

ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.
FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Nine Months Ended August 31, 2014

GENERAL

The following information should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements of Alexandra Capital Corp. ("the Company" or "Alexandra") for the nine months ended August 31, 2014 as well as the audited financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2013; including the notes thereto. The financial statements and financial data contained in this discussion and analysis is presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

The following discussion and analysis provides information that management believes is relevant to the assessment and understanding of the Company's results of operations and financial conditions. Certain statements herein contain forward-looking statements relating to the operations or to the environment in which we operate, which are based on our operations, forecasts, and projections. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, and actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. The risks include those outlined under the "Risk Factors" section of this MD&A and elsewhere in the Company's public disclosure documents.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 1, 2014.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Alexandra Capital Corp. was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia on October 17, 2011. The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company are located at 2075 West 37th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6M 1N7. The Company does not have any subsidiaries. The Company was a capital pool company ("CPC") as defined by Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). Effective August 11, 2014, the Company's principal business activity is the exploration of mineral resources on the Southern Belle or "SB" Property.

On August 11, 2014 the Company completed its qualifying transaction with arm's length vendor (the "Vendor") Eastland Management Limited ("Eastland") and on August 13, 2014 commenced trading on the Exchange as a Tier 2 Mining Issuer. The Company has been granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Vendor's Southern Belle or "SB" Project by incurring exploration expenditures totaling \$100,000 over one year. Additionally, the Company must make cash payments to the Vendor totaling \$25,000 (paid) and issue 700,000 shares (200,000 upon Exchange approval (issued), 200,000 on the first anniversary of Exchange approval and 300,000 on or before the second anniversary).

INTEREST IN MINERAL PROPERTIES

On February 17, 2014, the Company entered into an Option Agreement, with Qualitas Holdings Corp. whereby the Corporation acquired an option to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to the eight (8) mineral claims comprising the Southern Bell ("SB") Project, located approximately 25 kilometres west of Merritt, British Columbia totaling 3,517 hectares. The Option Agreement was amended on May 2, 2014 to substitute Eastland Management Ltd. for Qualitas Holdings Corp. as optionor of the claims.

The geographic center of the property is at approximately 634000E; 5561000N in UTM ZONE 10 (NAD 83) or at 50° 11' 38" north latitude and 121° 8' 6" west longitude. The property is located approximately twenty five kilometers west of Merritt, B.C., and lies between Trans-Canada Highway 1 and Provincial Highway 5. Access is via secondary road systems from the Trans-Canada Highway, south of Spences Bridge, which provide reasonable access throughout much of the claims. The mineral tenures are for subsurface rights only and there are no surface rights associated with the tenures. All tenures are on crown land are legally accessible. The SB property lies within the traditional territory of the Nlaka'pamux First Nation. Land claims have not been settled in this part of British Columbia and their future impact on the property's access, title or the right and ability to perform work remain unknown.

The Company has an option to acquire an interest in the following properties:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
855421	SB 1	266788	092I	2015/may/23	496.62
855422	SB 2	266788	092I	2015/may/23	475.93
855424	SB 3	266788	092I	2015/may/23	475.92
855425	SB 4	266788	092I	2015/may/23	310.24
855426	SB 5	266788	092I	2015/may/23	310.24
855427	SB 6	266788	092I	2015/may/23	517.07
855428	SB 7	266788	092I	2015/may/23	517.06
855430	SB 8	266788	092I	2015/may/23	413.65
					3516.71

In the event the Option Agreement is terminated without the Company having completed the full amount of required property expenditures, the Company shall pay to Eastland Management Ltd. as liquidated damages the difference between \$100,000 and the amount of property expenditures actually completed by the date of termination of the Option Agreement.

The Company is in the exploration phase and does not have any producing property. Recovery of the cost of mining assets is subject to the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the financing required to pursue exploration and development of its properties, and profitable future production or the proceeds from the sale of its properties. The Company must periodically obtain new funds in order to pursue its activities.

As stated in the NI 43-101 technical report by Warren Robb P. Geo dated February 18, 2014, as filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR, the SB property is an epithermal precious metal project underlain by the Lower Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group, an andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic arc belt of rocks, lying in south central British Columbia. This belt stretches from the north of Princeton to the west of Cache Creek with additional outliers continuing further north to Gang Ranch. The Spences Bridge Gold Belt is emerging as a new epithermal precious metal exploration target.

A program of prospecting and 200 metre by 50 metre grid soil sampling was completed over the southern half of the SB property in 2012 by MGM Resources Corp. A total of 1,223 soils and 8 rock samples were taken, testing two of the three anomalous areas identified by previous exploration programs. Snow precluded the testing of the third anomaly.

The potential of the SB property is high. Follow up of two of the three target areas identified by the 2006 Strongbow Exploration programs confirmed and expanded the anomalies and in addition, the program located a previously unknown anomaly.

The Target 1 area; hosting 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly C, is one of the high priority areas for follow-up. This 1,400 metre semi-continuous linear anomaly looks to host the suspected strike projection of the NIC Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south. Strong multi-station gold-in-soil anomalies were identified on multiple grid lines through this area.

The Target 2 area was stream sediment anomalies and the objective was to find the source. While nothing was located lower in Nuaitch Creek valley, a 1,600 metre, semi-continuous linear zone - the 2012 gold-in-soil Anomaly B (suspected strike projection of the PV Zone from the Prospect Valley property to the south), appears higher on the hills and is a possible explanation for the silt values.

The Target 3 area was not examined due to snow cover.

Anomaly A was located during the 2012 soil program as well. This is a NW trending linear anomaly in the NW section of the grid spanning four lines, a distance in excess of 800 metres. It is open to the northwest and the strongest values appear on the northernmost line. If this anomaly continues to the NW, it may be the source of the gold in silt anomaly from Manning Creek.

In the NI 43-101 technical report by Warren Robb P. Geo dated February 18, 2014, Mr. Robb recommended that Anomalies A, B and C need to be further evaluated, and Target 3 also needs evaluation. The strongest anomalies are A and C and they should be the main focus of the next stage of exploration. The trends of these two anomalies needs to be prospected and the soil grid needs to be expanded to the north and tightened from the current 200 metres by 50 metres to 50 metres by 25 metres over an area 1,700 metres long by 1,700 metres wide for Anomaly A and 1,300 metres long by 1,000 metres wide for Anomaly C. This will result in the collection of 3,933 soil samples. In the technical report, Mr. Robb recommended a work program with an estimated budget of \$225,000.00

Mineral Property Expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures in the period incurred. Expenditures for the periods ended August 31, 2014 and 2013 and cumulative expenditures are as follows:

Southern Belle Property– British Columbia	August 31, 2014	August 31, 2013	Cumulative
Acquisition costs	\$35,000	-	\$35,000
Analysis – assay costs	-	-	-
Field Supplies and expenses	-	-	-
Contractors – field crew, supervision and reports	-	-	-
Travel, accommodation & meals	-	-	-
	\$35,000	-	\$35,000

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company’s financial operations for the last three fiscal years. This information has been presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. For more detailed information, please refer to the November 30, 2013 and 2012 audited financial statements.

	Year Ended November 30, 2013	Year Ended November 30, 2012	For the period from October 17, 2011 (incorporation) to November 30, 2011
	\$	\$	\$
Interest income	3,901	4,832	-
Net income (loss) for the period	(48,195)	(96,048)	(401)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Total assets	456,302	495,190	499,599
Total long term liabilities	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out selected financial data in respect of the last eight quarters of the Company. The data is derived from the financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

	Qtr 3 August 31,2014	Qtr 2 May 31, 2014	Qtr 1 February 28, 2014	Qtr 4 November 30, 2013	Qtr 3 August 31, 2013	Qtr 2 May 31, 2013	Qtr 1 February 28, 2013	Qtr 4 November 30, 2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Revenue (interest income)	1,061	2,463	1,053	1,915	427	353	1,206	1,153
Net Profit (Loss)	(45,716)	(39,131)	(16,621)	(13,717)	(18,603)	(13,709)	(2,166)	(11,087)
Basic and diluted (loss) per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Revenues

During the nine months ended August 31, 2014, the Company focused its resources on completing its qualifying transaction and acquiring the Option to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to the eight (8) mineral claims comprising the Southern Bell ("SB") Project.

Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

The Company has no revenue from operations since becoming a reporting issuer.

The following is a breakdown of the general operation expenses and exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred during the periods noted below:

		Nine Months Ended August 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended August 31, 2013
General office expenses	\$	894	743
Professional fees	\$	77,654	11,200
Rent	\$	900	900
Stock-based compensation	\$	-	10,907
Transfer agent and filing fees	\$	26,597	12,714
Exploration and evaluation expenditures – SB Property	\$	35,000	-
	\$	141,045	36,464

Three Months Ended August 31, 2014 and 2013

During the three months ended August 31, 2014, the Company recorded an operating loss of \$(46,777) and a net loss of \$(45,716) compared to \$(19,030) and \$(18,603) for the three months ended August 31, 2013, respectively.

The Company's expenses increased by \$27,747 compared to August 31, 2013 as a result of completing of the Company's qualifying transaction and acquiring the Option to earn an undivided 100% interest in and to the eight mineral claims comprising the Southern Bell Project.

During the three months ended August 31, 2014 the Company's expenses by category consisted of: professional fees totaling \$41,482 for accounting and administrative, audit and legal and a finder's fee paid in connection with the private placement of flow-through units during the period (2013 - \$4,450), general office expenses were \$534 (2013 - \$371), rent expenses of \$300 (2013 - \$300) and transfer agent and filing fees of \$4,461 (2013 - \$3,002) were paid to file the Company's Filing Statement, private financing of flow-through units and additional Exchange submissions and Sedar filings in connection with the qualifying transaction.

Interest income earned for the three months ended August 31, 2014 was \$1,061 compared to \$427 during the three months ended August 31, 2013.

Nine Months Ended August 31, 2014 and 2013

During the nine months ended August 31, 2014, the Company recorded an operating loss of \$(106,045) and a net loss of \$(101,468) compared to \$(36,464) and \$(34,478) for the nine months ended August 31, 2013, respectively.

The Company's expenses were greater by \$69,581 as compared to the nine months ended August 31, 2013 primarily due to additional professional fees and filing fees associated with completing the Company's qualifying transaction. During the nine months ended August 31, 2014 the Company's expenses by category consisted of: professional fees totaling \$77,654 for accounting and administrative, audit and legal and a finder's fee paid in connection with the private placement of flow-through units during the period (2013 - \$11,200), general office expenses were \$894 (2013 - \$743), rent expenses of \$900 (2013 - \$900) and \$26,597 (2013 - \$12,714) in transfer agent and filing fees paid to maintain the Company's listing on the TSX Venture Exchange, complete the Company's qualifying transaction and concurrent private financing of flow-through units.

Interest income earned for the nine months ended August 31, 2014 was \$4,577 compared to \$1,986 during the nine months ended August 31, 2013.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

On August 11, 2014, concurrent with the completion of the qualifying transaction, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement (the "Offering") of an aggregate of 2,400,000 flow-through units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$120,000.00. Each Unit consists of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 for five years from closing of the Offering. A finder's fee of 240,000 non

flow-through units was paid in connection with the private placement. The common shares granted as the finder's fee were assigned a value of \$0.05 a share (\$12,000) being the deemed fair market value of the stock on the date that the shares were issued. All securities issued with respect to the Offering are subject to a hold period expiring December 11, 2014. The fair value of the common share component of the Units at the date of issuance was \$0.05 being equal to market price therefore the Company allocated the entire \$132,000 to common shares and nil to warrants.

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, on August 11, 2014 the Company issued 200,000 common shares to Eastland Management Ltd. The shares were assigned a value of \$0.05 a share (\$10,000) being the deemed fair market value of the stock on the date that the shares were issued.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Total cash from (used in) investing activities during the period ended August 31, 2014 was \$91,500 compared to \$25,000 at August 31, 2013. Net cash from (used in) investing activities during the nine months ended August 31, 2014 consisted of (\$35,000) in acquisition costs on the SB Property Option and \$126,500 from cashing out short-term investments.

Net cash from investing activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2013 was derived from cashing out short-term investments.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's approach to managing its liquidity is to ensure that it has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they come due and have sufficient working capital to fund operations for the ensuing fiscal year. Financing of operations has been achieved solely by equity financing.

At August 31, 2014, the Company had \$457,188 in current assets (November 30, 2013 - \$456,302) and \$3,354 in accounts payables and accrued liabilities (November 30, 2013 - \$8,000) for a working capital position of \$453,834 compared to a working capital position of \$448,302 at November 30, 2013. The increase in working capital was due to funds received from the private placement of flow-through units during the period.

Current assets at August 31, 2014 were represented by cash and cash equivalents of \$131,651, a short-term investment balance of \$315,000, \$5,029 as sales tax receivable, \$2,908 as other receivables and \$2,600 in prepaid expenses. Current liabilities were comprised of \$3,354 in accounts payable.

At August 31, 2014, the Company had a share capital balance of \$645,109 (November 30, 2013 - \$503,109) and an accumulated deficit of \$(246,112) - November 30, 2013 - \$(144,644).

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

To the best of Management's knowledge, there are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

See “Interest in Mineral Properties” for mineral property commitments.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

On May 1, 2012, the Company granted its three directors an aggregate of 1,000,000 stock options. Each option allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share (equal to market price at the date of grant) for a period of ten years from the date of grant. On July 24, 2013, a director resigned and surrendered to the Company for cancellation 125,000 of the above noted stock options.

On July 30, 2013, the Company granted 125,000 stock options to a new director, exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of ten years from date of grant.

For the period ended August 31, 2014, the Company incurred accounting and administrative services and filing fees of \$11,785 to a company owned by one of its directors (2013 - \$5,060). Additionally, a director of the Company provides us with office space in which we conduct business. The Company is charged \$100 per month for use of the office space for a total of \$900 for the period ended August 31, 2014 (2013 - \$900).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

All significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates are fully disclosed in Note 2 of the condensed interim financial statements for the nine month period ended August 31, 2014.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company’s financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and short-term investments. The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and short-term investments approximate their respective carrying values due to the short period to maturity.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- a. Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- c. Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data.

All the Company’s cash and cash equivalents and short term investments are classified as Level 1.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of counterparty limits, controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company ensures, as far as reasonably possible, it will have sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. The Company believes that these sources will be sufficient to cover the likely short-term cash requirements. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts which are available on demand by the Company for its operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company invests part of the cash balance in variable rate GICs at rate of Prime minus 1.80% and Prime minus 1.95%. Any change to market rates result in interest rate risk. The exposure to interest rate risk, however, is limited due to the short term nature of variable rate GIC.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Occasional transactions may occur internationally giving rise to exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates. The currency risk is derived primarily from payments related to investing activities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. To limit the impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar over the foreign currencies, the Company matches, in general and when possible, the cash receipts in a foreign currency with the cash disbursements in the same foreign currency. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to cover the variability of cash flows in foreign currencies.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a loss in a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by holding its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments in deposits with high credit quality Canadian financial institutions.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Changes in accounting policies

Effective December 1, 2013, the Company has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to IAS 1 introduced a grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income. Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time (e.g., net gain on hedge of net investment, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets) now have to be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (e.g., actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans and revaluation of land and buildings). The amendment affected presentation only and had no impact on the Company's financial results.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentations and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure

The amendment to IAS 32 clarified the offsetting criteria for financial assets and liabilities. The related amendment to IFRS 7 introduced disclosure on financial assets that were offset in accordance with IAS 32 and master netting or similar arrangements. The revised IAS 32 had no impact on the Company's offsetting of financial assets and liabilities. The revised IFRS 7 had no impact on the Company's financial results.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 improves consistency and reduces complexity of fair value measurements by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS. In accordance with the transitional provisions, IFRS 13 has been applied prospectively from December 1, 2013. The adoption of IFRS 13 did not have an impact on the measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Company does not expect the impact of such changes on the financial statements to be material.

IFRS 2 Share-based payment

The amendments to IFRS 2, issued in December 2013 clarify the definition of "vesting conditions", and separately define a "performance condition" and a "service condition". A performance condition requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service and to meet a specified performance target during the service period. A service condition solely requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service. The amendments are effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 3 Business combinations

The amendments to IFRS 3, issued in December 2013, clarify the accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination. At each reporting period, an entity measures contingent consideration classified as an asset or a financial liability at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures and IAS 32 Financial instruments: presentation

Financial assets and financial liabilities may be offset, with the net amount presented in the statement of financial position, only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off and when there is either an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The amendments to IAS 32, issued in December 2011, clarify the meaning of the offsetting criterion "currently has a legally enforceable right to set off" and the principle behind net settlement, including identifying when some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. The amendments will only affect disclosure and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and subsequently amended as part of an ongoing project to replace IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement. The standard requires the classification of financial assets into two measurement categories based on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. The two categories are those measured at fair value and those measured at amortized cost. The classification and measurement of financial liabilities is primarily unchanged from IAS 39. However, for financial liabilities measured at fair value, changes in the fair value attributable to changes in an entity's "own credit risk" is now recognized in other comprehensive income instead of in profit or loss. This new standard will also impact disclosures provided under IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures. In November 2013, the IASB amended IFRS 9 for the significant changes to hedge accounting. In addition, an entity can now apply the "own credit requirement" in isolation without the need to change any other accounting for financial instruments. The mandatory effective date of January 1, 2015 has been removed to provide sufficient time for preparers of financial statements to make the transition to the new requirements.

IAS 24 Related party disclosures

The amendments to IAS 24, issued in December 2013, clarify that a management entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, that provides key management services to a reporting entity, or its parent, is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. This replaces the more detailed disclosure by category required for other key management personnel compensation. The amendments will only affect disclosure and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 36 Impairment of assets

The amendments to IAS 36, issued in May 2013, require: disclosure of the recoverable amount of impaired assets; and additional disclosures about the measurement of the recoverable amount when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount. The amendments will only affect disclosure and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

CAPITAL STOCK

The authorized capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at the date of this MD&A and August 31, 2014, there were 12,934,000 common shares were issued and outstanding (November 30, 2013 – 10,094,000).

The following common shares and convertible securities were outstanding as at August 31, 2014:

	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Common Shares on Exercise
Common shares				12,934,000
Stock options granted May 1, 2012	May 1, 2022	\$0.10	875,000	875,000
Stock options granted July 30, 2013	July 30, 2023	\$0.15	125,000	125,000
Warrants granted August 11, 2014	August 11, 2019	\$0.10	2,640,000	2,640,000

On August 11, 2014, concurrent with the completion of the qualifying transaction, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement (the “Offering”) of an aggregate of 2,400,000 flow-through units (the “Units”) at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$120,000.00. Each Unit consists of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 for five years from closing of the Offering. A finder’s fee of 240,000 non flow-through units was paid in connection with the private placement. The common shares granted as the finder’s fee were assigned a value of \$0.05 a share (\$12,000) being the deemed fair market value of the stock on the date that the shares were issued. All securities issued with respect to the Offering are subject to a hold period expiring December 11, 2014.

The fair value of the common share component of the Units at the date of issuance was \$0.05 being equal to market price therefore the Company allocated the entire \$132,000 to common shares and nil to warrants.

Pursuant to the Option Agreement, on August 11, 2014 the Company issued 200,000 common shares to Eastland Management Ltd. The shares were assigned a value of \$0.05 a share (\$10,000) being the deemed fair market value of the stock on the date that the shares were issued.

a) Escrow Shares

In accordance with the TSX Venture Exchange CPC policy guidelines, all seed shares issued at a price lower than the price of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) shares, all securities acquired by non-arm’s length parties to the Company, and all securities acquired by a Control Person are held in escrow and will be released over a period of three years from the acceptance of the Company’s qualifying transaction.

As at August 31, 2014 the Company has 7,200,000 (November 30, 2013: 8,000,000) common shares held in escrow. These common shares held in escrow are released as follows: 10% (800,000 common shares) released on the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin (August 12, 2014) and 15% (1,200,000 common shares) released every six months thereafter.

b) Stock Options

On May 1, 2012, the Company granted its three directors an aggregate of 1,000,000 stock options, vesting immediately. Each option allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share (equal to market price at the date of grant) for a period of ten years from the date of grant. For the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company expensed \$72,980 share-based payment as the result of granting the above noted stock options. On July 24, 2013, a director resigned and surrendered to the Company for cancellation 125,000 stock options. At August 31, 2014, these stock options have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 7.67 years.

On July 30, 2013, the Company granted 125,000 stock options to a new director, exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of ten years from date of grant. These options vested immediately upon granting. The Company expensed \$10,907 share-based payment as the result of granting the stock options. At August 31, 2014, these stock options have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 8.92 years.

c) Flow-through shares

Proceeds from common shares issued pursuant to flow-through financings are credited to capital stock. Once incurred, these expenditures are included in exploration and evaluation assets, but are not available as a tax deduction to the Company as the tax expenditures have been renounced to the investors. During the period ended August 31, 2014 there was no premium paid for flow through shares that is in excess of the market value of the shares without the flow through features at the time of issuance. A cash total of \$120,000 of the private placement funds derived during the period ended August 31, 2014 was by way of flow-through common shares issuances.

d) Share Purchase Warrants

Pursuant to its initial public offering, the Company issued 200,000 Agent's warrants in accordance with the agency agreement dated March 28, 2012. The Agent's warrants were granted to the agent with an exercise price of \$0.10 per share (equal to market price at the date of grant) and vested immediately. On May 4, 2012 the agent exercised 94,000 agent's warrants for proceeds to the Company of \$9,400. The fair value of the agent's warrants granted to the agent was estimated at the date of granting using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 1.33%, volatility factor of 108.11%, and a weighted average expected life of 2 years. The grant date fair value of agent's warrants granted during the year is \$0.097 and the Company recognized \$11,226 as share issuance costs. On May 1, 2014, the remaining 106,000 warrants granted to the agent in connection with the Company's initial public offering expired unexercised.

On August 11, 2014, the Company completed of a non-brokered private placement (the "Offering") of an aggregate of 2,400,000 flow-through units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$120,000.00. Each Unit consists of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 for five years from closing of the Offering. A finder's fee of 240,000 non flow-through units was paid in connection with the private placement. All securities issued with respect to the Offering are subject to a hold period expiring December 11, 2014. The fair value of the common share component of the Units at the date of issuance was \$0.05 being equal to market price therefore the Company allocated the entire \$132,000 to common shares and nil to warrants.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of exploration of its mineral properties (which are primarily early stage exploration properties with no known resources or reserves), the following risk factors, among others, will apply:

The Company's ability to continue to conduct exploration and development depends upon the Company's ability to obtain additional financing. The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk with very few properties that are explored ultimately achieving commercial production. As a mining company in the exploration stage, the future ability of the Company to conduct exploration and development will be affected principally by its ability to raise adequate amounts of capital through equity financings, debt

financings, joint venturing of projects and other means. In turn, the Company's ability to raise such funding depends in part upon the market's perception of its management and properties, but to a great degree upon the price of gold and the marketability of securities of speculative exploration and development mining companies.

The Company has no history of earnings and no foreseeable earnings. The property in which the Company has acquired an interest has not been determined to be commercially feasible and hence may not have any commercial production. The Company has no history of profits and has a deficit. The Company receives no revenues from production or otherwise and is entirely dependent on raising additional equity and loan financing.

The Company has no mineral producing properties, and the Company has not demonstrated that any mineralized material on the property in which it may acquire an interest constitutes proven or probable reserves of ore. It is uncertain what level, if any, of recovery of gold or other minerals from mineralized material will in fact be realized. Identified mineralized deposits may never qualify as commercially mineable (or viable) reserves, and even if they do qualify, they may fail to yield the estimated level of copper or other minerals. Estimates of mineralized deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as metals prices, availability of capital for development, permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined (if any) may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short term factors relating to mineralized material, such as the need for orderly development or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. Gold and other minerals recovered in small scale laboratory tests may fail to be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions. Material changes in mineralized material, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. Mineralized deposits are reported as general indicators of mine life and should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations.

As mineral prices are volatile, a profitable market may not develop for any commercial quantities of mineral resources discovered by the Company. Mineral prices are subject to fluctuation. The effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted. The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and, even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are discovered, a profitable market may not develop for the sale of the same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any gold or any other materials discovered. The price of precious metals is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods.

Competition. The resource industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many other companies possessing much greater financial and technical resources. Competition is particularly intense with respect to the acquisition of desirable undeveloped properties. The principal competitive factors in the acquisition of prospective properties include the staff and data necessary to identify and investigate such properties, and the financial resources necessary to acquire and develop the projects. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire additional suitable prospects suitable for exploration.

The Company's share price is volatile. Publicly quoted securities are subject to a relatively high degree of price volatility. The quoted market for the common shares of the Company may be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating sales and revenues.

Title to Property. Although the Company has exercised the usual due diligence with respect to title of its properties, there is no guarantee that title to the properties will not be challenged or impugned as a result of prior unregistered agreements or transfers, aboriginal land claims, government expropriation and undetected defects.

Government Regulations and Environmental Risks and Hazards. The Company's conduct is subject to various federal, provincial, state laws, rules and regulations, including environmental legislation. Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the resource property interests, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated. The Company has adopted environmental practices designed to ensure that it continues to comply with environmental regulations currently applicable to it. All of the Company's activities are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental legislation.

Licenses and Permits. The operations of the Company require licenses and permits from various government authorities. The Company believes that it holds all necessary licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations for work in progress and believes it is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. However, such licenses and permits are subject to change in various circumstances. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities or to maintain continued operations that economically justify the cost.

As certain of the Company's officers have other outside business activities and, thus, may not be in a position to devote all of their professional time to the Company, the Company's operations may be sporadic, which may result in periodic interruptions or suspensions of exploration.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as share capital and cash equivalents.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company has historically relied on equity financing to fund its activities.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended August 31, 2014.

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND POLICIES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with or submitted to the various securities regulators is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. This information is gathered and reported to the Company's management, which includes the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), so that timely decisions can be made regarding disclosure.

The Company's management, under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the CEO and CFO has designed the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. As at August 31, 2014, the CEO and CFO evaluated the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at August 31, 2014.

EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Designing, establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting is the responsibility of the Company's management. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of management, and affected by the Board of Directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

These controls include policies and procedures that: pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately reflect transactions pertaining to its assets, provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are recorded to permit the preparation of its financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management of the Company, and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and has designed and implemented such controls to ensure that the required objectives of these internal controls have been met. The management of the Company applied its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship to controls and procedures. The result of which was, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, that no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

As at August 31, 2014, the officers of the Company evaluated the design and implementation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"). Based on this evaluation of the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's ICFR, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's ICFR was effective as at August 31, 2014.

OUTLOOK

The Company will pursue the exploration and development of the SB Property using best exploration practices as funds are available. Accordingly, additional financings may be required.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company can also be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.