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 June 8, 2015 and provides an analysis of the Company's financial results and progress for the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements for the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). 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 1853 Sunken Lake Road, RR2, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Canada, B4P 2R2. The Company was incorporated on May 16, 2012 under the laws of British Columbia, and commenced operations on July 9, 2012. The Company's activities are primarily directed towards exploration and development of mineral properties located in Canada. The Company holds a 100% interest in the Glover Island and Little River properties in Newfoundland and Labrador, and a 41.8% interest in the Hong Kong Property in Ontario. As at November 30, 2014, the Company has cash of $31,932 and marketable securities of $22,360 to settle current liabilities of $210,360 (of which $123,500 are to related parties). To maintain the planned licenses and leases on its mineral properties, the Company has payment obligations of approximately $29,000 over the next twelve months.

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 ("NSR") of 1% of commercial production, which reduces to 0.5% after the payment of the first $1.0 million. The NSR becomes effective after payment of the South Coast Royalty. The South Coast Royalty is a 3% NSR paid either from production of the Glover Island property or the production of certain other mineral interests known as the Pine Cove property (held and operated by Anaconda Mining Inc.) to an aggregate of $3.0 million.

On April 21, 2015, the payment for the Company's mining lease on the Glover Island property was due, and the Company submitted an application for reduction and partial surrender of the mining lease to reduce the lease area from 1,925 hectares to 25 hectares. The revised lease area includes approximately 95% of the Lunch Pond South Extension gold deposit and all of the proposed open pit area. Approval of the application is subject to completion of a registered survey of the proposed new lease area (by the Company) and an inspection of the lease area to ensure compliance with environmental regulations (by the Department of Natural Resources), both of which management expects will be complete by August 31, 2015. Upon formal acceptance of the application, the revised lease area will be in good standing to April 20, 2016, however; given the application is subject to government approval, there are no assurances that the Company can maintain claim to the Glover Island property. Management considered the application for a reduction in the lease area to be an indicator of impairment and accordingly, performed an assessment of the recoverable amount as required under the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets. The methodology applied was consistent with the in-situ value approach used in the fairness opinion issued for the acquisition of the Company's properties in 2012, and resulted in an impairment charge on the property of $1,194,967.

Previous resource definition drilling programs were undertaken in 2011 and 2012 by the previous owner at the Lunch Pond South Extension ("LPSE") deposit, the first of 17 gold prospects lying along the 11 kilometre, northeast trending, mineralized "GI-Trend". Drill results 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.

P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") prepared the first NI 43-101 resource estimation for the LPSE deposit, with the overall objective of delineating near surface resources from the first of 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 establishment of the NI 43-101 resource at LPSE was a first step in establishing a solid base resource to build upon at the Glover Island property.

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

Lunch Pond Global Resource Sensitivity 2012* *(0.5 g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)*			
	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) *(0.5 g/t Au Cut-Off Grade)*			
	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 was 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 Mineral Resources in this estimate are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as Indicated or Measured Mineral Resources and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading the estimates to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.

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.

During the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company incurred $160,699 in expenditures on the Glover Island property (2013 - $179,718). Further exploration of approximately $15,000 is planned for the Glover Island property in 2015, which is primarily for the collection of an outcrop bulk sample. Following this, the Company plans to conduct initial metallurgical testing to determine an economic flow sheet on the resource and to assess the acid rock drainage potential of the ores. The metallurgical program is estimated to cost approximately $50,000. The Company continues to seek funding through various potential sources, including equity financing, government programs, and joint venture arrangements.

Little River Property

The Company has a 100% interest in the Little River Gold Property which consists of 382 mining claims comprising 11,200 hectares over a strike length of approximately 33 kilometres 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 one half of the net smelter return royalty for $1.5 million.

Initial prospecting, soil sampling, drilling prospecting and trenching programs were completed from 2008 to 2010 and revealed numerous samples with high concentrations of arsenopyrite (usually present with gold), but with sporadic levels of associated gold content. The regionally focused prospecting led to the delineation of a stibnite (antimony - Sb) vein with surface samples running up to 50% Sb and 24 g/t gold. The vein (termed the No. 8 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.

Subsequent drilling on the property included the following intercepts: 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 metres 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. The best holes drilled on the South Zone 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. Preliminary resampling of previously unsampled drill core from 2010 and 2011 drill core stored in Buchans, NL produced assays of up to 5.84% Sb over short (<1m) intervals.

The 2011 drill campaign at the northern LePouvoir Zone (which includes the No. 8 Vein) 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 No. 6, 7 & 8 veins observed in drill core and at surface.

During the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company incurred $9,920 in exploration expenditures on the Little River property (2013 - $9,982). Further planned exploration of approximately $12,000 for the Little River property in 2015 is primarily for geological mapping, structural interpretation, follow-up of earlier geochemical soil anomalies and additional gold and antimony assays from previous diamond drilling programs.. Following this, the Company plans to conduct a drilling program to evaluate selected untested geochemical and geological targets at an estimated cost of approximately $150,000. The Company continues to seek funding through various potential sources, including equity financing, government programs, and joint venture arrangements.

Michael Regular, P. Geo., former 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 Lake Property

The Company held a 100% interest in 33 mineral claims in New Brunswick, subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty ("NSR").

In February, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement granting Votorantim Metals Canada Inc. ("Votorantim") an option to earn a 70% interest in the Goodwin Lake nickel-zinc property for total cash payments of $325,000 and exploration expenditures of $1,550,000, all over five years. Votorantim made an initial cash payment of $25,000 upon execution, and terminated the option agreement in February 2014 following completion of a single diamond drill hole to hold the claims in good standing.

As the Company had no plans to continue exploration on the Goodwin Lake property, the claims were not renewed in November, 2014.

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.

Bobby's Pond Property

The Company held a 100% interest in the Bobby's Pond mining lease located in the Buchans area of central Newfoundland. On July 29, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Bobby's Pond Agreement"), whereby Centrerock Mining Limited ("Centrerock"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Minco plc (AIM Market: MIO) ("Minco"), agreed to acquire a 100% interest in the Bobby's Pond property in two phases. Under the terms of the Bobby's Pond Agreement, Centrerock acquired a 75% interest in the property for a cash payment of $450,000 and a 1% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on commercial production in favor of Mountain Lake. In April 2014, Centrerock acquired the remaining 25% of the property for a one-time further cash payment of $175,000 to Mountain Lake.

Results of Operations

Selected Annual Information

The following information has been extracted from the Company's audited financial statements.

(in Canadian dollars)	Year ended November 30, 2014	Year ended November 30, 2013	Period ended November 30, 2012
	$	$	$
OPERATIONS			
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net and comprehensive loss	1,482,587	461,398	610,924
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.06	0.02	0.04
BALANCE SHEET			
Working capital (deficiency)	(135,252)	158,574	109,986
Total assets	3,032,904	4,422,200	4,655,330
Total exploration and evaluation assets	2,941,058	4,140,406	4,460,418

Years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013

For the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company capitalized $170,619 in exploration expenditures (2013: $218,850) of which $160,699 was capitalized to the Glover Island property (2013: $179,718), $9,920 was capitalized to the Little River property (2013: $9,982), and $Nil was capitalized to the Goodwin Lake property (2013: $29,150 offset by an option payment of $25,000 and a write-down of $4,150). During the year, the Company sold its remaining 25% interest in the Bobby's Pond property for cash proceeds of $175,000 (2013: sold a 75% interest in the Bobby's Pond property for cash proceeds of $450,000).

The Company reported a net loss for the year ended November 30, 2014 of $1,482,587 (2013: $461,398). Expenses in the year ended November 30, 2014 were $1,429,456 compared to $435,606 for the prior year. The higher expenses in 2014 were primarily due to an impairment charge on the Glover Island property of $1,194,967, offset by reductions in management fees, shareholder information and communications expenses, professional fees, and travel expenses due to cash constraints, and a reduction in share based payments expense. The Company incurred an unrealized loss on marketable securities of $68,055 (2013: $40,135) due to the change in fair value of the underlying securities, and a realized gain on disposition of marketable securities of $524 (2013: $4,543).

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarter ended	**Q4 2014 $**	**Q3 2014 $**	**Q2 2014 $**	**Q1 2014 $**	**Q4 2013 $**	**Q3 2013 $**	**Q2 2013 $**	**Q1 2013 $**
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	1,338,843	34,419	629	55,565	147,329	53,118	112,924	122,235
Net and comprehensive loss	1,330,631	39,176	21,433	91,347	178,246	52,072	117,213	113,867
Loss per share – Basic and diluted	0.051	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.010

Expenses were lower in Q3 and Q4 of 2013, and in Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2014 primarily due to cost reduction initiatives, partially offset in Q4 2013 by a write-down of $59,712 for the Bobby's Pond property. Expenses for Q4 2014 included an impairment charge of $1,194,967 for the Glover Island property.

Fourth Quarter

During the fourth quarter, the Company capitalized $5,155 in exploration and evaluation expenditures, recorded an impairment charge on the Glover Island property of $1,194,967, and incurred expenses of $143,876. Also during the fourth quarter, the Company settled an aggregate of $60,000 of indebtedness owed to certain arm's length creditors through the issuance of 1,200,000 common shares at a deemed issuance price of $0.05 per common share.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at November 30, 2014, the Company has a working capital deficiency of $135,252 compared to working capital of $158,574 at November 30, 2013 as follows:

	November 30, 2014 $	November 30, 2013 $
Cash	31,932	41,010
Marketable securities	22,360	194,846
Input taxes receivable	6,986	2,727
Prepaid expenses	13,830	14,660
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(144,360)	(94,669)
Notes payable	(66,000)	-
	(135,252)	158,574

For the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company used cash of $128,507 for operating activities (2013: $189,660), used cash of $2,000 for financing activities to repay convertible notes (2013: generated cash of $68,000 from the issuance of convertible notes) and generated cash of $121,429 from investing activities, related to the sale of its remaining 25% interest in the Bobby's Pond property for $175,000 and proceeds from sale of marketable securities of $104,955, which were offset by exploration expenditures of $158,526 (2013: $88,593 related to the sale of a 75% interest in the Bobby's Pond property for $450,000 and proceeds from sale of marketable securities of $28,744, which were offset by exploration expenditures of $158,526) .

The Company's principal assets are at an exploration stage and as a result the Company has no current source of operating cash flows. The Company relies on its ability obtain equity financing to fund administration expenses and future exploration programs. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities when due is dependent on the successful completion of a financing or by monetizing assets. There is no certainty that these and other strategies will be successful. To maintain the planned leases on its mineral properties, the Company has payment obligations of approximately $29,000 over the next twelve months

The Company has made application to the Government of Newfoundland for reduction and partial surrender of its mining lease (190-A) on Glover Island. The revised lease area includes approximately 95% of the Lunch Pond South Extension gold deposit and all of the proposed open pit area. This reduction in lease area, if formally accepted, will significantly reduce the annual lease payment, from $154,000 to approximately $2,000. Approval of the application is subject to certain conditions, including an environmental inspection of the new area and a registered survey of the new area, both of which are expected to be completed by August 31, 2015. The Company plans to fund the survey and other planned exploration programs through sale of its marketable securities and completion of a financing.

In April 2013, the Company received gross proceeds of $88,000 pursuant to an interim bridge loan financing (the "Convertible Notes") from various directors, officers, and other private investors. The convertible notes are non-interest bearing and matured on November 30, 2014 (as amended from the original maturity date of September 30, 2013). Pursuant to the terms of the convertible notes, the notes could be converted into common shares of the Company at any time before the maturity date, at the sole election of the Company, at a conversion price of $0.025 per share. During 2013, $20,000 of notes were repaid in cash and, during the first quarter of 2014, a further $2,000 of notes were repaid in cash. After maturity, the notes can no longer be converted into common shares at the election of the Company and, accordingly, were reclassified from equity to current liabilities on November 30, 2014.

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 27,673,011 issued and outstanding common shares.

Stock Options

The Company has a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan) 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, there are 925,000 share purchase options outstanding at an exercise price of $0.20 per share, expiring October 30, 2017.

Warrants

As of the date of this MD&A, there are no share purchase warrants outstanding.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and notes payable. 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 and notes payable 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.

Fair values of financial instruments

During the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2, and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. The following table provides the disclosures of the fair value and the level in the hierarchy:

			2014			**2013**
			$			**$**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash	31,932	-	-	41,010	-	-
Marketable securities	22,360	-	-	194,846	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	(144,360)	-	-	(94,669)
Convertible notes (a)	-	-	(66,000)	-	-	-

(a) Convertible notes

As described in note 9, the convertible notes that matured on November 30, 2014 are non-interest bearing with no set terms of repayment. The fair value of these notes are indeterminable and as such are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy
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 not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due (Note 2). The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year. 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. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2014, the Company has cash of $31,932 and marketable securities of $22,360 to settle current liabilities of $210,360 (of which $123,500 is to related parties). To maintain the planned leases and licenses on its mineral properties, the Company has payment obligations of approximately $29,000 over the next twelve months.

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.

Related Party Transactions

Payments to key management personnel including the President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Directors and companies directly controlled by key management personnel are for salaries, consulting fees, management fees, or professional fees and are directly related to their position in the organization or to services provided to the organization.

Key management personnel compensation for the periods ended November 30 is as follows:

	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**
Salaries and fees charged to net and comprehensive loss	85,333	111,993
Salaries charged to exploration and evaluation assets	-	13,007
	85,333	125,000

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to related parties totalling $122,000 (2013: $58,652). Included in convertible notes are amounts owing to related parties totalling $1,500 (2013: $23,500).

During 2013, $13,750 owing to a related party was settled by the issuance of 392,857 common shares.

Accounting standards adopted in the current period

The following accounting standards, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 were adopted in the current year and have had no material impact on the Company's financial results.

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, replaced IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12, Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. 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.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, replaced 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.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities., establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, 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.

International Accounting Standard 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") has been amended as a consequence of the issuance of IFRS 10, IFRS 11, and IFRS 12, and provides accounting guidance for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. This standard will be applied by the Company when there is joint control or significant influence over an investee.

IFRS Interpretations Committee Interpretation 20, Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine ("IFRIC 20") sets out the criteria for the capitalization of production stripping costs to non-current assets, and states that stripping activity is recognized as a component of the larger asset to which it relates. In addition, IFRC 20 requires companies to ensure that capitalized costs are amortized over the useful life of the component of the ore body to which access has been improved due to the stripping activity.

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7) outlines new disclosure requirements that enable users of the financial statements to better compare financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

International Accounting Standard 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, was amended to revise the presentation of other comprehensive income, requiring entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently, with subtotals for each group.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The following standards are effective for annual periods as disclosed and have not yet been adopted by the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these new standards.

IFRS 9, Financial instruments, introduces new requirements for the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial instruments. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.

International Accounting Standard 32, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32) ("IAS 32"), clarifies the application of the offsetting requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, with earlier application permitted.

In May 2013, the IASB issued International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 21, Levies. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is to be applied retrospectively. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The interpretation defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation and confirms that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy only when the triggering event specified in the legislation occurs. The Company intends to adopt IFRIC 21 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning December 1, 2014.

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.

The figures for mineral resources contained in technical reports of the Company are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realized or that mineral resources could be mined or processed profitably. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. If the Company's actual mineral resources are less than current estimates or if the Company fails to develop its resource base through the realization of identified mineralized potential, its results of operations or financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. Evaluation of resources occurs from time to time and may change depending on further geological interpretation, drilling results and metal prices. The category of inferred resource is often the least reliable resource category and is subject to the most variability.

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that existing or future environmental regulation will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Government approvals and permits are currently, or may in the future be, required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration, development or production of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures or remedial actions.

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. Obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and the Company cannot be certain that it will be able to obtain necessary permits on acceptable terms in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop, delay or restrict the Company from proceeding with the development of an exploration project. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits could result in interruption or cessation of exploration, or fines, penalties or other liabilities.

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of its properties will not be challenged or impaired.

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.