MICREX DEVELOPMENT CORP.
Management Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion was prepared April 28, 2017, of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation for the six month period ended February 28, 2017 should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Corporation and related notes included therein.

Forward-Looking Information

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to Micrex Development Corp. ("Micrex" or the "Corporation") that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Corporation. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Corporation or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, regulatory compliance, the sufficiency of current working capital, the estimated cost and availability of funding for the continued exploration of the Corporation's exploration properties. Such statements reflect the current views of the Corporation with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievement of the Corporation to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Specific forward looking statements include:

- commercialization of the granite property acquisition. Risks includes operational problems and the inability to enter into commercially advantageous sales contracts;

- putting the Quebec property into production. Risks include failure to enter into commercially acceptable supply or sale agreements, failure to obtain government permits, failure to raise sufficient start up capital and technical problems during operations;

- requirement of the Corporation to raise additional equity or sell property interests to raise sufficient capital to continue operations. Risks include the failure to raise such equity due to market conditions or otherwise and failure to find interested parties willing to enter into commercially acceptable agreements.

Overall Performance

The Corporation continues its focus as a natural resource corporation with interest in precious metal and industrial mineral properties located in Alberta, Quebec and New Mexico. The Corporation focuses the majority of its attention on the proving up of prospective properties as exploration dollars can be focused in a direct manner. Active exploration for undiscovered resources is, at present, not a priority. The Corporation is interested in properties which have a demonstrated resource, usually through historical production or testing by credible authorities such as Government Geological Survey personnel. The Corporation gives high priority to those properties which can be brought to production with relatively low cost and in a timely manner.

The past year saw the Corporation make little headway in the face of continued headwinds in the mining sector. The Corporation has made some minor sales to date and is focussing on growing sales for its recently acquired granite quarry in Quebec.

The Corporation has let its B.C. gold property lapse and has put all efforts in respect to permitting its Burmis magnetite property on hold while it concentrates on its Quebec property. The Corporation has two gold properties in New Mexico. The Corporation's Quebec property is at the stage where magnetite, apatite and titanium production will be commenced as soon as project financing can be arranged.

The Corporation continues to discuss possible joint venture or sale transactions in respect to its gold properties, and is actively looking at other opportunities in the industrial minerals sector.

Six Months Ended February 29, 2016

Results of Operation

During the period ended February 29, 2016, the Corporation incurred a loss of $124,186. Principal activities included acquisition of and seeking customers for the Quebec granite quarry. The Corporation had no revenue. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately $55,765, including the reversal of $31,000 of wages in the form of consulting fees. Depreciation was $521, and there was no stock based compensation. The Company incurred interest expense at $68,421.00.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at February 29, 2016 the Corporation had 59,142,982 common shares outstanding. During the period no shares were issued. The Corporation had cash on hand of $14,596, and current liabilities of $2,042,757, of which $569,719 was due to directors and shareholders. Like all mineral exploration companies, until production can be achieved, the Corporation is reliant on raising equity or selling property interest to continue operations.

Additional capital will need to be raised for working capital, development costs and additional exploration programs on the Corporation's properties. The amount and timing of such will depend upon the results of current exploration programs and market conditions at the time. The Corporation's ability to continue to fund its operations depends upon its ability to sell shares to raise equity both on a flow-through and non flow-through basis, sell properties and rely on short term loans from insiders as it has no regular source of revenue until it achieves more significant production income from its granite quarry business.

Six Months Ended February 28, 2017

Results of Operation

During the six month period ended February 28, 2017, the Corporation incurred a loss of $135,725. The Corporation had no revenue. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately $90,837, including wages in the form of consulting fees. Depreciation was $365 and stock based compensation was recorded at nil. An accretion of $44,523 was recorded for future granite royalty expense.

For the three months ending February 28, 2017, the Corporation has incurred a loss of $109,685. No revenue has been earned and total general and administrative costs have been $87,039, with depreciation of $182 and stock based compensation expense of nil. An accretion of $22,464 was recorded for future granite royalty expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at February 28, 2017 the Corporation had 63,616,536 common shares outstanding. During the six month period 760,000 shares were issued at a deemed price of $0.05 to settle a debt.

Outlook

The Corporation plans to raise the funds necessary to put the Quebec magnetite property into production with a combination of debt, including equipment vendor lease-backs, and equity. The total funds required to be raised in this respect is approximately $1,000,000.

For the balance of 2017, the Corporation plans to continue to focus its efforts on its Quebec magnetite property and the operations of the Quebec granite quarry. In Quebec several potential customers have expressed interest in the magnetite, and one has placed a substantial order. Progress has been made towards getting the Quebec magnetite deposit into production. With that and some pending granite sales, the Corporation anticipates receiving production revenue during the 2017 calendar year.

The Corporation has received some interest in its New Mexico properties which continue to attract attention from third parties looking to participate or acquire the same.

The Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on Micrex either developing a cash generating business or continuing to raise money or sell assets. There is little apparent appetite for equity of junior mineral exploration companies currently, and given the fact that most mineral exploration companies have no monies available to purchase assets, Micrex has determined that its best chance to succeed in today's mining environment is to acquire a business that generates cash flow. It's recent acquisition of the granite quarry was financed by insider loans as no other source of funding was available. These loans provide for an interest rate of 5% and a cumulative 5% royalty on production on industry standard terms until repaid, and then 2% thereafter. The Corporation anticipates that this acquisition will result in a regular source of cash, in sufficient amount as to meet its overhead obligations, reduce debt and provide an exploration budget for its other properties. If the Corporation is not able to generate cash over the short term, it will not be able to continue to operate.

Risk Factors

(a) Operating History

The business of the Corporation should be considered highly speculative due to its present stage of development. The Corporation has limited cash and other assets and no recurring revenue.

(b) Mining Operations

Exploration for minerals involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Further, most of the properties of the Corporation (the "Properties") have no known commercial reserves. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of ore will be discovered by the Corporation. Except for the magnetite properties, none of the Properties contain a known body of commercial ore and any exploration programs thereon are exploratory searches for commercial ore, which increases the degree of risk substantially as compared to properties in the development stage. In addition, some of the Properties may be difficult or impossible to access during periods of inclement weather, which are risks normally encountered by most industry participants.

Mineral exploration and development involve significant risks and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered on the Properties nor is there any guarantee that the exploration programs thereon will yield positive results. The discovery of mineral deposits depends upon a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill for the exploration personnel involved. The exploration and development of mineral properties and the marketability of any minerals contained in such properties will also be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors include government regulation, high levels of volatility in market prices, availability of adequate transportation and refining facilities and the imposition of new, or amendments to existing, taxes and royalties. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Whether a mineral deposit once discovered will be commercially viable also depends on a number of factors some of which include the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity of infrastructure, as well as metal prices, which are highly cyclical. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Corporation. The Corporation must also compete with a number of companies that have greater technical or financial resources. The Corporation is unable to predict the amount of time which may elapse between the date when any new mineral reserve may be discovered and the date when production will commence from any such discovery.

(c) Government Regulations and Market

Mining operations are subject to government regulation. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulation such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, environmental and pollution controls or changes in conditions under which minerals may be marketed. Should the Corporation be unable to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, or should obtaining or complying with the terms of the necessary approvals require funds in excess of the resources of the Corporation, the development of the Properties may be delayed.

An excess supply of certain minerals may exist from time to time due to lack of markets and restrictions on exports. The marketability of both base and precious metals will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Corporation. These factors include market fluctuations and government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, allowable production and importing and exporting minerals. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately determined.

(d) Conflicts

The directors of the Corporation are engaged and will continue to be engaged in the search for mining interests on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where the directors and officers may be in direct competition with the Corporation. Conflicts of interest, if any, which arise will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of or has a material contract with the Corporation to disclose his interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta).

(e) Need for Additional Funds

The Corporation has limited financial resources and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties. If financing is raised through the issuance of shares from the Corporation's treasury, control of the Corporation may change and investors may be subject to further dilution.

(f) Operating Hazards and Environmental Liabilities

The operations to be conducted by the Corporation will be subject to all of the operating risks normally attendant upon mineral exploration and development. The Corporation carries basic liability insurance with other insurance needs met on a project by project basis.

The Corporation may become subject to liability for destruction of mineral properties or facilities, personal injury, pollution and other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment for such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and mining activities, and may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position.

(g) Industry Conditions

The mining industry is highly competitive and the Corporation must compete with many companies with greater financial strength and technical resources. Generally, there is intense competition for the acquisition of resource properties considered to have commercial potential. Prices paid for minerals produced are subject to market fluctuations and will directly affect the profitability of producing any mineral reserves which may be developed by the Corporation. Mining operations, including exploration, are subject to extensive government regulation. Operations may be affected from time to time in varying degrees by political and environmental developments, such as restrictions on production, price controls, tax increases, expropriation of property, pollution controls and changes in conditions under which certain minerals may be exported.

(h) Foreign Jurisdiction

Certain of the Properties are located in foreign jurisdiction. The enforceability, certainty and permanence of laws in foreign countries are not always like that in Canada. The Corporation's title to its foreign Properties, the right to work the same and to expatriate profits, if any, may be adversely affected. The Corporation is also at risk to adverse foreign exchange movements.

Mining operations in Canada, United States and elsewhere are subject to extensive regulation by local, provincial and federal governments. Future changes in governments and regulation could adversely affect mining in Canada and the United States. The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon government approval which must be obtained through statutory review processes.

No current title opinion or report has been obtained regarding the Properties. The Properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, interests or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Two Year Quarterly Financial Data

2016	Feb 28/17	Nov 30/16	Aug 31/16	May 31/16
Total Revenue ($)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Income (loss) ($)	(109,685)	(26,036)	(57,244)	(87,720)
Income (loss) per share ($)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)
2015	**Feb 29/16**	**Nov 30/15**	**Aug 31/15**	**May 31/15**
Total Revenue ($)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Income (loss) ($)	(122,351)	(1,834)	(117,598)	(115,555)
Income (loss) per share ($)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.002)

Note: Quarterly amounts of income (loss) and per share income (loss) may not equal the final year end amount of each due to rounding and/or year end adjustments.

Transactions with Related Parties

(a) Due to Shareholders and Directors

The balance of $738,924 (August 31, 2016: $657,174) due to shareholders and directors are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment. These loans are shown as current liabilities as all of the loans are due on demand.

(b) Legal Fees

Legal fees of $931 (2016: $12,393), incurred in the period were paid to a law firm of which one partner is an officer of the Company. At February 28, 2017, $174,096 (2016: $150,712) owing to this legal firm was included in accounts payable. The transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount which represents the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(c) Subcontract Services

During the period, the Company recorded expenses of nil, (2016: $31,000) to certain shareholders for subcontract services. At February 28, 2017, $5,400 (2016: $5,400) owing was included in accounts payable. The transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount which represents the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(d) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

		February 29 2016		February 28, 2017
Short term employee benefits and director fees	$	75,000	$	75,000
Share-based payments		-		-
	$	75,000	$	75,000

(e) Promissory Notes

From the total amount of $30,000 (2016 - $75,000) in promissory notes issued during the period, all from related parties.

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 28, 2017 the following shares, warrants and options are outstanding:

63,616,536 common voting shares.

Management and Directors' Options Outstanding

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
578,452	0.10	April 24, 2017
787,616	0.10	July 16, 2017
521,100	0.10	January 10, 2019

No warrants were outstanding.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical Judgments

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

Mineral Property Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

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

Title to Mineral Property Interests

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

Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including rehabilitation provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and also on properties in which it has previously had an interest.

The Company believes it conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

Going Concern

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis of accounting. Should the Company not be deemed to be a going concern, potentially material adjustments to the carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities would be required. No such adjustments are recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

Acquisitions

The Company applies judgment in determining whether the assets it acquires are considered to be asset acquisitions or business combinations. Key factors in this determination are whether commercial viability has been established, whether the project is capable of being managed as a business by a market participant, and the nature of the additional work to convert resources into reserves. The Company has considered all exploration and evaluation assets acquired to date to be asset acquisitions.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Mineral Property Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The amounts shown as mineral exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred after the acquisition of a qualifying technical evaluation less impairment, which the Company has chosen to defer until it gathers sufficient data on the mineral properties to determine if mineral reserves exist in large enough quantities of a sufficient grade to permit the economic recovery of such resources. The costs deferred do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, commodity prices, changes in environmental and other government regulations, political and economic factors and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value-in-use calculations require estimates for future recoverable resources, future commodity prices, expected future operating and capital costs and the current market assessment of the time value of money. Fair value less costs to sell involves estimates of the arm's length transaction price between knowledgeable, willing parties less the costs of disposal.

Share-based Payment Transactions

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

Market Interest Rate

The Promissory Notes and the Granite Property Obligation, as defined in the notes to the financial statements, bear interest below the market rates. As a result, the Company estimated the fair value interest rate used to calculate the amortized cost of the loan payable based on the rate it expects it would be charged on a loan from third party.

Expected Revenue

The Granite Property Obligation and the Promissory Notes both contain a royalty which is based on a percentage of the gross revenue from granite property acquired during the year. Estimates have been used to determine the expected revenue from the granite property in order to calculate the expected cash disbursements related to the royalty. The timing and amount of the expected royalty cash disbursements have been used to determine the carrying value of the Granite Property Obligation and the Promissory Notes.

Additional Disclosure

	February 28, 2017 $	**February 29, 2016 $**
Consulting fees and sub-contracting fees	75,000	44,000
Stock based compensation	Nil	Nil
Professional fees	1,081	2,608
Total general and administrative costs	90,837	55,765

Deferred exploration and acquisition costs, by property:	**August 31, 2016 $**	**February 28, 2017 $**
Big Horn Mine	Nil	Nil
Burmis Magnetite Deposit	Nil	Nil
Quebec Deposit	1,481,249	1,483,331

Deferred exploration and acquisition costs, by property:	**August 31, 2016 $**	**February 28, 2017 $**
Deadwood / Mount Royal	250,380	250,380
Accumulated deferred exploration and acquisition total	1,733,629	1,733,711

Further information with respect to the Corporation can be found on its website at www.mixcorp.com and on the SEDAR website.