InZinc MINING

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months Ended

March 31, 2015

May 29, 2015

Description of Management Discussion and Analysis

The purpose of this Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is to explain management's point of view regarding the past performance and future outlook of InZinc Mining Ltd. (the "Company"). This report also provides information to improve the reader's understanding of the financial statements and related notes as well as important trends and risks affecting the Company's financial performance, and should therefore be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. The following discussion is dated and current as of May 29, 2015. This MD&A contains forward-looking information and statements which are based on the conclusions of management. The forward-looking information and statements are only made as of the date of this MD&A.

The Company's certifying officers, based on their knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, are also responsible to ensure that these filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by these filings, and these financial statements together with the other financial information included in these filings. The Board of Directors' approves the Financial Statements and MD&A and ensures that management has discharged its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the Audit Committee, which meets periodically to review all financial reports, prior to filing.

Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR and at the Company's website, www.inzincmining.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain disclosures contained in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking information. This is information regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations of the Company that is based upon assumptions about future economic conditions and courses of action which is inherently uncertain. All information other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking information.

Forward-looking information is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results and the estimation of mineral resources, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and the possibility that future exploration and development results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations. Some other risks and factors which could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A are described under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties".

Readers are cautioned that any such listings of risks are not, and in fact cannot be, complete. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause events or results to differ from those intended, anticipated or estimated. The Company believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is provided as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. All of the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Description of Business

InZinc Mining Ltd. (the “Company”) is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) with trading symbol "IZN". It was renamed from Lithic Resources Ltd. on February 18, 2014. The principal business of the Company is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties (“exploration and evaluation assets”), either solely or through joint ventures and options.

Discussion of Operations

The Company currently holds one active property, the West Desert Property in western Utah, formerly known as the Crypto Zinc Property. Other than working on its active property, the Company is engaged in a continuing review of properties and projects for possible acquisition.

Since the Company's property is at the exploration stage, it does not have operations or operating results in the conventional use of the terms. The Company’s financial success will ultimately be dependent upon finding economically recoverable mineral reserves, confirmation of its interest in those reserves and its ability to obtain the necessary financing to profitably produce those reserves.

Overall performance

On August 29, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 3,333,400 units at a price of 18 cents per unit for proceeds of $600,012. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant will entitle its holder to subscribe for one share at 30 cents per share for a period of 24 months from closing of the financing. Insiders of the Company subscribed for 2,616,400 units in the placement. No commission was payable.

On September 30, 2014, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,694,000 units at a price of 18 cents per unit for gross proceeds of $1,024,920. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional common share of the company at a price of 30 cents per share for a period of 24 months from closing of the financing. Commissions totalling $63,561 in cash and 353,119 warrants on the same terms as those included in the units were paid to certain arm's length parties.

Summary of Exploration Activities

The following is a breakdown of the components of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets, on the West Desert Project, for the three-months ended March 31, 2015 and the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Three-months ended March 31, 2015	Year-ended December 31, 2014
Acquisition costs Balance, beginning of year	$ 394,127	$ 394,127
Additions during period	-	-
Balance, end of period	394,127	394,127
Deferred exploration costs		
Balance, beginning of year	5,159,512	4,982,803
Additions during the period:		
Analysis		1,311
Engineering	-	105,214
Field costs	281	5,922
Geological wages, fees and costs	3,000	3,595
Metallurgical	7,136	10,423
Property holding costs, taxes and fees	199	50,244
	10,616	176,709
Balance, end of period	5,170,128	5,159,512
Total	$5,564,255	$5,553,639

West Desert Project

In May of 2005, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the properties constituting the West Desert project. The project hosts significant zinc-iron-copper-indium resources and detailed background information is available in the Company's 2013 Annual Management Discussion and Analysis (www.sedar.com) as well as on the Company's website at www.inzincmining.com.

On April 1, 2014, the Company announced the results of a new Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") of the West Desert project. A full report entitled " Technical Report on the West Desert Zinc-Copper-Indium-Magnetite Project - Preliminary Economic Assessment - Juab County, Utah" was published on the Company's website and at www.sedar.com on May 7, 2014. The new PEA includes an updated resource estimate and illustrates the potential for low-cost zinc, copper and iron production through conventional bulk underground mining and processing methods while generating strong cash-flow and a high rate of return.

Key PEA Economic Parameters:

After-tax Economics:	NPV@ 8% US$258.1 million; IRR 23%; 3.7 year payback from start of production
Capital Costs:	Initial US$247.4 million; Life of Mine US$388.9 million
Life of Mine Production:	1,594.3 Mlbs zinc; 146.7 Mlbs copper; 14.9 Mt iron (magnetite) concentrate
Cash Cost per Lb Zinc:	US$(0.04) C1 direct cash cost; US$0.50 C3 fully allocated cost
Mine Life:	14.8 years

**Long-term metal prices used in the study included zinc at $1/lb, copper at $3/lb, iron ore at $105/t (62% Fe, CFR-Tianjin), gold at $1,300/oz and silver at $21/oz; C1 and C3 costs as per Brook Hunt definitions and include sustaining capital*

Metallurgical test work confirmed that the underground resources of the West Desert project are amenable to conventional flotation processing to produce marketable zinc and copper concentrates. The concentrates will respectively contain significant levels of indium and precious metals and are clean, with no deleterious elements at penalty levels. Test work also demonstrated that a marketable iron (magnetite) concentrate can be produced at very high recoveries and low expense using traditional magnetic separation. Efficient removal of a magnetite concentrate in advance of flotation improves the overall zinc and copper grades of feed to the flotation plant and is expected to enhance base metal recoveries.

The Project benefits from all-weather road access, on-site grid power, proximity to natural gas pipelines and is located 90 km from multiple transcontinental rail networks servicing western US ports and major North American markets. The water rights to the property have been secured and two water wells with excellent flow were drilled and/or refurbished in 2011.

Key PEA Conclusions:

- The potential for a multi-commodity revenue stream generated from the three concentrate products over an extended period (14.8 years in this study) is financially attractive
- Substantial resources at West Desert remain open for expansion to the east, west, and south; there is also potential for the discovery of new zones beyond these extensions
- West Desert is a project meriting substantial amounts of additional exploration and development work

The PEA is considered preliminary in nature. It includes Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative to have the economic considerations applied that would enable classification as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the conclusions within the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Outlook for 2015

The PEA recommends further work leading to a Pre-Feasibility Study, including drilling, engineering and marketing studies, hydrological and geotechnical analysis, as well as various baseline environmental and archeological studies. The Company intends to carry out this work as soon as possible. All permits and bonds required for continued drilling and other exploration at West Desert are in place along with all facilities and infrastructure that supported the Company's 2007-2008 drill program, allowing for a quick start to field operations when market conditions permit.

Selected Quarterly Information

The table below summarizes selected financial information for the last eight quarters.

Quarter Ended	Revenue ($)	Loss ($)	Net loss per share ($)[1]
March 31, 2015	Nil	(29,671)	0.00
Dec. 31, 2014	Nil	(156,566)	0.00
Sept. 30, 2014	Nil	(127,150)	0.00
June 30, 2014	Nil	(140,479)	0.00
March 31, 2014	Nil	(101,537)	0.00
Dec. 31, 2013	Nil	(80,114)	0.00
Sept. 30, 2013	Nil	(82,158)	0.00
June 30, 2013	Nil	(110,060)	0.00

(1) Basic and diluted

First Quarter

The net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 was $29,671 or $0.00 per share compared with a loss of $101,537 or $0.00 per share during the same quarter of the prior year. The primary source for the variability in year-over-year Q1 net loss was the relative decrease in management compensation and material appreciation in the US Dollar versus the Canadian Dollar, accounting for decreased expenses of $71,866.

Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and related notes for the period. The operating and administrative expenses for the three-months ended March 31, 2105 totalled $32,165 (2014 - $102,312), including share-based compensation issued during the period, valued at $nil (2014 - $10,966) calculated using the Black Scholes option pricing model. On a comparative basis, the most significant change in expenses for the period ended March 31, 2015 was in management fees of $21,000 (2014 - $42,000), and foreign exchange gain of $32,185 (2014 - $2,612), as detailed in the table below:

Expenses	Increase / Decrease in Expenses	Explanation for Change
Foreign exchange gain	Increase of $29,573	Increase due to appreciation of US Dollar versus the Canadian Dollar
Management fees	Decrease of $21,000	Decrease due to lower management compensation
Share-based compensation	Decrease of $10,966	Decrease due to no option issuances during the period

Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the three-months ended March 31, 2015:

Summary of key management personnel compensation:

	For the three-months ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Short-term benefits paid or accrued:		
Professional fees (Steve Vanry)	$ 4,500	$ 9,000
Management fees (Chris Staargaard)	21,000	42,000
Share-based compensation	-	4,143
	$ 25,500	**$ 55,143**

Included in rent is $5,800 (2014 - $5,400) paid or accrued at cost to a company related by Chris Staargaard a common director.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts owing to Chris Staargaard and Steve Vanry of $11,182 (December 31, 2014 - $17,083).

Liquidity, Financial Position and Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2015, the Company's liquidity and capital resources are as follows:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2014
	$	$
Cash	1,079,841	1,153,325
Receivables	13,446	10,475
Prepaid expenses	10,207	14,067
Total current assets	1,105,098	1,179,470
Payables and accrued liabilities	34,232	52,038
Working capital	1,070,866	1,127,432

The Company had a net working capital position of $1,070,866 at March 31, 2015 compared with $1,127,432 at December 31, 2014. As at March 31, 2105, the Company had sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations for the next year.

The Company had cash on hand of $1,079,841 on March 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - $1,153,325). The primary sources of cash in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 were the issuance of shares for $1,624,932 during fiscal 2014. The primary uses of cash during the period were the funding of operations - $62,407 (2014 - $38,547); and exploration and evaluation asset expenditures - $11,077 (2014 - $83,407).

The Company's general and administrative costs, exclusive of any management compensation or direct business costs such as acquisitions, field work or travel, are in the range of $200,000 annually. These maintenance costs are typical for a public company of this nature and consist of stock exchange fees, legal fees, accounting and audit fees, transfer agent fees and general office expenses such as rent, basic administrative assistance and phone.

The Company has no known mineral reserves and is not in commercial production on any of its properties and accordingly, the Company does not generate cash from operations. The Company finances exploration activities by raising capital from equity markets from time to time.

Risks and Uncertainties

The business and operations of the Company are subject to numerous risks, many of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company considers the risks set out below to be some of the most significant to potential investors in the Company, but not all of the risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the Company is currently unaware or which it considers to be material in relation to the Company's business actually occur, the Company's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects, are likely to be materially and adversely affected. In such circumstances, the price of the Company's securities could decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

History of losses

The Company has incurred net losses since inception and as of March 31, 2015, had an accumulated deficit of $7,634,035.

No history of dividends

Since incorporation, the Company has not paid any cash or other dividends on its common stock and does not expect to pay such dividends in the foreseeable future, as all available funds will be invested primarily to finance its mineral exploration programs. The Company will need to achieve profitability prior to any dividends being declared.

Dilution

The Company does not generate any revenues and does not have sufficient financial resources to undertake by itself all of its planned expenditures. The Company has limited financial resources and has financed its operations primarily through the sale of securities such as common shares. The Company will need to continue its reliance on the sale of such securities for future financing, resulting in dilution to the Company's existing shareholders. The amount of additional funds required will depend largely on the success of the Company's exploration programs.

Further expenditures will depend on the Company's ability to obtain additional financing which may not be available under favourable terms, if at all.

Capital and liquidity risk

The amount of financial resources available to invest for the enhancement of shareholder value is dependant upon the size of the treasury, profitable operations, and willingness to utilize debt and issue equity. Due to the size of the Company, financial resources are limited and if the Company exceeds growth expectations or finds investment opportunities it may require debt or equity financing. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional financial resources that may be required to successfully finance transactions or compete in its markets on favourable commercial terms.

Dependence on key personnel

Loss of certain members of the executive team or key operational leaders of the company could have a disruptive effect on the implementation of the Company's business strategy and the efficient running of day-to-day operations until their replacement is found. Recruiting personnel is time consuming and expensive and the competition for a professional is intense. The Company may be unable to retain its key employees or attract, assimilate, retain or train other necessary qualified employees, which may restrict its growth potential.

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration is subject to a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may fail to overcome. These risks may be even greater in the Company's case given its formative stage of development. Furthermore, exploration activities are expensive and seldom result in the discovery of a commercially viable resource. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration will result in the discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit.

Preliminary Economic Assessments

Preliminary Economic Assessments are considered to be preliminary in nature. They include Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative to have the economic considerations applied that would enable their classification as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the conclusions within a Preliminary Economic Assessment will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Management of industry risk

The Company is engaged primarily in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company's mineral exploration activities expose it to potential environmental liability risk. It is management's policy to review environmental compliance and exposure on an ongoing basis. The Company follows industry standards and specific project environmental requirements. The Company is currently in the exploration stage on its property interests and has not determined whether significant site recovery costs will be required. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations.

Commodity and equity prices

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of base and precious metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Based on historical experience and current conditions, management makes assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions form the basis for judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and reported amounts for expenses. Different assumptions would result in different estimates, and actual results may differ from results based on these estimates. These estimates and assumptions are also affected by management's application of accounting policies. Critical accounting estimates are those that affect the audited financial statements materially and involve a significant level of judgment by management.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets and valuation of share-based compensation.

Critical judgments exercised apply in accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation assets

Management has determined that exploration, evaluation, and related costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including, geologic and other technical information, a history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure facilities, evaluation of permitting and environmental issues and local support for the project.

Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

Information about significant assumptions and estimation uncertainties are as follows:

Valuation of share-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

New and amended IFRS pronouncements effective January 1, 2014

The Company has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2014. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation ("Amended IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011. The amendment clarifies that an entity has a legally enforceable right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities if that right is not contingent on a future event and it is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties. The adoption of Amended IAS 32 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets ("Amended IAS 36") was amended by the IASB in May 2013. The amendments require the disclosure of the recoverable amount of impaired assets when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period and additional disclosures about the measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount. The adoption of Amended IAS 36 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 21 Levies ("IFRIC 21"), an interpretation of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37"), on the accounting for levies imposed by governments was issued by the IASB in May 2013. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event ("obligating event"). IFRIC 21 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. IFRIC 21 is effective prospectively for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of IFRIC 21 did not result in an adjustment to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting pronouncements not yet effective

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"), which supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 Revenue - Barter Transactions involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a single five-step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements.

The IASB intends to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which is intended to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The IASB has determined that the revised effective date for IFRS 9 will be January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the final standard is expected to have on its consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments and Management of Financial Risk

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

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, reclamation bonds, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values. Cash and marketable securities are measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate, liquidity and price risk.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to industry credit risks arising from its cash holdings and receivables. The Company manages credit risk by placing cash with major Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist primarily of harmonized sales tax recoverable due from the Federal Government of Canada. Management believes that credit risk related to these amounts is nominal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they are due. To manage liquidity risk, the Company reviews additional sources of capital and financing to continue its operations and discharge its commitments as they become due.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As of March 31, 2015, the Company held an interest bearing demand deposit with a face value $887,005. A change in interest rates of 1% will change income by $8,870 per annum.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in United States Dollars. However, management believes the risk is not currently significant.

Price risk

The Company has limited exposure to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities.

Other risks

The Company will need additional funding to complete its short and long term objectives. The ability of the Company to raise such financing in the future will depend on the prevailing market conditions, as well as the business performance of the Company. Current global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility as a result of which access to public financing has been negatively impacted. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in its efforts to raise additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. The market price of the Company's shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect value. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of opportunities, to develop new projects or to otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the Chief Executive Officer. Certain directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in mineral exploration and development and, consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict.

Authorized and issued share capital as at May 29, 2015

Issued and outstanding: 72,205,419 common shares

Options outstanding are as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,650,000	0.10	November 2, 2017

Warrants outstanding are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,666,700	0.30	August 29, 2016
2,847,000	0.30	September 30, 2016
353,119	0.30	September 30, 2016
4,866,819	$ 0.30[1]	

[1] *weighted average*

Approval

The board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis. A copy will be provided to anyone who requests it.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

"*C.F. Staargaard*"
C.F. Staargaard
President, CEO and Director

May 29, 2015