

MOUNTAIN LAKE MINERALS INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations ("MD&A") of Mountain Lake Minerals Inc. (the "Company") is dated October 24, 2012 and provides an analysis of the Company's financial result and progress for the three months ended August 31, 2012 and for the 108 day period from incorporation on May 16, 2012 to August 31, 2012. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements for the three months ended August 31, 2012 and for the 108 day period from incorporation on May 16, 2012 to August 31, 2012, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars

Certain statements and information related to Mountain Lake Minerals' business contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis are of a forward-looking nature. They are based on opinions, assumptions or estimates made by Mountain Lake Minerals' management or on opinions, assumptions or estimates made available to or provided to and accepted by Mountain Lake Minerals' management. Such statements and information are reflecting management's current views and expectations of future events or results and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that are beyond management control. Readers are cautioned that these risks and uncertainties could cause actual events or results to significantly differ from those expressed, expected or implied and should therefore not rely on any forward-looking statements.

Overview

Mountain Lake Minerals Inc. ("Mountain Lake Minerals" or the "Company") is a junior mining exploration company with its head office located at 1459 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 1V1. The Company was incorporated on May 16, 2012 under the laws of British Columbia, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mountain Lake Resources Inc. ("MLR"). On July 9, 2012, Mountain Lake Minerals and MLR completed a transaction with Marathon Gold Corp. ("Marathon"), pursuant to which Marathon acquired, by way of a court approved plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement"), the issued and outstanding shares of MLR. Pursuant to the Arrangement, the Company acquired the following assets previously owned by MLR: Glover Island, Bobby's Pond, Little River, Goodwin Lake and Hong Kong mineral resource interests and related assets in the Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick and Ontario, as well as office and exploration equipment and an investment in Rockwell Diamonds Inc. at a purchase price of \$4,382,341 in exchange for the issuance of 20,309,586 common shares to MLR. Also pursuant to the Arrangement, Marathon subscribed for securities of Mountain Lake Minerals for aggregate consideration of \$300,000 and the directors and officers of the Company collectively subscribed for securities of the Company for aggregate consideration of \$360,082 (of which \$200,000 was in cash and \$160,082 was to settle certain obligations).

The Company commenced operations on completion of the Arrangement on July 9, 2012. The Company's activities are primarily directed towards exploration and development of mineral properties located in Canada. The realization of amounts shown for mineral claims and deferred costs are dependent upon the discovery of economical recoverable reserves and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of these properties. The carrying values of mineral claims and deferred development do not necessarily reflect their present or future values.

The Company's primary assets are a 100% interest in the Glover Island gold property, a 100% interest in the Bobby's Pond base metals project, and a 100% interest in the Little River gold exploration property, all located in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Technical reports compliant with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") standards for the Glover Island and Bobby's Pond projects are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Resource Property Interests

Glover Island Property

The Company has a 100% interest in the Glover Island Property, which is a gold exploration property consisting of two mineral licenses and one mining lease covering a total of 5,100 hectares situated on Glover Island in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The property is subject to a net smelter returns royalty of 1% of commercial production, which reduces to 0.5% after the payment of the first \$1.0 million.

Drill results from a drilling program undertaken by MLR at the Lunch Pond South Extension ("LPSE") deposit in 2011 and 2012 indicate mineralization is uniformly distributed and can occur in wide intervals with up to 0.7 g/t Au over 130.9 metres (89m true thickness) and 1.34 g/t Au over 99.3 m (80m true thickness). Mineralization is confined to discrete and interconnecting zones within a wide zone of highly silicified and brecciated mixed mafic to felsic volcanics, intercalated fine grained epiclastic volcanogenic sediments and quartz-feldspar porphyry (crystal tuff). In addition, wide halos of overprinting potassic and carbonate alteration are superimposed on the silicified breccia. Gold is mostly confined to fine grained pyrite (1-2%) that is both disseminated and fracture controlled.

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A full summary of all significant intersections from the drill program are included below (released by MLR on April 17, 2012):

DDH	Section	Grid	From (m)	To (m)	Core Width (m)	True Width (m)	Gold g/t
LPSE-11-34	10200E	East	179.0	182.0	3.0	2.0	5.05
LPSE-11-36	10150E	East	92.0	118.0	26.0	17.9	1.48
LPSE-11-37	10150E	East	166.0	169.0	3.0	2.1	3.41
LPSE-11-38	10100E	East	42.0	44.0	2.0	1.8	2.19
LPSE-11-39	10050E	East	115.0	125.0	10.0	7.1	1.79
LPSE-11-39A	10050E	East	169.50	187.5	18	9.5	2.35
LPSE-11-40	10050E	East	174.5	192.0	16.5	11.7	2.03
LPSE-11-41	10050E	East	113.0	124.5	11.3	8.1	1.54
and			137.0	145.0	8.0	5.8	2.26
LPSE-11-43	10000E	East	140.6	148.3	7.7	5.3	2.18
and			154.7	171.4	16.7	11.5	1.77
LPSE-11-44	10000E	East	192.3	323.1	130.9	89.0	0.70
LPSE-11-48	9950E	East	182.8	283.4	101.4	81.7	1.34
LPSE-11-49	9900E	East	204.1	244.8	40.7	33.0	0.54
and			273.5	281	7.5	6.7	1.53
LPSE-11-50	9900E	East	162.3	188.9	26.6	20.0	1.76
LPSE-11-52	9800E	East	100.5	108.5	8.0	6.8	1.53
LPSE-11-53	10050E	East	327.0	343.0	16.0	14.7	1.27
LPSE-11-54	9750E	East	114.6	119.5	4.9	4.1	2.1
LPSE-11-55	10050E	East	38.5	92.0	53.5	42.0	1.74
LPSE-11-57	10050E	East	334.9	389.0	54.1	42.1	1.51
LPSE-11-59	9850E	East	265.0	270.0	5.0	4.4	1.56
LPSE-11-60	10150E	East	120.0	124.1	4.1	3.2	1.72
and			279.0	287.0	8.0	6.5	1.59
LPSE-11-61	9850E	East	75.5	78.6	3.1	2.75	2.38
LPSE-12-65	9650W	West	178.5	181.5	3.0	2.6	2.09
and			206.0	211.0	5.0	4.4	1.58
LPSE-12-68	9750W	West	21.0	24.0	3.0	2.7	1.49
LPSE-12-69	9750W	West	254.0	260.0	5.0	4.5	1.43

Note: sampling returned no significant assays for holes LPSE-11-35, -51, -62 and for holes LPSE-12-70 through -74

Drill hole LPSE-11-39A is designated as the deepened portion (111 meters) of LPSE-11-39 after it was recognized that this hole had not penetrated the lower silicified breccia zone. The result was an 18.0 metre interval of 2.35 g/t Au at the bottom of the drill hole. This zone illustrates the continuity of gold mineralization in the deposit as it is located 35 metres below zones in LPSE-11-41 that contained 11.3 metres of 1.54 g/t Au, 3.5 metres of 1.49 g/t Au and 5.8 metres of 2.2 g/t Au; and 50 metres above zones in LPSE-11-40 that contained 16.5 metres of 2.03 g/t Au and 10.5 metres of 1.99 g/t Au.

In October, 2011, P & E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") was contracted by MLR to prepare the first NI 43-101 resource estimation for the LPSE, with the overall objective of delineating near surface resources from the Glover Island Property's 17 gold prospects that could be amenable to open pit mining and support a centrally located milling operation on the island. The upgrade of the LPSE to NI 43-101 resource status was a first step in establishing a solid base resource to build upon.

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The results of the NI 43-101 resource estimate, which was published by MLR on April 17, 2012, were as follows:

Lunch Pond Global Resource Sensitivity 2012* <i>(0.5 g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)</i>			
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (Au)
Indicated	1,281,000	1.61	66,400
Inferred	4,434,000	1.38	196,900

**Mineral Resources are not mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral Resource will be converted into mineral Reserves.*

In addition to the Global Resource Sensitivity estimation, an In-Pit resource was calculated as follows:

Lunch Pond Resource Estimate (In Pit) 2012⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ <i>(0.5 g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)</i>			
	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (Au)
Indicated	993,000	1.72	54,700
Inferred⁽³⁾	1,703,000	1.59	87,300

(1) Mineral Resources which are not mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

(2) The mineral resource were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.

(3) The quantity and grade of reported Inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred resources as an Indicated or Measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured mineral resource category.

The mineral resource estimate was prepared by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc., both of whom are Independent Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101 and whom reviewed and verified the technical information presented above.

Bobby's Pond Project

The Company has a 100% interest in the Bobby's Pond mining lease located in the Buchans area of central Newfoundland, which is renowned for the historic Buchans Mine (production 1928-1984), and host to several other active volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) projects. The most advanced of the current projects is the Duck Pond deposit which was put into production in January 2007 by Teck Cominco Limited. The Bobby's Pond deposit is located approximately 45 kilometres west by road of the Duck Pond mine/mill development. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty payable to the original prospector.

In addition to reconnaissance and detailed geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, line cutting and geophysical surveys, a total of 78 holes (23,088 meters) have been drilled on the Mining Lease, including 39 holes (12,365 meters) by MLR to the end of 2008. The latest undercut drilling confirmed the extension of the mineralized zone from near surface down to 460 metres, which is open at depth.

Based on exploration work completed up to 2008, an independent resource update was prepared by Hrayr Agnerian of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (see MLR news release dated September 22, 2008). This resource calculation estimated that the Bobby's Pond Deposit contains an indicated resource of 1,095,000 tonnes of 0.86% Cu, 4.61% Zn, 0.44% Pb, 16.6 g/t Ag, and 0.2 g/t Au in addition to an inferred resource of 1,177,000 tonnes of 0.95% Cu, 3.75% Zn, 0.27% Pb, 10.95 g/t Ag and 0.06 g/t Au.

A preliminary metallurgical study conducted in 2008 by ALS Lakefield indicated that only relatively coarse grinding would be required (80% passing 90 microns) to achieve Cu and Zn recoveries for average grade ore of 80% for both, and produce concentrate grades of 23% for Cu and 58% for Zn. These results are preliminary in nature and it is expected that these recoveries can be improved with further testing.

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Michael Regular, P. Geo., Senior Geologist with the Company, is the Qualified Person, as defined under NI 43-101, who reviewed and verified the technical information presented above.

Little River Property

The Company has a 100% interest in the Little River Gold Property which consists of 448 mining claims comprising 11,200 hectares over a strike length of approximately 33 kilometers in the Baie D'Espoir area of southern Newfoundland.

The property is subject to a 2.0% net smelter return royalty and the Company has the exclusive right and option to acquire 1.0% of the net smelter return royalty for \$1.5 million.

Soil sampling, drilling prospecting and trenching programs were completed by MLR from 2008 to 2010. Prospecting was also undertaken and, although numerous samples were found with high concentrations of arsenopyrite (usually present with gold), only low levels of gold were associated with them. One positive result from the regionally focused prospecting, however, was the rediscovery of a vein of stibnite (antimony - Sb) with samples running up to 50% Sb and 24 g/t gold. The vein was first discovered in the 1970's but was never drilled. The only primary antimony mine in North America, the Beaver Brook Mine, is located 80 kilometers to the north of the Little River property.

A drilling program was completed by MLR in 2010. The best intercept occurred in drill hole LR-10-16, which contained a 0.92 metre interval of 30.6% Sb at a vertical depth of 18 metres. 20 kilometres to the south, hole LR-10-13 encountered a 3.6 metre zone (from 42.9 to 46.5 metre downhole) containing 1.13% Sb and 0.4 g/t Au including a 0.5 metre interval of 6.3% Sb; a separate interval (from 48.5 to 49 metres) contained 2.58 g/t Au and 1.81% Sb; and 200 metres south of LR-10-13, LR-10-11 encountered a 0.5 metre interval of 4.01% Sb and 0.98 g/t Au.

A further drilling program (20 holes totaling 1,714 metres) was completed by MLR in July 2011. This drill campaign focused mainly on further drill testing of areas identified in 2010, where significant antimony mineralization was intersected. Stibnite (antimony mineral) was encountered in all holes drilled in the South Zone, which now extends over a 500 metre strike length. The best holes drilled are located 50 metres apart at the northernmost extent of the trend and contain intersections of 4.4 metres of 0.43 g/t Au and 0.21% Sb from 11.0 metres depth in hole LR-11-22, and 4.25 metres of 0.33 g/t Au including a 2.8 metre zone of 0.33% Sb at a starting depth of 25.9 metres in hole LR-11-27.

The 2011 drill campaign at the LePouvoir zone also recognized the presence of larger scale alteration characterized by fuchsite, sericite, carbonate and minor iron formation (jasper and magnetite) in association with disseminated Sb mineralization located structurally deeper than the massive veins observed at surface.

Michael Regular, P. Geo., Senior Geologist with the Company, is the Qualified Person, as defined under NI 43-101, who reviewed and verified the technical information presented above.

Goodwin Claims

The Company holds a 100% interest in 33 mineral claims in New Brunswick, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty. Management is currently looking for a partner to further explore the property. Claim costs and exploration expenses incurred on the property are currently charged to operations in the period incurred.

Hong Kong Property

The Company holds a 41.8% interest in a joint exploration agreement with Wallbridge Mining Company Limited on certain mineral claims in the Province of Ontario.

Results of Operations

Three months ended August 31, 2012 and 108 days from May 16, 2012 to August 31, 2012

During the three months ended August 31, 2012, and the 108 days ended August 31, 2012, the Company capitalized \$4,537,153 in acquisition costs and exploration expenditures, of which \$4,433,082 was related to the Arrangement and acquired with common shares. Of the balance, \$102,217 was spent on the Glover Island property and \$1,854 was spent on the Little River property.

The Company reported a net loss for the three months ended August 31, 2012 and the 108 days ended August 31, 2012 of \$443,248. Administration expenses of \$419,816 were comprised primarily of share-based payments expense (non-cash) of \$336,322 related to options issued in the period and professional fees of \$36,122 related primarily to the Company's planned listing on a Canadian stock exchange.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at August 31, 2012, the Company has working capital of \$354,052 as follows:

	\$
Cash	343,171
Marketable securities	46,863
Taxes and other receivables	20,075
Prepaid expenses	12,029
Accounts payable	<u>(68,086)</u>
	<u>354,052</u>

During the 108 days ended August 31, 2012, the Company used cash of \$47,106 for operating activities, \$101,804 for exploration expenditures (investing activities), and generated net cash of \$492,081 from financing activities.

The Company's principal assets are at an exploration stage and as a result the Company has no current source of operating cash flow. The Company relies on its ability obtain equity financing to fund future exploration programs. The Company's ability to raise capital and the timing of such events will depend on the liquidity of the financial markets as well as the willingness of investors to finance resource-based junior companies.

Share Capital

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 23,649,997 issued and outstanding common shares.

On July 9, 2012, the Company issued 20,309,586 common shares under the Arrangement with Marathon to acquire certain assets, 840,410 common shares to settle certain liabilities of \$168,082, and 2,500,001 Units for gross cash proceeds of \$500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each whole Warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.30, expiring on July 9, 2014. Using the Black-Scholes model, a fair value of \$92,900 was assigned to the warrants and recorded to warrants. The assumptions used to fair value the warrants were a risk free rate of 1.53%, expected volatility of 83%, expected life of 2 years and a dividend yield of 0%. Also charged to share issue costs was \$7,919 for legal fees incurred by the Company in connection with the financing.

Stock Options

A Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") was approved by shareholders on June 29, 2012, which provides that the number of options granted may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares. Options granted under the Plan generally have a five-year term and are granted at a price no lower than the market price of the common shares at the time of the grant.

As of the date of this MD&A, the following share purchase options were outstanding:

<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
March 17, 2014	\$0.31	140,000
5 years from date of listing on an exchange	\$0.20	<u>2,025,000</u>
		<u>2,165,000</u>

Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, the following warrants were outstanding:

<u>Warrants</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Share Purchase Warrants	1,250,000	\$0.30	July 9, 2014
Arrangement Warrants	620,000	\$0.30	September 13, 2013
Arrangement Warrants	<u>689,655</u>	\$0.32	June 22, 2013
	<u>2,559,655</u>		

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The Arrangement Warrants are outstanding pursuant to the Company's obligation under the Arrangement with Marathon.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has an employment agreement with a director that expires in 2016. The director provides strategic planning advice; identification, negotiations and acquisitions of mineral properties; and liaising with staff and auditors for the preparation and delivery of continuous disclosure documents.

During the three months ended August 31, 2012 and the 108 days from the period of incorporation on May 16, 2012 to August 31, 2012, the Company paid or accrued \$45,127 for professional services to a law firm in which a partner is a director of the Company and to a corporation controlled by an officer, of which \$28,408 was charged to the statement of loss, \$8,800 was charged to exploration assets and \$7,919 was charged to share issuance costs.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to related parties totalling \$52,275. Included in prepaid expenses is an amount of \$3,000 representing a retainer on a services contract with an officer of the Company.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, marketable securities, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis at fair value or amortized cost. Cash is designated as held-for-trading and measured at fair value. Marketable securities are carried at fair value as it is comprised of common shares in a publicly-traded company which have a quoted market price in an active market. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost. The recorded values of all financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant credit risk arising from operations. The Company does not engage in any sales activities, so is not exposed to major credit risks attributable to customers. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. The Company holds its cash with Canadian chartered banks and the risk of default is considered to be remote.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of stock market conditions generally or as a result of conditions specific to the Company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of the Company's assets and liabilities can change due to a change in interest rates. The company is not exposed to interest rate risk as no financial instruments are interest-bearing.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations under IFRS, are not yet effective for the year ending November 30, 2012, and have not been applied in preparing the Company's condensed interim financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these new standards, but they are not anticipated to have a significant impact on the Company.

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a) Financial instruments

The IASB has issued a new standard, IFRS 9 (2010), Financial Instruments, which will ultimately replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement and augments the previously issued IFRS 9 (2009). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and loans and receivables. This standard becomes effective on January 1, 2015.

b) Consolidated financial statements

The IASB issued IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements on May 12, 2011 to replace the current IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The new standard identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. This new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013.

c) Joint arrangements

The IASB issued IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements on May 12, 2011 to replace the current IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures. The new standard classifies joint arrangements as either joint ventures or joint operations. Interests in joint ventures will be accounted for using equity accounting, eliminating the proportionate consolidation option currently available under IAS 31. This new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013.

d) Disclosure of interest in other entities

On May 12, 2011 the IASB issued IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities. This standard establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities. This new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013.

e) Fair value measurement

The IASB issued IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement on May 12, 2011. This is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure of fair value measurements across various IFRS standards. IFRS 13 provides a definition of fair value, sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value, and outlines requirements for disclosure of fair value measurements. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning January 1, 2013.

f) Other standards

The IASB amended IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements with changes effective July 1, 2012 and IAS 19, Employee Benefits with changes effective January 1, 2013.

Risks and Uncertainties

Exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's future exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. Whether an ore body will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors including the particular attributes of the deposit such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as mineral prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in a mineral deposit being unprofitable. Availability of skilled people, equipment and infrastructure (including road, posts, power supply) can constrain the timely development of a mineral deposit. Even after the commencement of mining operations, such operations may be subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological formations, ground controls problems and flooding. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties and production facilities, personal injuries, environmental damage, delays or interruption of production, increases in production costs, monetary losses, legal liability and adverse governmental action. Insurance coverage against certain risks, including certain liabilities for environmental pollution, may not be available to the Company or to other companies within the industry. In addition, insurance coverage may not continue to be available at economically feasible premiums, or at all. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

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The mining industry in which the Company is engaged is in general, highly competitive. Competitors include well-capitalized mining companies, independent mining companies and other companies having financial and other resources far greater than those of the Company. The Company competes with other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of mineral properties. In general, properties with a higher grade of recoverable mineral that is more readily minable, afford the owners a competitive advantage in that the cost of production of the final mineral product is lower. Thus, a degree of competition exists between those engaged in the mining industry to acquire the most valuable properties. As a result, the Company may eventually be unable to acquire attractive mining properties.

The Company has limited financial resources. Mountain Lake Minerals does not generate operating revenue and must finance its exploration activities by other means, including through joint ventures and equity financing. Financing through the issuance of common shares is sometimes affected by market certain conditions including the price of metals and as such the Company could experience difficulty raising sufficient capital to fund operations, including exploration. If the Company fails to obtain necessary financing, it may have to delay or cancel exploration.

Additional Information

The financial statements and additional information regarding the Company are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.