activities and other initiatives to advance its various iron projects in the Lake St. Joseph area of Northwestern Ontario.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

The Corporation is pursuing the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment of the Eagle Island Deposit. Having undertaken an internal study and been encouraged by the results, Rockex has engaged independent qualified professionals to complete an independent economic analysis of the potential viability of the Mineral Resources at the Eagle Island Deposit for development. The preliminary economic assessment should assess the capital and operating costs of starting up mining operations at the site, as well as helping to define the additional exploration and development drilling, testing and other studies that

need to be completed to progress toward a preliminary feasibility study and a feasibility study. The development of metallurgical studies is considered to be a necessary step in the preparation of a preliminary economic assessment and was initiated in September 2011. To add additional strength to the team of Rockex technical advisors, the Corporation retained consulting engineers to assist with preparatory work for a preliminary economic assessment of the Eagle Island Deposit. One aspect being considered is a proposal to start with an open-pit mining operation solely on Eagle Island in order to allow the project to be operated for several years on dry land during which time dykes could be built to extend the mining operations into the dyked area adjacent to Eagle Island in Lake St. Joseph. Another aspect being considered is a proposal of transformation of iron ore to Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) to feed the North American electric arc furnace industry. HBI is considered to be a cleaner, higher quality metallic iron feedstock for the steel industry. With the Corporation's close proximity to natural gas and transportation infrastructure to supply the North American market, the Corporation believes that there are clear global advantages that the Corporation can have over the current HBI suppliers.

Regional Economic Impact Study

The Corporation has initiated the preparation of an economic impact study on its Eagle Island Deposit. Rockex' plans on which the study is to be based contemplate an iron mine producing 20 million tonnes of iron ore per year and a processing plant which produces approximately 5 million tonnes of iron concentrate or pellets with a grade of 65–67% iron or Hot Briquetted Iron. The economic impact measurements would include the annual overall economic impact on the region, the annual number of direct and indirect jobs created in the region and the overall tax impact for governments including property, income and sales taxes.

Community Relations

The Corporation continues to maintain and expand its community relations programs based on effective communication and support for local initiatives. The Corporation's representatives have had meetings with various local communities around the Lake St. Joseph area, including meetings with Chiefs, Council members, consultants and other advisors of various First Nations, and the Corporation will be continuing and further developing these positive working relationships.

Airborne Geophysical Studies

Rockex completed airborne geophysical surveys over some of its Lake St. Joseph projects to better delineate the magnetic signature of particular mineralized zones in order to assist the Corporation in defining the extensions and other characteristics of the deposits. The results of such geophysical surveys will help the Corporation to prioritize and design future drilling programs at its Eagle Island Deposit and other projects at Lake St. Joseph.

Metallurgical Studies

The Corporation has recovered some mineralized material from the Eagle Island Deposit and the Fish Island Deposit. Samples have been sent to a qualified independent laboratory in order to conduct some metallurgical tests on the material using current laboratory techniques and methods to confirm and, if possible, improve upon the historical reports completed for prior owners of the Western Lake St. Joseph property. Historical tests on samples from the Eagle Island Deposit were reported to have been successful in producing concentrates with 65-67% iron with overall iron recoveries to concentrate in the range of 80%. *The historical test work was completed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 and, accordingly, cannot be relied upon.* However, recent test results conducted on samples that have been sent in 2012 and 2013 for laboratory analysis indicate and confirm that the results are representative of the historical tests on samples from the Eagle Island Deposit performed by the prior owners. Further optimization testing is currently being conducted and results are expected in the 2nd quarter of this year.

Environmental Studies

Rockex initiated environmental studies in the area in and around its Western Lake St. Joseph Property and anticipates further work on environmental studies this year.

6. Mineral Properties

Following the amalgamation of Rockex with its wholly owned subsidiary, Rockex Limited, on January 1, 2012, the Corporation has a 100% direct interest in the Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project, consisting of 23 contiguous mining claims covering a nominal area of approximately 5,152 hectares located approximately 100 kilometres northeast of Sioux Lookout and 80 kilometres south-southwest of Pickle Lake.

In February 2011, Rockex Limited received a technical report providing a Mineral Resources Estimate for its Eagle Island Deposit in its 100%-owned Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project concluding that, at an 18% Soluble Iron cut-off grade, there are Indicated Mineral Resources of 590,847,000 tonnes grading 28.84% Fe and Inferred Mineral Resources of 415,757,000 tonnes grading 29.47% Fe in the Eagle Island Deposit (see *press release dated February 3, 2011 and related Technical Report filed on SEDAR*).

In addition, Rockex holds a 100% interest in three other iron projects in relative close proximity to its Western Lake St. Joseph Project: (i) East Soules Bay, a property consisting of 9 contiguous mining claims (1,408 hectares) in and along the eastern end of Lake St. Joseph, approximately 40 kilometres east of Rockex' Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project, (ii) the Doran Lake Property consisting of 3 contiguous mining claims (592 hectares) in and along the north shore of Doran Lake, south of Lake St. Joseph, approximately midway between the Western Lake St. Joseph Iron Project and the East Soules Bay Project and (iii) the Root Lake Project, a property consisting of 6 contiguous claims (1,408 hectares), approximately 100 kilometres north of Sioux Lookout near the west end of Lake St. Joseph.

During the first and second quarters of 2011, the Corporation continued to add to its land position. In addition to its 2010 acquisition of surface rights to 2 patented parcels covering 24.8 hectares in its Western Lake St. Joseph project area, in May 2011 Rockex acquired surface rights to 8 patented parcels covering 108.4 hectares and staked 2 mineral exploration claims covering the same 108.4 hectares as well as 19.6 hectares just north and east of the 8 surface parcels, in its East Soules Bay project. During the third quarter, 3 additional mining claims were staked on the Soules Bay property bringing the total to 9 contiguous claims.

During the third and fourth quarter of 2012, the Corporation continued to add to its land position. On September 14, 2012, the Corporation acquired 8 contiguous mining claims (1,536 ha) 170 km northeast of Red Lake in the Buckett Lake and Hewett Lake Townships, known as the North Spirit Lake property. These claims were acquired by staking. The property is underlain by Archean ultramafic komatite flows and peridotite subvolcanic intrusive rocks intercalated with oxide facies iron formation. Historical work estimates the oxide facies iron formation may contain 1.3 million long tons per vertical foot (based on 1500 m diamond core analyses, 33.94% Fe to a depth of 400ft). In 2010, HTX Minerals (previous claim holders), completed mapping and sampling of the Iron formation including the collection of large test samples for grinding, mineralogy and metallurgical testwork. The average total wt% Fe for the HTX data is 34.16 % (OGS, 2007). *(This historical estimate pre-dated NI 43-101 and, accordingly, is not compliant with the requirements of NI 43-101. No qualified person has done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or reserves. As a result, the historical estimate cannot be relied upon. Rockex is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.)*

7. Results of Operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

The following table contains some selected financial information taken from the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

For the three-month period	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Loss and total comprehensive loss	\$241,218	\$350,057
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$0.00	\$0.01

The Corporation incurred a net loss of \$241,218 or \$0.00 per share for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, compared with a net loss of \$350,057 or \$0.01 per share for the same period in March 31, 2012.

The Corporation had share-based compensation of \$40,123 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$14,746 for the same period in 2012. Stock-based compensation expenses are booked based on the valuation of options using the Black-Scholes model. The expense varies based on the number of options issued and the underlying assumptions used in the model. No stock options were issued in the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Management and consulting fees decreased for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, by \$16,778 to \$42,847 from \$59,625 in the same period in 2012. The decrease is attributable to a reduction in some management staff from full-time to part-time.

General and administrative costs remained relatively constant at \$38,020 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$41,873 for the same period in 2012.

Professional fees remained relatively constant at \$54,611 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$47,523 for the same period in 2012.

Promotion and investor relations expenses remained relatively constant at \$15,124 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$17,734 for the same period in 2012.

Compliance and regulatory filings expense decreased for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, by \$12,616 to \$14,455 from \$27,071 in the same period in 2012. The decrease is attributable to a reduction in listing fees required.

8. Summary of Financial Position as at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

The following table contains some selected financial information taken from the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and the audited financial statements as at December 31, 2012.

As at	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Total Assets	\$17,484,608	\$17,583,735
Total Liabilities	\$2,420,805	\$2,318,837
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$15,063,803	\$15,264,898

As at March 31, 2013, the Corporation had a net working capital deficit of \$785,071 compared to a working capital balance of \$417,038 as at December 31, 2012. The decrease in working capital was due to a use of cash for general operating activities.

Exploration and evaluation assets increased by \$215,560 to \$17,189,185 in the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 compared to \$16,973,625 as at December 31, 2012. The increase is due to the costs associated with the preliminary economic assessment report and on-going claim management.

The Corporation has no revenue generating projects at this time. As at March 31, 2013, the Corporation had equity of \$15,063,803 compared to \$15,264,898 as at December 31, 2012. The decrease results from general operating expenditures and exploration activities.

As at March 31, 2013, common share equity had a balance of \$20,343,895, unchanged from December 31, 2012.

As at March 31, 2013, share purchase warrants reserve had a balance of \$268,953 unchanged from December 31, 2012.

As at March 31, 2013, share-based payments reserve had a balance of \$3,341,819 compared to \$3,301,696 as at December 31, 2012. This increase is due to the cost associated with the vesting of stock options in the three-month period ended March 31, 2013.

The increases in equity accounts was offset by the loss for the period of \$241,218.

The Corporation's continued development is contingent upon its ability to raise sufficient financing in the long term. Since January 1, 2012, the Corporation has completed a series of private placements and other transactions, a summary of which is listed below, with a view to improving the Corporation's balance sheet and capital resources to fund its exploration activities and other operating expenses, all with a view to enhancing the Corporation's ability to access the capital markets and its ability to raise financing in the long term:

1. On May 18, 2012, the Corporation completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement consisting of the issue and sale of 2,650,000 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit for aggregate proceeds of \$662,500. The first tranche was completed with certain officers and directors (and corporations controlled by them) for cash proceeds of \$251,774 and the settlement of outstanding debts of \$410,726. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.40 within six months after closing or for \$0.60 within the next six months, provided that, if the average closing price of the common shares on the TSX for a period of 20 consecutive business days (following the expiry of the 4-month regulatory "hold period") is greater than \$1.00 per share, the warrants will expire unless they are exercised within thirty (30) days (or such longer period of time as the Corporation may provide) after the Corporation gives notice of acceleration by issuing a press release and depositing a notice in the mail to each warrant holder to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to the date set out therein.
2. On July 20, 2012, the Corporation completed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement. The second tranche was comprised of 440,000 units at \$0.25 per unit for gross proceeds of \$110,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Corporation and one-half of one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.40 within six months after closing or for \$0.60 within the next six months, provided that, if the average closing price of the common shares on the TSX for a period of 20 consecutive business days (following the expiry of the 4-month regulatory "hold period") is greater than \$1.00 per share, the warrants will expire unless they are exercised within thirty (30) days (or such longer period of time as the Corporation may provide) after the Corporation gives notice by issuing a press release and depositing a notice in the mail to each warrant holder to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to the date set out therein. The expiry date for warrants issued on the second tranche was subsequently extended to July 20, 2015, subject to the Corporation's acceleration rights if the average trading price for 20 consecutive business days is greater than \$1.10 per share.

3. On September 19, 2012, the Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,919,408 flow-through units at a price of \$0.24 per flow-through unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$700,658. Each flow-through unit consisted of one flow-through common share of the Corporation and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Corporation. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Corporation for \$0.65 within 36 months after closing, subject to acceleration provisions.
4. On December 21, 2012, the Corporation completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,638,888 flow-through units at a price of \$0.18 per flow-through unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$475,000. Each flow-through unit consisted of one flow-through common share of the Corporation and one half of one transferable common share purchase warrant of the Corporation. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Corporation for \$0.30 within 24 months after closing, provided that if the average closing price of the common shares on the TSX for a period of 20 consecutive business days (following the expiry of the 4-month "hold period") is greater than \$0.70 per share, the warrants will expire unless they are exercised within thirty (30) days (or such longer period of time as the Corporation may provide) after the Corporation gives notice by issuing a press release and depositing a notice in the mail to each warrant holder to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to the date set out in such press release and notice sent by mail.
5. On April 23, 2013 the Corporation issued a total of 4,928,371 units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$394,269.68 in a non-brokered private placement. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Corporation and one transferable warrant of the Corporation. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share at any time within 24 months after the issuance of the Units. Officers, directors, consultants, other insiders and their associates subscribed for the maximum amount permissible under the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange. All of the securities issued pursuant to this Private Placement are subject to a four month hold period.

9. Summary of Cash Flow for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

The following table contains some selected financial information taken from the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

For the three-month period	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
Cash flows from:	\$	\$
Operating activities	(110,037)	478,224
Investing activities	(215,560)	(929,345)
Financing activities	-	-
Total increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(325,597)	(451,121)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

Operating Activities

Cash flow used by operating activities increased by \$588,261 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 to (\$110,037) compared to \$478,224 during the same period in 2012 due to the timing of the collection of receivables and the payment of accounts payable.

Investing Activities

Cash flow used by investing activities decreased by \$713,785 during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 to \$215,560 compared to \$929,345 during the same period in 2012 due to an decrease in evaluation and exploration expenditures.

Financing Activities

Proceeds received from financing activities are mainly due to the issuance of shares through private placements. No private placements occurred in March 31, 2013 and 2012.

10. Summary of Quarterly Results

Following are the highlights of financial data of the Corporation for the most recently completed eight quarters which have been derived from the Corporation's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS:

	Q1 2013	Q4 2012	Q3 2012	Q2 2012	Q1 2012	Q4 2011	Q3 2011	Q2 2011
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss and total comprehensive loss	241,218	1,096,597	180,510	219,367	350,057	350,497	210,346	259,457
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	17,484,608	17,583,735	17,151,975	16,839,896	16,621,099	16,359,231	15,721,795	15,815,731
Total Liabilities	2,420,805	2,318,837	1,163,379	1,295,596	1,597,260	1,000,081	1,294,209	1,192,545
Total Shareholders' Equity	15,063,803	15,264,898	15,988,596	15,544,300	15,023,839	15,359,150	14,427,586	14,623,186

11. Explanation of Material Variations by Quarter for the Last Eight Quarters

The Corporation's activities have been relatively consistent and, as a result, there were no major fluctuations, except for the following: (i) total assets increased in Q4 2011 due private equity financing, (ii) total liabilities in Q1 of 2012 and Q4 of 2012 increased due to adjustment to future income taxes and (iii) total shareholders' equity increased in Q4 of 2011 due private equity financing.

12. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation has not participated in any off-balance sheet or income statement arrangements.

13. Transactions with Related Parties

Certain corporate entities that are related to the Corporation's officers and directors provide consulting and other services to the Corporation. Transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts.

The following is a summary of the Corporation's related party transactions during the period ended March 31, 2013:

a) Legal Fees

Legal fees of \$40,001 incurred in connection with the Corporation's financings as well as general corporate matters during the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 (three months ended March 31, 2012: \$47,523) were paid to a law firm of which one officer, director and shareholder is a director of the Corporation. At March 31, 2013, \$132,914 (March 31, 2012: \$81,535) owing to this legal firm was included in accounts payable.

b) Rental Payments

Rental payments of \$8,238 during the three months period ended March 31, 2013 (three months ended March 31, 2012: \$8,238) were paid to a company which is controlled by a director of the Corporation. At March 31, 2013, \$nil (March 31, 2012: \$9,309) owing to the company was included in accounts payable.

c) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
	\$	\$
Management and consulting fees	39,099	76,500
Share-based payments (stock options)	40,123	14,746
	<u>79,222</u>	<u>91,246</u>

At March 31, 2013, \$10,594 (March 31, 2012: \$74,462) owing was included in accounts payable.

d) Explorations Expenditures

Explorations expenditures of \$75,138 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 (three months ended March 31, 2012: \$383,077) incurred in connection with the Corporation's expenditure activities were paid to a company controlled by a director of the Corporation. At March 31, 2013, \$218,211 (March 31, 2012: \$354,766) owing was included in accounts payable.

e) General and Administrative

General and administrative expenditures of \$13,560 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 (three months ended March 31, 2012: \$13,740) incurred in connection with the Corporation's expenditure activities were paid to a company controlled by a director of the Corporation. At March 31, 2013, \$9,627 (March 31, 2012: \$15,526) owing was included in accounts payable.

f) Advance Royalty

Advance royalty payments of \$68,750 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013 (three months ended March 31, 2012: \$62,500) incurred in connection with the Corporation's properties were payable to one director of the Corporation. At March 31, 2013, \$318,750 (March 31, 2012: \$62,500) owing was included in accounts payable.

14. Internal Control and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Corporation, particularly during the period in which the annual

filings are being prepared and information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have also designed internal controls over financial reporting (“ICFR”) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the Corporation’s financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As at the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, management of the Corporation, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's DC&P and ICFR as required by Canadian securities laws.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, the Corporation's DC&P were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's annual filings and interim filings (as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by those laws and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management of the Corporation, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As the Company has a limited number of personnel, management has concluded that a weakness exists in the design of ICFR caused by a lack of adequate segregation of duties. This weakness has the potential to result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements and should also be considered a weakness in its DC&P. Management has concluded that taking into account the present stage of the Company's development and the best interests of its shareholders; the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional personnel to correct this weakness at this time. To help mitigate the impact of this weakness and to ensure quality financial reporting, there are additional supervisory controls exercised by management and audit committee oversight.

15. Status of Rockex’s Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

Transition to IFRS from GAAP

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that Canadian publicly accountable enterprises will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for financial periods beginning on and after January 1, 2011. The Corporation has adopted IFRS with an adoption date of January 1, 2011 and a transition date of January 1, 2010.

IFRS Conversion

The Corporation's IFRS conversion plan was comprehensive and addressed matters including changes in accounting policies, restatement of comparative periods, organizational and internal controls and any required changes to business processes. To facilitate this process and ensure the full impact of the conversion was understood and managed reasonably, the CFO attended several training courses on the adoption and implementation of IFRS. Through in-depth training and the preparation of reconciliations of historical Canadian GAAP financial statements to IFRS, the Corporation believes that its accounting personnel have obtained the necessary understanding of IFRS. In conjunction with the adoption of IFRS, the Corporation has implemented a new accounting system which will satisfy all information needs of the Corporation under IFRS. The Corporation has also reviewed its current internal and disclosure control

processes and concluded that they did not need significant modification as a result of the conversion to IFRS.

16. Business Activities and Key Performance Measures

The Corporation assessed the impact of transition to IFRS on business activities and key performance measures and found no significant impact.

17. Information Technology Systems

The IFRS transition project did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's information technologies systems for the conversion periods.

18. Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Judgments

The Corporation makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

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

ii) Title to Mineral Property Interests

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

iii) Income Taxes

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

however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

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

iv) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Corporation measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 11 of the audited financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2013 or later periods.

The Corporation has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Corporation has not yet early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its financial statements.

IAS 1, Financial Statement Presentation, is amended to require entities to group items presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently. These amendments do not address which items are presented in OCI.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, replaces the current standard IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, replacing current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. This standard:

- requires a parent entity (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements;
- defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation;
- sets out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee; and
- sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 and SIC-12, Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, establishes the core principle that a party to a joint arrangement determines the type of joint arrangements in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and accounts for those rights and obligations in accordance with the type of joint arrangement.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Involvement with Other Entities, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of consolidated financial statements to evaluate the nature of and risks associated with, its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for the following:

- share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2, Share-based Payment;
- leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17, Leases;
- measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS2, Inventories, or value in use in IAS 36, Impairment Assets.

IAS 27, Separated Financial Statements, has the objective of setting standards to be applied in accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly ventures, and associates an entity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate (non-consolidated) financial statements.

IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. IAS 28 applies to all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee (associated or joint venture).

IFRIC Interpretation 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, summarizes the method of accounting for waste removal costs incurred as a result of surface mining activity during the production phase of a mine.

19. Financial Instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from the financial instruments. The fair market value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

Currently, the Corporation's operations are all conducted in Canada, and therefore there is low risk of political or social disruptions.

In conducting business, the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Corporation center around resource properties and the Corporation's efforts to explore and develop those properties. There is no assurance of the Corporation's ability to maintain and develop such properties. The Corporation relies on equity financing for its working capital requirements and to fund its future exploration programs. It does not currently have sufficient funds to explore or develop the properties held by Rockex. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be able to raise such funds, through equity or debt financing or through entering into joint venture arrangements with other parties.

20. Share Data

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value, an unlimited number of first preferred shares, an unlimited number of second preferred shares and an unlimited number of special shares issuable in series.

The following is a summary of share data:

	Common Shares	Warrants	Vested Stock Options
December 31, 2012	55,568,436	4,835,669	2,950,000
March 31, 2013	55,568,436	4,835,669	2,975,000

21. Risk and Uncertainties

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

At the present time, the Corporation does not hold any interest in a mining property in production. The Corporation's viability and potential for success lie in its ability to develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mine may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on exploration properties in which the Corporation has an interest will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

The operations of the Corporation are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to the exploration and development of mineral properties, any of which could result in damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damage. The activities of the Corporation may be subject to prolonged disruptions due to weather conditions depending on the location of operations in which the Corporation has interests. Hazards, such as unusual or unexpected formation, rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, flooding or other conditions may be encountered in the drilling and removal of material. While the Corporation may obtain insurance against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate, the nature of these risks are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which the Corporation cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings and competitive position of the Corporation and, potentially, its financial position.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, recoverability of metals, costs of recovery processing, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, licensing and permitting, land use, importing and exporting and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

No Significant Revenues

To date, the Corporation has not recorded any revenues, other than interest income, and it has no dividend record. The Corporation has not commenced commercial production on any property. There can be no assurance that significant losses will not occur in the near future or that the Corporation will be profitable in the future. The Corporation's operating expenses and capital expenditures will increase in subsequent years as consultants, personnel and equipment costs associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of the Corporation's properties increase. The Corporation expects to continue to incur losses unless and until such time as it enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the Corporation's properties will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct time-consuming development. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

Financing Risks

The Corporation has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. Although the Corporation has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain

such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the property interests of the Corporation with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

Current Global Financial Condition

Current global financial conditions have been characterized by increased volatility. Access to public financing was negatively impacted by the rapid decline in value of sub-prime mortgages, the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper market, the increased government deficit spending and the strained economic relationships within the European Economic Community. Although time has passed since some of these events, the markets remain volatile and uncertain and these factors may impact the ability of the Corporation to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on favourable terms. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related and unrelated factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Corporation's operations could be adversely impacted, the trading price of its common shares may be adversely affected and its access to capital also adversely affected.

Dilution and Future Sales of Common Shares

The Corporation may issue additional shares in the future, which would dilute a shareholder's holdings in the Corporation. The Corporation's articles permit, among other things, the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares.

Going Concern

The Corporation has a limited history and its ability to continue as a going concern depends upon a number of significant variables. The amounts attributed to the Corporation's exploration properties in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration costs and should not be taken to represent realizable value. Further, the Corporation has no proven history of performance, revenues, earnings or success. As such, the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Corporation to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of its interests and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon the Corporation's ability to dispose of its interests on a profitable basis.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Corporation is dependent on a relatively small number of key employees or consultants, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on its operations. The Corporation currently does not have key person insurance on these individuals.

No Assurance of Titles

The acquisition of title to mineral projects is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Although the Corporation has taken precautions to ensure that legal title to its property interests is properly recorded in the name of the Corporation or a subsidiary where possible, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be secured. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the interests of the Corporation in any of its properties may not be challenged or impugned by government decisions, third parties or aboriginal peoples.

Permits and Licences

The operations of the Corporation require licences and permits from various governmental authorities. The Corporation believes that it presently holds all necessary licences and permits required to carry on with exploration activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations and the Corporation believes it is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licences and

permits. However, such licences and permits are subject to change in regulations and in various operating circumstances. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain all necessary licences and permits required to carry out future exploration and then development and mining operations at its projects.

Fluctuating Prices

Factors beyond the control of the Corporation may affect the marketability of any iron ore or any other minerals discovered. Resource prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, licensing and permitting, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital and a loss of all or part of an investment in securities of the Corporation may result.

Estimates of Mineral Resources

Although indicated and inferred minerals resource estimates included in the Corporation's filings on SEDAR have been carefully prepared by independent mining experts, these amounts are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of iron ore or other minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be economically exploited. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Estimates of mineral resources can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ dramatically from that indicated by results of drilling, sampling and other similar examinations. Short-term factors relating to mineral resources, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. Material changes in mineral resources, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. Mineral resources are reported as general indicators of mine life. Mineral resources should not be interpreted as assurances of potential mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation and estimation of mineral resources and corresponding grades. Until ore is actually mined and processed, mineral resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on mineral prices. Any material change in resources or mineral resources, or grades or stripping ratios will affect the economic viability of the Corporation's projects.

The Corporation's Activities are Subject to Extensive Governmental Regulation

Exploration, development and mining of minerals are subject to extensive federal, provincial and local laws and regulations governing acquisition of the mining interests, prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, water use, land use, land claims of aboriginal peoples and local people, environmental protection and remediation, endangered and protected species, mine safety and other matters.

Environmental Regulations

The operations of the Corporation are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental

legislation is evolving toward stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are becoming more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. The Corporation's operations are subject to environmental regulation primarily by the Ministry of the Environment (Ontario). In addition, the Department of Fisheries & Oceans (Canada) and the Department of the Environment (Canada) have enforcement roles in the event of environmental incidents.

Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Corporation may serve as directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions and investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Corporation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Corporation, a director is required by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) to disclose the conflict of interest, to withdraw from meetings where such matters are discussed and to abstain from voting on such matters.

Joint Ventures and Option Agreements

From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties through options, joint ventures or other structures, thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also be the case that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Corporation will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Corporation may be exposed and its financial position at that time. In some of those arrangements, failure of a participant to fund its proportionate share of the ongoing costs could result in its proportionate share being diluted and possibly eliminated. The Corporation may enter into option agreements and joint ventures as a means of gaining property interests or raising funds. Any failure of any option or joint venture partner to meet its obligations to the Corporation or other third parties, or any disputes with respect to third parties' respective rights and obligations could have a material adverse effect on such agreement and the applicable properties. In addition, the Corporation may be unable to exert direct influence over strategic decisions made in respect of properties that are subject to the terms of these agreements.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Corporation competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than the Corporation, in the search for and acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The ability of the Corporation to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that the Corporation will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects.

Infrastructure

Some of the Corporation's properties are located at some distance from existing infrastructure. Active mineral exploitation at any such properties would require building, adding or extending infrastructure such as roads, railroads, electrical and gas transmission lines, which could add to time and cost required for mine development. Similarly, some of the Corporation's mineral deposits are located near or under lakes, which could require the construction of dams, dykes and other systems or the construction of underground mining facilities, which could add to time and cost required for mine development.

Fluctuating Prices

Factors beyond the control of the Corporation may affect the marketability of any iron or any other minerals discovered. Resource prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on invested capital and a loss of all or part of an investment in securities of the Corporation may result.

22. Corporate Governance

The Corporation's Board of Directors follows accepted corporate governance guidelines for public companies to ensure transparency and accountability to shareholders.

The Audit Committee of the Corporation fulfils its role of ensuring the integrity of the reported information through its review of the interim and audited annual financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit Committee, comprised of three independent directors, meets with management and the external auditors of the Corporation on a quarterly basis to review the financial statements, including the MD&A, and to discuss other financial, operating and internal control matters.

23. Caution regarding Forward-looking Statements

Certain information regarding the Corporation within this MD&A may include "**forward-looking statements**" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this MD&A that address activities, events or developments that the Corporation expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as future business strategy, goals, expansion and growth of the Corporation's business, operations, plans and other such matters are forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, the words "**estimate**", "**plan**", "**anticipate**", "**expect**", "**intend**", "**believe**", "**will**", "**may**", "**would**", "**should**", "**could**" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results in the future to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially (see, in particular, the "*Risks and Uncertainties*" section above), there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the section above entitled "*Recent Events and Outlook*" contains some forward-looking statements with respect to opportunities for the Corporation to add value to its assets. Except as required by continuous disclosure obligations (specifically section 5.8(2) of National Instrument 51-102 "**Continuous Disclosure Obligations**"), the Corporation does not intend, nor does it undertake any obligation, to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent information, events, results, circumstances or otherwise.

24. Approval

The MD&A was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and is effective as of May 15, 2013.

25. Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Corporation is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.