

MOONCOR OIL & GAS CORP.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE ENTERPRISE)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
Period ended March 31, 2011

This Management Discussion and Analysis is dated June 29, 2011 and is in respect of the period ended March 31, 2011, and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements and corresponding notes of Mooncor Oil & Gas Corp. (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2011.

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

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements and the financial data included in the interim MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee that are expected to be effective as at December 31, 2011, the date of the Company's first annual reporting under IFRS. The adoption of IFRS does not impact the underlying economics of the Company's operations.

The IFRS accounting policies set forth in Note 3 of the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and comparative information as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010 and an opening Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2010. Note 20 to the consolidated interim financial statements contains a detailed description of the Company's adoption of IFRS, including a reconciliation of the financial statements previously prepared under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("**Canadian GAAP**") to those under IFRS. The most significant impacts of the adoption of IFRS, together with details of IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of IFRS* exemptions taken, are described in the "Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards" section of this interim MD&A. Comparative information in this interim MD&A has been restated to comply with IFRS requirements, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial results discussed below include the results of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Mooncor Energy Inc. ("Mooncor Energy") and DRGN Energy Inc. ("DRGN"). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The continuation as a going concern is dependant upon the discovery of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to continue exploration and development, the ability of the Company to secure and maintain title and beneficial interest in the properties, entering agreements with others to explore and develop the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of such properties. Failure to continue as a going concern would then require that stated amounts of assets and liabilities be reflected on a liquidation basis of valuation that could differ materially from the going concern basis of accounting.

Corporate Profile

The Company is a corporation continued under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and is an exploration stage company. The Company's principle assets are oil and gas properties and deferred exploration expenditures made on properties which are not in significant commercial production. The Company is in the process of exploring its oil and gas interests. Please visit www.sedar.com for the 2010 Statement of Reserves and Other Oil and Gas Information described in Form 51-101F1 of National Instrument 51-101.

Financial Condition

In this section, the comparative amounts are as of December 31, 2010, unless otherwise noted. At period end, total assets at March 31, 2011 were \$7,221,757 (2010: \$5,056,822). The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$2,251,046 (2010: \$238,104). Other current assets included segregated cash on hand of \$40,581 (2010: \$40,581) (used to secure a letter of credit for an oil & gas property), sundry receivable of \$102,598 (2010: \$92,694) (representing HST receivables at year end and other amounts), portfolio investments carried at market value of \$12,332 (2010: \$59,738) and prepaid expenses of \$15,015 (2010: \$18,430).

Current assets increased to \$2,421,572 at March 31, 2011 from \$449,547 at December 31, 2010.

Other assets include:

- i) Equipment (net book value) of \$6,782 (2010: \$7,332) – decrease due to amortization taken in the period;
- ii) Intangible assets (net book value) of \$31,875 (2010: \$37,500) – decrease due to amortization taken in the period;
- iii) Deposits relating to oil and gas properties of \$321,702 (2010: \$252,580) – increase during the period as a result of further amounts advances;
- iv) The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets (“E&E”) increased from \$4,309,863 December 31, 2010 to \$4,439,825 at March 31, 2011 (increased as a result of exploration expenditures during the period).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$326,789 at March 31, 2011 (\$184,350 at December 31, 2010) consisting of amounts owing to suppliers, consultants and others incurred in the normal course of business, and increased as a normal course of business.

Convertible debentures payable (the “**Debentures**”), originally issued by the Company on September 28, 2007, were \$1,010,041 at March 31, 2011, down from \$1,018,716 at December 31, 2010. The Debentures were repaid as to original principal of \$1,000,000 in January 2010, \$200,000 in April 2010 and \$300,000 in August and September 2010.

In April 2011, the Company negotiated an extension of its two convertible debentures from June 11, 2011 to December 31, 2011. In consideration for the extension, Mooncor has agreed to extend the expiry date of the 500,000 compensation warrants previously issued to each Debenture holder from June 11, 2011 to December 31, 2011. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share in the capital of Mooncor at \$0.225 per share.

Working Capital

- a) Working capital was a surplus of \$1,049,335 at March 31, 2011 (deficit of \$759,348 at December 31, 2010)
- b) Shareholders' equity increased from \$3,847,927 at December 31, 2010 to \$5,849,520.

During the period, cash of \$335,242 was used in operations (2010: \$135,016). Cash used in investing activities was \$99,585 (2010: \$284,322) of which additions to exploration and evaluation assets were \$140,061. Cash from financing activities was \$2,351,363 versus cash used for financing activities of \$1,000,000 (repayment of the principal of the Convertible Debentures) in the prior year.

Results of Operations

During the period ended March 31, 2011, the Company earned \$6,758 (2010: \$3,451) in interest and other income.

Operating expenses were \$327,871 (2010: \$266,291). The loss from operations was \$321,113 (2010: \$262,840).

Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets was \$10,098 (2010: \$Nil) representing exploration costs not deemed recoverable. The Company realized a loss on sale of marketable securities of \$6,930 (2010: \$Nil).

Net loss was \$363,353 (2010: \$312,657). Unrealized loss on portfolio investments was \$Nil (2010: \$17,315) resulting in a comprehensive loss of \$363,353 (2010: \$329,972), and a per share loss of \$0.003 (2010: \$0.003).

The largest components of expenses were:

- a) Professional fees (including non-recoverable taxes and disbursements) were \$42,883 (2010: \$33,601), which increased due to the normal course of business, including legal fees and accounting fees related to IFRS transition procedures.
- b) Consulting fees of \$108,345 (2010: \$54,375). This amount increased as a result of expenditures relating to the private placement completed during the period.
- c) Office and general increased to \$105,199 (2010: \$25,481), as a result of \$75,000 accrued to settle an outstanding matter with a previous landlord.
- d) Interest expense of \$25,260 (2010: \$49,863) which includes the interest on the Debentures (reduced due to the decrease in the Debentures versus the previous year).
- e) Stock based compensation of \$13,583 (2010: \$119,805) is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model (reduction due to a lower number of options issued versus 2010).
- f) Travel of \$46,901 (2010: \$23,812) – The Company incurs these costs in relation to travel to and from Western Canada, Eastern Canada, and Europe in relation to efforts to identify potential transactions related to its Hamburg-Chinchaga, Alberta property, as well as to raise capital during the period.

During the period, \$10,098 (2010: \$Nil) of exploration and evaluation assets were written down.

Auditors, Transfer Agents

The auditors of the Company are Harris and Partners, LLP of Markham, Ontario.

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Common Shares of the Company is Computershare Trust Company of Canada of Toronto, Ontario.

Commitments and Contingencies

Flow-through Shares

The Company raises some of its equity as a result of the issuance of flow-through shares. Under this arrangement, common shares are issued which transfer the tax deductibility of mineral property exploration expenditures to investors. Proceeds received on the issuance of these shares have been credited to capital stock and the related exploration costs will be charged to oil and gas properties and deferred exploration costs in the year in which they are incurred. Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for allowable Canadian resources property exploration expenditures within a two year period.

The Company raised \$811,808 from the sale of flow-through shares in 2010, and has until December 31, 2011 to expend these funds on qualified exploration expenditures. During the period, the Company raised \$713,940 from the sale of flow-through shares and has until December 31, 2012 to expend these funds on qualified exploration expenditures. The Company expects to have met these commitments by the dates above.

Gross Overriding Royalties

In addition to the gross overriding royalty (“GOR”) agreements entered into in connection with the various oil and gas projects undertaken, as described in the notes to the consolidated financial statement, the Company has entered into the following GOR agreements:

Database – As part of the purchase of the database of technical information, the Company entered into a GOR agreement with the vendor. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company has committed to pay royalties equal to 3% on all production from certain lands in Alberta included in the database. No royalties are owing or have been accrued as there has been no production on these subject land, at March 31, 2011.

Study – The Company entered into an agreement with an arm’s length party to obtain consulting services to study certain pieces of land under development by the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company has committed to pay a GOR equal to 5% on all production from the lands included in the study. No royalties are owing or have been accrued as there has been no production on these land, at March 31, 2011.

Lease Commitments

The Company entered into a lease agreement for office premises beginning on October 1, 2008 and expiring September 29, 2011. The Company paid the landlord \$75,000 subsequent to the period as full and final settlement, which was accrued as an expense in the current period.

Quarterly Results

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2011	Quarter Ended Dec 31, 2010	Quarter Ended Sep 30, 2010	Quarter Ended Jun 30, 2010
Revenue	\$6,758	\$55,670	\$1,428	\$83
Net Loss	\$(363,353)	\$(1,556,550)	\$(49,518)	\$(358,322)
Net Loss per share	\$(0.003)	\$(0.001)	\$(0.000)	\$(0.004)

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2010	Quarter Ended Dec 31, 2009 (a)	Quarter Ended Sep 30, 2009 (a)	Quarter Ended Jun 30, 2009 (a)
Revenue	\$3,451	\$(93,647)	\$98,209	\$40,658
Net Loss	\$(312,657)	\$(1,775,172)	\$(609,627)	\$(657,088)
Net Loss per share	\$(0.003)	\$(0.019)	\$(0.007)	\$(0.007)

(a) As the Company’s transition date for IFRS was January 1, 2010, the quarterly financial information for 2009 has been presented using Canadian GAAP.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2011, cash and cash equivalents were \$2,251,046.

At this time the Company does not generate significant revenue from its oil and gas properties, and accordingly, does not have significant cash flow from operations. The Company raises funds for exploration, development and general overhead and other expenses through the issuance of shares from treasury. This method of financing has been the principal source of funding for the Company since inception, together with monies raised through the issuance of the Convertible Debentures.

The Company also funds exploration activities at certain of its properties through option agreements with other companies who have agreed to fund exploration in exchange for the right to earn an interest in the properties.

The Company intends to continue raising funds for future exploration, general overhead and other working capital through the continuing issuance of shares from treasury and through earn-in or option agreements with other oil and gas companies. In addition, the Company is reviewing the possibility of raising proceeds for development of its assets through other means, such as from the disposition of its Lloydminster well and South West Ontario assets.

In March 2011, the Company completed a brokered private placement financing for \$2,661,200, by issuing 10,818,110 common share units (“Units”) and 3,399,714 “flow-through” units (“FT Units”) at a price of \$0.18 per Unit and \$0.21 per FT Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (a “Warrant”). Each FT Unit consists of one flow-through common share of the Company (a “FT Share”) and one-half of one Warrant. Each FT Share will qualify as a “flow-through share” for the

purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada). Each whole Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30 per Common Share for a period of 24 months following the closing of the financing.

In connection with the financing, Mooncor paid cash commissions of \$229,590 as well as \$50,909 in legal counsel fees and issued compensation warrants to purchase 1,233,450. Units at an exercise price of \$0.18 per Unit, exercisable for a period of 24 months following the closing of the financing.

In April 2011, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing by issuing 876,056 common share units (“Units”) and 300,000 “flow-through” units (“FT Units”) at a price of \$0.18 per Unit and \$0.21 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$220,690. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of Mooncor (a “Common Share”) and one common share purchase warrant (a “Warrant”) of Mooncor. Each FT Unit consists of one flow-through common share of Mooncor and one-half of one Warrant. Each whole Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30 per Common Share until April 26, 2013. Certain officers and directors of Mooncor subscribed for an aggregate of \$29,710 of Units.

In connection with the financing, Mooncor paid cash commissions of \$10,948.50, and issued compensation warrants to purchase 57,075 Units at an exercise price of \$0.18 per Unit, exercisable until April 26, 2013.

Property Description

The Company’s oil and gas properties are unproven and consist of the following:

	Dec 31, 2010	Additions	Write-offs	Mar 31, 2011
Lloydminster (i)	\$ 450,206	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,206
Hamburg - Chinchaga (ii)	3,378,517	93,003	-	3,471,520
South Western Ontario (iii)	481,140	36,959	-	518,099
	<u>\$ 4,309,863</u>	<u>\$ 129,962</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,439,825</u>

(i) *Lloydminster (Alberta)*

On February 11, 2008, the Company acquired two suspended wells and related P&NG rights in the Lloydminster area of Alberta from an arm’s length industry vendor for cash proceeds of \$400,000. The Company has a 60% working interest in one well subject to a 1% royalty on 100% production and a 3% royalty on 60% of production as well as a 100% working interest in the other well, subject to a convertible royalty, with 5-15% on oil production and 15% on gas production plus a 1% royalty on 100% production and a 3% royalty on 60% of production until payout, at which time the Company will hold a 60% working interest. Limited production revenues have been earned to date as the wells continue to sand out and, accordingly, these assets continue to be shown as E&E assets.

Subsequent to the period, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent with Madeira Minerals Ltd., (“Madeira”), to dispose of all of the Company’s right, title and interest in the two Lloydminster oil wells. Madeira is a capital pool company, and the transaction is intended to constitute Madeira's qualifying transaction under Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange. Madeira will acquire the leases by issuing an aggregate of six million common shares of its capital stock to the Company at a deemed price of \$0.20 per share. The transaction is subject to a number of conditions precedent which include completion of due diligence reviews by the parties, successful negotiation of a definitive purchase agreement, completion of a concurrent financing by Madeira, and receipt of all required regulatory and exchange approvals. The Company expects to become an insider of Madeira upon closing.

(ii) *Hamburg – Chinchaga (Alberta)*

During 2008, the Company acquired for cash of \$617,925, 56,960 acres of 100% working interest lands on a shale gas play in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. This property was acquired at Crown land sales through brokers. The Company also acquired a cased, suspended wellbore and four associated sections (2,560 acres net) of

land on this shale gas play (included in the acreage mentioned above). During 2009, the Company acquired an additional 46,720 acres (73 sections) of 100% working interest land in the above area for \$993,098 and incurred \$875,987 in exploration work and a pilot well program and ancillary work.

Also during 2009, the Company engaged Macquarie Tristone (the acquisitions and divestitures business of Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Ltd.) as its exclusive advisor in respect to a potential transaction (farm-out, sale and/or other similar transaction) of all or any portion of the Company's interest in the above lands. The advisor was not successful in identifying a potential transaction and the parties mutually agreed to terminate their relationship during 2010. The Company continues to seek other potential opportunities and partners. However no definitive agreements have been entered into by the Company to this date.

(iii) South Western Ontario

During 2008, the Company acquired 3,833 acres in South Western Ontario.

During 2010, the Company acquired 18,737 acres (18,592 net) within the Kent and Lambton Counties of Southwest Ontario from an arm's length company for \$100,000. The leases acquired are immediately adjacent to 3,833 acres acquired in 2008. The leases acquired were prepaid to end of term, the majority of which expire in late 2011.

During 2010, following a strategic review of its oil and gas properties, the Company announced its intention to spin-off its Ontario assets into DRGN, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company also announced its intention to complete a private placement into DRGN in connection with the above. However, spin-off and private placement have not yet been completed at this date. The Company continues to explore options as to the best strategy to spin out these assets.

Risk Factors

In conducting its business, the Company is subject to a wide variety of risks and uncertainties. In addition to the other information or risk factors, an investor should carefully consider each of, and the cumulative effect of, the following factors.

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration by the Company will result in new discoveries of oil or natural gas in commercial quantities. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over pressured zones and tools lost in the hole, and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

Insurance

The Company's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and gas properties may result in the Company becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although the Company obtains insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities.

Prices, Markets and Marketing of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

Oil and natural gas are commodities whose prices are determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which will be beyond the control of the Company. World prices for oil and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Any material decline in prices could result in a reduction of net production revenue. Certain wells or other projects may become uneconomic as a result of a decline in world oil prices or natural gas prices, leading to a reduction in the volume of the Company's oil and gas reserves.

Competition

The Company actively competes with other oil and gas companies for reserve acquisitions, exploration leases, licenses and concessions, and skilled personnel, many of which will have significantly greater financial resources than the Company. The Company's competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies as well as individual producers and operators.

Environmental Risks

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations

Kyoto Protocol

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has ratified the Kyoto protocol established thereunder to set legally binding targets to reduce nationwide emissions of Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other so-called "greenhouse gases". The Company's exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities may emit greenhouse gases which may subject the Company to legislation regulating emissions of greenhouse gases.

Reserves Replacement

The Company's future oil and natural gas reserves, production, and cash flows to be derived therefrom are highly dependant on the Company successfully acquiring or discovering new reserves. Without the continual addition of new reserves, any existing reserves the Company may have at any particular time and the production therefrom will decline over time as such existing reserves are exploited.

Reliance on Operators and Key Management

To the extent the Company is not the operator of its oil and gas properties, the Company is dependant on other operators for the timing of activities related to such properties and will largely be unable to direct or control the activities of the operators. In addition, the success of the Company will be largely dependant upon the performance of its management and consultants.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on behalf of other companies, and as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of the Company may become subject to conflicts of interest.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development of its projects.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company has no cash flows from its operations. The Company will require additional financing in order to carry out its oil and gas acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations.

Issuance of Debt

From time to time the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other corporations. These transactions may be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. Neither the Company's articles nor its by-laws limit the amount of indebtedness that the Company may incur.

Fluctuations in U.S. and Canadian Dollar Exchange Rates

Commodity prices and costs related to the Company's activities, if and when applicable, will generally be based on a U.S. dollar market price. Fluctuations in the U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rate may cause a negative impact on revenue and costs and could have a materially adverse impact on the Company.

Availability of Drilling Equipment and Access Restrictions

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependant on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to the Company and may delay exploration and development activities.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. The Company cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and gas producers and any major changes may have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Changes to Royalty Regime

There can be no assurance that the Government of Alberta or the Federal Government will not adopt a new royalty regime or modify the methodology of royalty calculation which could increase the royalties paid by the Company. An increase in royalty could reduce the Company's earnings and or it could make capital expenditures by the Company uneconomic.

Industry Conditions

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations governing its operations imposed by legislation enacted by various levels of government and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements among the governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the oil and gas industry.

Pricing and Marketing – Oil and Natural Gas

The producers of oil and natural gas are entitled to negotiate sales contracts directly with purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of the commodity. Such price depends in part on quality, prices of competing products, distance to market, the value of refined products, and the supply/demand balance. Oil exporters are also entitled to enter into export contracts with terms not exceeding one year in the case of light crude oil and two years in the case of heavy crude oil, provided that an order approving such export has been obtained from the National Energy Board of Canada.

The North American Free Trade Agreement

The North American Free Trade Agreement (“NAFTA”) among the governments of Canada, the United States, and Mexico became effective on January 1, 1994. NAFTA carries forward most of the material energy terms that are contained in the Canada – United States Free Trade Agreement. Canada continues to remain free to determine

whether exports of energy resources to the United States or Mexico will be allowed, provided that any export restrictions do not: (i) reduce the proportion of energy resources exported relative to domestic use (based upon the proportion prevailing in the most recent 36 month period); (ii) impose an export price higher than the domestic price; or (iii) disrupt normal channels of supply. All three countries are prohibited from imposing minimum export or import price requirements.

Provincial Royalties and Incentives

In addition to federal regulation, each province has legislation and regulations which govern land tenure, royalties, production rates, environmental protection, and other matters. The royalty regime is a significant factor in the profitability of crude oil, natural gas liquids, sulphur, and natural gas production. Royalties payable on production from lands other than Crown lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the lessee, although production from such lands is subject to certain provincial taxes and royalties. Crown royalties are determined by governmental regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of the gross production. The rate of royalties payable generally depends in part on prescribed reference prices, well productivity, geographical location, field discovery date, and the type or quality of the petroleum product produced.

Land Tenure

Crude oil and natural gas located in the western provinces is owed predominantly by the respective provincial governments. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licenses, and permits for varying terms from two years and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation, including requirements to perform specific work or make payments. Oil and natural gas located in such provinces can also be privately owned and rights to explore for and produce such oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated.

Environmental Regulation

The oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

A significant number of transactions are effected through transactions with related parties due to the size and nature of the Company.

During the period, the Company had the following transactions with officers, directors or entities under the control or significant influence of officers and directors:

Included in professional fees are legal fees and disbursements of \$12,399 (2010 - \$13,039) to Garfinkle, Biderman LLP, a law firm in which Barry M. Polisuk and Robbie Grossman (the secretary and assistant secretary respectively) are partners of the law firm. At March 31, 2011, \$2,400 (2010 - \$Nil) of this amount is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These individuals also received \$685 each net of withholding taxes in their capacity of secretary and assistant secretary of the Company, pursuant to Board resolution. Legal counsel fees of \$26,082 (2010 - \$Nil) were incurred during this period with regards to a brokered private placement financing.

Included in professional fees are \$30,000 (2010 - \$22,500) paid to Nick Tsimidis, a director and officer, or to related companies for corporate and financial services, accounting, and related services provided to the Company during the period. These services are provided pursuant to a consulting agreement. During the period, Nick Tsimidis was also reimbursed out-of-pocket expenses of \$11,191 (2010 - \$1,210) incurred in the normal course of business.

Fees in the amount of \$57,500 were paid to Darrell Brown (2010 – \$31,345) and \$63,720 to Richard Cohen (2010 – \$29,579) for consulting services rendered during the period. Fees paid to Darrell Brown of \$6,754 (2010 - \$37,500) were capitalized to various E&E assets during the period. These services are provided pursuant to consulting agreements and include payment for additional services rendered over above their normal duties.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company's interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Previously, the Company prepared its annual and interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Since the interim consolidated financial statements represent the Company's initial presentation of its results and financial position under IFRS, they have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34 - *Interim Financial Reporting* and IFRS 1 - *First Time Adoption of IFRS*. The impact of the adoption of IFRS has been minimal from the perspective of the day to day operations. The transition adjustments and related GAAP to IFRS reconciliations are detailed in note 20 of the corresponding consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

The Company's significant accounting policies under IFRS are described in note 3 to the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Company has applied the following transition exceptions and exemptions to full retrospective application of IFRS:

- To apply the requirements of IFRS 3, Business Combinations, prospectively from the transition date (note 20 (i)); and
- To apply the requirements of IFRS 2, Share-based payments, only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 which had not vested as of the transition date (note 20 (vi)).

IFRS mandatory exceptions

Estimates cannot be created or revised using hindsight. The estimates previously made by the Company under Canadian GAAP were not revised for the application of IFRS except where necessary to reflect any difference in accounting policies.

(i) Basis of consolidation

In accordance with IFRS 1, if a company elects to apply IFRS 3 Business Combinations retrospectively, IAS 27, Consolidated, and Separate Financial Statements must also be applied retrospectively. As the Company elected to apply IFRS 3 prospectively, the Company has also elected to apply IAS 27 prospectively.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation assets

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalized all costs of acquisition, exploration, and development of oil and gas reserves were capitalized as oil and gas properties and deferred exploration expenditures. Under IFRS, for presentation purposes, such costs are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Once the exploration area achieves technical feasibility and commercial viability, exploration and evaluation costs are moved to property, plant, and equipment.

(iii) Summary of effect on current and deferred taxes

The adjustments had no bottom line impact on income taxes. A valuation allowance is taken on all existing deferred tax balances due to the uncertainty of their utilization. There is no impact on the consolidated financial statements as a result of the conversion to IFRS.

(iv) Finance income and expenses

Under IFRS, a separate category of expenses is required in the statement of comprehensive income for finance income (expense). The items under Canadian GAAP that were reclassified as finance income (expense) were interest income and expense related to financing costs.

(v) Flow-through shares

Under Canadian GAAP, the proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares are recognized as shareholders' equity. Under IFRS, the amount recorded to share capital from the issuance of flow-through shares reflects the fair market value of "regular" common shares. The difference between the total value of a flow-through share issuance and the fair market value of regular common share issuance (premium) is initially accrued as a deferred obligation when the flow-through shares are issued. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the tax deductions associated with the expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. Accordingly, on renunciation with the Canada Revenue Agency, a deferred tax liability is recorded equal to the estimated amount of deferred income taxes payable by the Company as a result of the renunciations, the obligation on issuance of flow-through shares is reduced and the difference is recognized in profit or loss. There is no impact to share capital on renunciation of flow-through shares.

The above accounting policy difference resulted in an increase to capital stock of \$28,276 with a corresponding increase to deficit at the transition date. The Company had no deferred obligation with respect to the issuance of flow-through shares at the transition date.

(vi) Share-based payments

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company recognized an expense related to share-based payments on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture multiple on the grant date. Under IFRS, the Company is required to recognize the expense over the individual vesting periods for the graded vesting awards and estimate a forfeiture rate. Accordingly, upon transition to IFRS, the Company recorded a fair value adjustment of \$119,805 as at January 1, 2010 to increase contributed surplus with a corresponding increase to deficit. The Company elected to use the IFRS exemption whereby the liabilities for share-based payments that had vested or settled prior to January 1, 2010 were not required to be retrospectively restated. In addition to the January 1, 2010 adjustment discussed above, the IFRS fair value re-measurements subsequent to transition increased contributed surplus by \$50,093 as at December 31, 2010 in comparison to GAAP and \$119,805 as at March 31, 2010 with a corresponding increase to deficit.

(vii) Consolidated statement of cash flows

The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS has had no effect upon the reported cash flows generated by the Company. The reconciling items between the Canadian GAAP presentation and the IFRS presentation have no net impact on the cash flows generated.

Future Accounting Changes

All accounting standards effective for the periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 have been adopted as part of the transition to IFRS.

IFRS 9 – “Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) was issued by the IASB on November 12, 2009 and will replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 – “Fair Value Measurement” (“IFRS 13”) is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosure requirements for fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments to IFRS 13 on its financial statements.

Financial and Other Instruments

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, segregated cash, cash reserved for flow-through expenditures, sundry receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of convertible debentures receivable and payable is determined using the effective interest method and the portfolio investments are reported at market prices.

Risk and Uncertainty

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions in relation to the Company's activities.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency, or credit risks arising from the financial instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, segregated cash and sundry receivable and deposits. Cash and cash equivalents and segregated funds are held at large Canadian financial institutions. A significant portion of sundry receivables pertains to GST refunds with the Canada Revenue Agency. The Company does not have any outstanding audit issues with the Canada Revenue Agency which would affect the recovery of these amounts. Deposits represent amounts on deposit with a financial institution, on behalf of the Province of Alberta, to cover potential environmental clean up liabilities

in accordance with regulations in that Province. The Company is not aware of any issues which would impact the recovery of these deposits. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The carrying amounts of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents, segregated cash, and deposits represents the maximum credit exposure.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company maintains a majority of its surplus funds in interest bearing accounts with Canadian financial institutions, which pay interest at a floating rate. The interest on the convertible debenture payable is fixed.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses which may damage the Company's reputation. The Company monitors and reviews current and future cash requirements and matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. This is generally accomplished by ensuring that cash is always available to settle financial liabilities.

Except for the convertible debentures payable, all of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The convertible debentures payable are due December 31, 2011, and the Company anticipates it may have to undertake a private placement to repay principal and interest in the case that principal is not converted into equity. However, with continued volatility of capital markets and the oil and natural gas sector, there is no certainty whether the Company will be able to raise capital at favorable terms.

(d) Currency risk

Substantially all of the Company's operations are in Canada; therefore, management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from any currency conversions is negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. Revenues received from sales of petroleum and natural gas products are impacted by the relationship between the Canadian dollar and United States dollar since oil prices are denominated in United States dollars in worldwide markets.

(e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that fluctuations in currency rates, interest rates, and commodity prices will affect a company's income or the value of its financial assets and liabilities. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Canadian markets for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar, but also world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. Management has prioritized exploration rather than production projects in order to minimize the impact of falling oil prices on the Company's results.

Other MD&A Requirements

Outstanding Share Data

As of June 29, 2011, there were 121,953,956 Shares issued and outstanding. Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to convertible securities were as follows:

Type of Convertible Security	Number of Shares Reserved for Issuance	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Incentive Stock Options	11,300,000	\$0.14 to \$0.50	May 3, 2011 to April 8, 2021
Warrants	32,984,295	\$0.20 to \$0.45	September 23, 2011 to April 26, 2013
Broker Warrants	4,999,095	\$0.15 to \$0.30	September 23, 2011 to April 26, 2013
Convertible Debentures	9,944,033	\$0.225	December 31, 2011
	59,227,423		

Subsequent Events

Normal Course Issuer Bid

During 2010, the Company received approval from the TSXV for a notice filed by the Company of its intention to make a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to purchase up to 4,895,831 common shares commencing on February 22, 2010 and terminating on February 21, 2011. The maximum price paid per repurchased share shall be no more than \$0.25 per share. During 2010, 100,000 common shares were acquired for \$14,320 and which were cancelled. No shares were acquired during 2011. The Company did not renew the NCIB on February 21, 2011.

Stock Options

In April 2011, the Company granted 1,700,000 stock options to certain of its officers, directors, employees and consultants at an exercise price of \$0.195 per common share expiring on April 8, 2021.

In May 2011, the Company granted 1,162,500 stock options to certain of its officers and directors at an exercise price of \$0.23 per common share expiring on May 4, 2021. These options were granted to replace options that expired on May 3, 2011. Later that month, the Company also granted 186,000 stock options to one of its directors at an exercise price of \$0.23 per common share expiring on May 11, 2021. These options were granted to replace options that expired on May 10, 2011.

Premises Lease

Subsequent to 2010, the Company entered into a lease agreement for office premises covering a period of 12 months and three weeks. Annual rent is \$13,600.

Investor relations

In April, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with Contact Financial of Vancouver, BC, an investor relations service provider for a six month term that can be extended on a month-to-month basis for a monthly fee of \$6,000. As per the agreement the Company granted to the service provider 300,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.195 per share for a period of ten years. The Company cancelled the agreement with First Canadian Capital Corp., the previous investor relations service provider.

Commitments

Subsequent to March 31, 2011, Richard Cohen, a director and officer of the Company, passed away. Pursuant to the management agreement between the Company, Richard Cohen and Clark Avenue Company Inc., a company controlled by Richard Cohen, the Company is obligated to (i) pay Clark Avenue Company Inc. \$195,000, being the monthly contractual fees for 24 months, and (ii) to cause the immediate vesting of any unvested stock options.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This management discussion and analysis contains certain forward-looking statements relating but not limited to the Company's expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results.

Potential shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.