CANTERRA MINERALS CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - FORM 51-102F

For the year ended December 31, 2014

`This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") reviews the activities of Canterra Minerals Corporation ("**Canterra**", or the "**Company**") and compares the financial results for the year ended December 31, 2014 (the "**fiscal year 2014**") with the comparable period in 2013 (the "**fiscal year 2013**"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2014, copies of which are filed under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website, www.sedar.com.

The Company was incorporated as 580312 B.C. Ltd. in British Columbia on February 18, 1999 and adopted the name "Diamondex Resources Ltd." on March 23, 1999. The Company adopted its present name on December 9, 2009, in connection with the business combination of Diamondex and Triex Minerals Corporation ("Triex"). The Company's head office and principal address is Suite 1410 - 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 4N8. The Company's registered and records office is Suite 2300 - 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2B5. The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

The information in this MD&A is provided as of the date of this MD&A, March 18, 2015 (the "**Report Date**").

DESCRIPTION AND OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company is a Canadian resource exploration company that has returned to diamond exploration with a focus on the Northwest Territories.

During fiscal year 2014, the Company increased its land holdings in the southern portion of the Slave Province, Northwest Territories by staking four new diamond properties and expanding two existing diamond properties. The Company's current projects in the Northwest Territories now include Gwen, Hilltop, King, Marlin, Prism and Rex Properties. The Company also holds a 33% interest in the Buffalo Hills Diamond Project in Northern Alberta.

Previously, the Company held uranium holdings in the Athabasca Basin of Saskatchewan and Hornby Basin of Nunavut. The Company divested of these holdings during the last half of 2013 and first quarter of 2014 as it no longer considers uranium as a component of its exploration activities. In addition, during the first quarter of 2014 the Company terminated the two option agreements, which were entered into in 2013, whereby the Company could earn-in a 51% interest in the Highland and East Manhattan precious metal properties located in Nevada.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had working capital of approximately $802,000. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing, monetize it marketable securities holdings and to commence profitable operations in the future and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations as they become due.

MINERAL PROJECTS

The Company's core assets are the exploration rights to its mineral properties. These rights are held by means of claims located by staking and prospecting permits or leases issued by government departments for prospecting and exploration purposes. In several instances, the mineral rights may be held under Purchase Option Agreements. Such agreements typically require the Company to make cash payments and share issuances and to incur exploration expenditures on multi-year schedules, as set forth in each agreement.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Gwen Property

In fiscal year 2014, the Company acquired the Gwen Property by staking 10 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 10,450 ha. The property is located 30 kilometres ("**km**") east of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine owned and operated by De Beers Canada. The Gwen Property surrounds two diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes, CL-25 and CL-174, discovered in 1994-1995 by Winspear Resources Ltd. Kimberlite indicator minerals on the property indicate the potential for the discovery of new kimberlites pipes on the Gwen Property. This is supported by knowledge that kimberlite pipes commonly occur in clusters.

Hilltop Property

The Company initially acquired the Hilltop Property in 1999 and held four mineral leases. In fiscal year 2014, an additional eight mineral claims were staked, increasing the property size to approximately 11,060 ha. A previously identified 7 km long kimberlite indicator mineral train contains G10 garnets, chromites and ilmenites, as well as numerous kimberlite fragments. Evaluation of airborne geophysical data has identified 15 anomalies for future follow up. The Hilltop Property is strategically located approximately 45 km southwest of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine.

King Property

The Company initially acquired the King Property in 2000. In fiscal year 2014, seven mineral claims were staked northeast of the existing six mineral leases, increasing the property size to approximately 13,330 ha. The King Property is located approximately 3.5 km to the north of and contiguous to the Snap Lake Diamond Mine owned and operated by De Beers Canada. The kimberlite body at Snap Lake is a 2.5 metre thick dyke gently dipping (15 - 20 degrees) to the east-northeast with a northwesterly strike. Previous drilling and seismic survey results indicate that the down dip extension of the Snap Lake kimberlite extends on the King Property at depth.

Marlin Property

In fiscal year 2014, the Company acquired the Marlin Property by staking 23 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 25,830 ha. The property is located approximately 20 km northwest of the Gahcho Kue Project, which is being advanced by De Beers Canada and Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. The Marlin Property was staked based on the presence of anomalous indicator minerals including G10 garnets and chromites which appear to have been sourced from within the acquired claim block, as well as seven geophysical anomalies identified from a previous airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey.

In August 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement with Margaret Lake Diamonds ("**MLD**") granting MLD the right to acquire up to a 49% interest in the Marlin Property. To acquire an initial 30% interest, MLD must make cash payments of $80,000 ($40,000 received to date), issue 300,000 common shares (100,000 received to date at a value of $28,000) and incur $1,000,000 ($130,533 incurred to date) in exploration expenditures by September 15, 2016. MLD has the option to earn an additional 19% interest by paying an additional $20,000 and incurring no less than $750,000 in additional exploration expenditures on or before September 15, 2017. Upon MLD having earned either 30% or 49% interest, MLD and the Company will enter into a Joint Venture Agreement and at which time MLD will issue the Company an additional 300,000 common shares.

Prism Property

In fiscal year 2014, the Company acquired the Prism Property by staking 11 mineral claims covering approximately 11,500 ha. The property is located approximately 35 km south of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine. The Prism Property hosts three or more kimberlite indicator mineral trains with favourable chemistry, indicating a high potential for diamondiferous kimberlites to exist at the head of the trains. Geophysical and geochemical work has identified two potential areas for kimberlite discovery, a northern area which is defined by a change in indicator mineral chemistry and a southern area defined by both geophysical anomalies and kimberlite indicator mineral chemistry. Both areas are located at heads of kimberlite indicator mineral trains and appear to be cutoff in the up-ice direction.

Rex Property

In January 2015, the Company acquired the Rex Property by staking 21 mineral claims covering an area of approximately 25,830 ha. The property is located approximately 35 km west of the Gahcho Kue diamond project, 45 km southeast of the Snap Lake Diamond Mine and contiguous to the Company's Marlin property to the east. The property encompasses several kimberlite indicator anomalies that contain G9 and G10 garnets, kimberlitic ilmenites and chromites. In addition, two kimberlite indicator mineral trains cross the property. Previous exploration focused on the kimberlite indicator mineral train that appears to be sourced from the MZ kimberlite dykes, 15km to the east. This train may mask subtle kimberlite indicator mineral anomalies which previous exploration may have overlooked. These subtle anomalies may be sourced from as yet undiscovered kimberlite bodies within the Rex Property.

Activities in Fiscal Year 2014

During the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company completed a diamond exploration program and partial analysis from the basal till samples collected have returned encouraging results. The exploration program was designed using a systematic analysis of the Company's proprietary database which includes detailed geochemical and geophysical data sets compiled over a 15 year period. A total of 694 basal till samples were collected during the program with their selection targeting areas of interest within previously identified kimberlite indicator mineral trains, as well as coincidental geophysical anomalies. The Company is compiling and analyzing the results to identify and prioritize potential drill targets for future exploration programs.

On the Marlin property, under option to MLD, a total of 126 till samples were collected and results have produced a 1.0 x 1.0 x 1.4 mm off-white modified octahedral diamond, as well as several anomalous indicator minerals including pyropes recovered from neighbouring samples. A geophysical program was also undertaken utilizing the HeliFALCON® gravity gradiometer system combined with airborne magnetic. A 1,500 line km survey was flown over the northern portion of the Marlin property at 75 m line spacing and an average of 45 m above terrain. Detailed analysis and interpretation has commenced with preliminary results indicating several targets coincidental with kimberlite indicator mineral anomalies. Upon receipt of the detailed interpretation targets will be prioritized for further testing.

Buffalo Hills Property, Alberta

The Buffalo Hills Property ("Buffalo Hills") is held by the Buffalo Hills Joint Venture ("**BHJV**"), which has three participants: EnCana Corporation (34%), Shore Gold (33%) and the Company (33%). The Company is the Operator of the BHJV. The Buffalo Hills is comprised of 22 mineral leases covering 5,104 hectares, located in north central Alberta centered approximately 120 km northeast of Peace River and 400 km northwest of Edmonton. To date, a total of 41 kimberlites have been discovered in the region, of which 28 are diamondiferous. Kimberlite bodies range in size from 1 – 47 ha. Buffalo Hills is currently on care and maintenance.

<u>RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $1,656,563 compared to $8,677,627 for the prior year's comparative period.

Expenses for current twelve month period amounted to $1,513,310 (2013 - $856,069). The increase in expenditures is primarily a result of increased exploration activity on the Company's properties located in the Northwest Territories.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the unrealized change in fair value of market securities declined $192,781 (2013 – Increased $94,650). In addition the Company sold marketable securities in 2014 resulting in a realized loss $280,597 (2013 - $Nil). The gain on sale of minerals properties amounted to $129,888 (2013 - $555,350) as result of certain properties being sold that were previously written down in exchange for cash and marketable securities.

In 2013, write down of mineral properties amounted to $8,375,658 as a result of the decision to write-down the acquisitions costs of the Buffalo Hills property in Alberta and the Nevada properties.

The operating losses are a reflection of the Company's status as non-revenue producing mineral exploration company. As the Company has no main source of income, losses are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

For the three month period ended December 31, 2014

For the period, the Company recorded a loss $378,727 (2013 - $7,996,089)

Expenses in the current three month period amounted to $550,432 (2013 - $170,125). The increase in expenditures is primarily a result of increased activity on the Company's properties located in the Northwest Territories and business development.

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Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes information derived from the Company's financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters.

Year:	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**	**2014**	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**	**2013**
Quarter Ended:	**Dec 31**	**Sep 30**	**Jun 30**	**Mar 31**	**Dec 31**	**Sep 30**	**Jun 30**	**Mar 31**
Net sales or total revenue:	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net income (loss):								
(i) in total (000s)	$(379)	$(496)	$(471)	$(310)	$(7,996)	$(146)	$(367)	$(168)
(ii) per share (1)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.16)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)	$(0.01)

(1) Fully diluted loss per share amounts are not shown as they would be anti-dilutive.

While the information set out in the foregoing table is mandated by *National Instrument 51-102,* it is management's view that the variations in financial results that occur from quarter to quarter are not particularly helpful in analyzing the Company's performance. It is in the nature of the business of junior exploration companies that unless they sell a mineral interest for a sum greater than the costs incurred in acquiring such interest, they have no significant net sales or total revenue.

Significant variances in the Company's reported loss from quarter to quarter most commonly arise from several factors that are difficult to anticipate in advance or to predict from past results. These factors include: (i) level of exploration and project evaluations expenses incurred, (ii) decisions to write off acquisition costs when management concludes there has been an impairment in the carrying value of a mineral property, or the property is abandoned, and (iii) the vesting of incentive stock options, which results in the recording of amounts for share-based compensation expense that can be quite large in relation to other general and administrative expenses incurred in any given quarter.

The increase in the losses reported in the fourth quarter of 2013 was largely due to write-off of acquisitions costs on properties that were dropped at the end of the respective year.

Selected Annual Information

Year	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Net sales or total revenue	$Nil	$Nil	$Nil
Net income (loss):			
(i) in total (000's)	($1,657)	($8,678)	($2,379)
(ii) per share(1)	($0.03)	($0.17)	($0.05)
Total Assets (000's)	$1,545	$1,263	$9,851

(1) Per Share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Fully diluted loss per share amounts have not been calculated, as they would be anti-dilutive.

Financing Activities

In July 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered placement raising a total of $2 million consisting of 16,214,285 units (the **"Units")** at a price of $0.07 per Unit and 8,650,000 common shares issued as flow-through shares (the "**Flow-Through Shares**") at a price of $0.10 per Flow-Through Share (the **"Offering"**). Each unit consisted of one common share ("**Common Share**") and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant being a "**Warrant**") of the Company. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at $0.10 and will be exercisable up to July 29, 2016 ("**Warrant Expiry Date**").

The Warrants are subject to an acceleration clause whereby in the event that the Common Shares trade at a closing price on the TSX Venture Exchange of greater than $0.20 per Common Share during any twenty consecutive trading-day period, the Company may accelerate the Warrant Expiry Date by giving such notice to the holders, whereby the Warrants will expire on the 21st business day thereafter.

The Company paid finder's fee totaling $18,742 and issued aggregate finders warrants of 258,729. The finders' warrants are exercisable until July 29, 2015 at a price of $0.10 per share.

Investing Activities

During fiscal year 2014, the Company's cash flow from investing activities amounted to $86,773. The Company received $247,910 from the sale of marketable securities and invested $161,137 in acquiring new properties. For the comparable period in 2013, the Company invested $7,139 in property acquisition costs. Exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties for fiscal year 2014 were $894,221 (2013 - $375,087).

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties and key management personnel during the fiscal year 2014:

Paid or accrued the following to to Rand Explorations Ltd. ("Rand") a company controlled by Randy Turner, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company:

	2014	**2013**
Management Fees	$ 102,000	$ -
Geological consulting fees	$ 18,000	$ -
Share based compensation*	$ -	$ 13,426

Paid or accrued the following to Adera Company Management Inc., a company controlled by J. Christopher Mitchell, the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company:

	2014	2013
Management fees	$ -	$ 18,275
Share based compensation*	-	3,159

Paid or accrued the following to Susan Neale, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company:

	2014	2013
Management fees	$ 8,450	$ 2,600
Share based compensation*	10,502	-

Paid or accrued the following to Walter Melnyk, the former Vice President - Exploration of the Company:

	2014	2013
Geological consulting fees:	$ 83,153	$ 140,000
Share-based compensation*	-	5,528

Paid or accrued the following to non-executive directors:

	2014	2013
Share-based compensation*	$ 10,502	$ 48,174

Paid or accrued the following to Independence Gold Corp. a company with common directors and/or officers:

	2014	2013
Rent	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
Wages and benefits	203,320	30,000

** Share-based compensation consists of the fair value of options that were granted to related parties during the period. The fair value has been calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model as set out in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and does not represent actual amounts received by the related parties.*

Included in receivables at December 31, 2014 is $2,639 (December 31, 2013 - $7,609) due from companies with common directors and/or officers.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2014 is $4,771 (December 31, 2013 - $1,365) due to companies with common directors and/or officers.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow. The Company's future financial success will depend on the discovery of one or more economic mineral deposits. This process can take many years, can consume significant resources and is largely based on factors that are beyond the control of the Company and its management.

To date, the Company has financed its activities by the private placement of equity securities, consisting of a combination of flow-through and non-flow-through securities, as well as option payments received on properties it has optioned to third parties. In order to continue funding their exploration activities and corporate costs, exploration companies are usually reliant on their ongoing ability to raise financing through the sale of equity. This is dependent on positive investor sentiment, which in turn is influenced by a positive climate for the commodities that are being explored for, a company's track record, and the experience and caliber of a company's management. There is no assurance that equity funding will be accessible to the Company at the times and in the amounts required to fund the Company's activities.

Cash and Financial Condition

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had working capital of $801,648 (December 31, 2013 - $776,317). The Company continues to monitor its operating costs closely, to ensure that no non-essential expenditures are incurred.

The Company has no debt, does not have any unused lines of credit or other arrangements in place to borrow funds, and has no off-balance sheet arrangements. The Company has no current plans to use debt financing and does not use hedges or other financial derivatives.

The Company manages its liquidity risk (i.e., the risk that it will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due) by forecasting cash flows from operations together with its investing and financing activities. Expenditures are adjusted to ensure liabilities can be funded as they become due. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into four categories: (i) fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables; (iii) held-to-maturity investments, and (iv) available-for-sale. All financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the asset and such event(s) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories: (i) fair value through profit or loss, and (ii) other financial liabilities.

Further information regarding the Company's financial instruments is set forth in Note 3 and 14 to the consolidated audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

NEW IFRS STANDARDS ADOPTED

During fiscal year 2014, the Company adopted the following IFRS standars:

- IAS32 (Amendment), New standard that clarifies requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

- IAS36 (Amendment), This amendment addresses the disclosure of information regarding the recoverable amount of impairment assets as the amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

- IFRIC 21, This is an interpretation of IAS 37, Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. 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, known as an obligating event. The interpretation 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.

These new accounting standards had no material impact on the results or financial position of the Company.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES AT THE REPORT DATE

As of the report date, the Company has the following securities outstanding:

Security	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Common Shares	74,775,294		
Warrants	258,729	$0.10	July 29, 2015
	8,107,143	$0.10	July 29,2016
	13,153,266	$0.25	June 21, 2016
Options	795,000	$0.25	April 14,2015
	2,635,000	$0.10	April 24, 2018
	700,000	$0.15	August 14,2019

OUTLOOK

As part of the Company's return to diamond exploration, the Company increased its diamond land holdings by staking three new properties and expanding two existing properties located in the southern portion of the Slave Province, Northwest Territories. The Slave Province, including the prolific Lac de Gras and South Slave areas, has a proven history of diamond discovery and development. Each of these properties host indicator mineral trains which are composed of numerous G10 garnets, chromites and ilmenites sourced from within the diamond stability field, and which are potentially associated with diamond bearing kimberlite sources. The Company completed a diamond exploration program in 2014 and that partial analysis from the 694 basal till samples collected have returned encouraging results. The Company will compile and analyze the results to identify and prioritize potential drill targets for future exploration programs. In addition the Company will continue to evaluate other areas within the Southern Slave for future land acquisitions.

RISK FACTORS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

As a company involved in the mineral resource exploration and development industry, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, including the financial risks associated with the fact that it has no operating cash flow and must access the capital markets to finance its activities.

Exploration is a capital intensive business activity, typically with long lead times between the dates exploration expenses are incurred and the time the exploration company can derive a profit from such investments. As a consequence, junior exploration companies such as Canterra are very reliant upon accessing the equity markets, as they are not generally in a position to generate cash flow internally. Share prices of companies in the junior exploration sector can be quite volatile and at times there can be a lack of liquidity, if trading volumes decrease to very low levels.

Negotiations with First Nations' and or aboriginal groups can add an additional layer of risk and uncertainty to efforts of exploration and development of mineral deposits in many areas of Canada. The nature and extent of First Nations and or aboriginal rights and title remains the subject of active debate, claims and litigation in Canada, including with respect to intergovernmental relations between First Nation and or aboriginal authorities and federal, provincial and territorial authorities. There can be no guarantee that such claims will not cause permitting delays, or additional costs for the Company's interest in Canada.

There can be no assurances the Company will continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out its desired exploration programs. The Company may need to further reduce activities if funding is unavailable when required. In addition to this having an impact on its wholly-owned projects, the Company could find itself in a position at a future time where it is unable to fund its share of costs incurred under joint venture agreements or meet earn-in requirements under purchase options agreements to which it is a party and its interest or right to the underlying property interest could be reduced or eliminated as a result.

The Company is very reliant upon its existing management and if the services of such personnel were withdrawn for any reason, this could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operating activities.

There is intense competition within the minerals industry to acquire properties of merit and the Company competes with other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources than itself. Even if desirable properties are secured, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to execute its exploration programs on its proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or other factors related to exploring in areas that lack infrastructure and where essential supplies and services may not be readily available.

Ultimately, even if the Company is successful in identifying mineral resources on its properties, the economics of potential projects may be affected by many factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of the mineral products under profitable conditions, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production and demands for "value added" processing within Canada of the minerals produced here. One or more of these risk elements could have a material adverse impact on costs of an operation, which, if significant enough, could reduce or eliminate the profitability of a particular project.

The Company's exploration activities require permits from various governmental agencies charged with administering laws and regulations governing exploration, labour standards, occupational health and safety, control of toxic substances, waste disposal, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Failure to comply with laws, regulations and permit conditions could result in fines and/or stop work orders, costs for conducting remedial actions and other expenses. In addition, legislated changes to existing laws and regulations could result in significant additional costs to comply with the revised terms and could also result in delays in executing planned programs pending compliance with those terms.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act, the Alberta Securities Act and the Ontario Securities Act. This includes statements concerning the Company's plans at its mineral properties, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such 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 information, including, without limitation, the ability of the Company to continue to be able to access the capital markets for the funding necessary to acquire and maintain exploration properties and to carry out its desired exploration programs; inability to fund the Company's share of costs incurred under joint venture agreements or meet the earn-in requirements under purchase options agreements to which it is a party, and reduction or elimination of its interest in the underlying mineral property as a result; competition within the minerals industry to acquire properties of merit, and competition from other companies possessing greater technical and financial resources; difficulties in executing exploration programs on the Company's proposed schedules and within its cost estimates, whether due to weather conditions in the areas where it operates, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and other permitting restrictions, or other factors related to exploring in the north, such as the availability of essential supplies and services; factors beyond the capacity of the Company to anticipate and control, such as the marketability of diamonds, government regulations relating to health, safety and the environment, the scale and scope of royalties and taxes on production, and demands for "value added" processing of rough diamonds; unusually mild winter conditions affecting or delaying the opening of the winter roads and resulting difficulties in transporting materials needed to support various exploration projects and resulting increased costs of transport by air; the availability of experienced contractors and professional staff to perform work in a competitive environment and the resulting adverse impact on costs and performance and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in each management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. In addition, forward-looking information is based on various assumptions including, without limitation, assumptions associated with exploration results and costs and the availability of materials and skilled labour. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers are advised not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.