

METALEX VENTURES LTD.
FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
Nine Month Period Ended January 31, 2013

The following Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”), prepared as of March 19, 2013, of the results of operations and financial position of Metalex Ventures Ltd. (the “Company”) for the nine month period ended January 31, 2013 should be read together with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine month period ended January 31, 2013 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) using accounting policies consistent with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The reader should also refer to the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2012 and April 30, 2011 and the MD&A for those years as well as the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the periods ended July 31, 2011, October 31, 2011 and January 31, 2012 along with the MD&A for those periods.

Additional related information is available on the Company’s website at www.metalexventures.com or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements involving known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to vary considerably from these statements. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Description of Business

The Company’s principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and it is considered to be at the exploration stage. The Company has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties, including acquisition costs and related exploration costs, in the financial statements is dependant on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to discover and complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol MTX.

The Company’s areas of work are in the James Bay Lowlands area of Northern Ontario, where the company has a 100% interest in certain mineral claims (“Kyle Lake”); a 62.5% interest in a joint venture with White Pine Resources Inc; and, in the Attawapiskat area of Northern Ontario, where the Company has a 83.9% contributing interest in the Big Red Diamond Joint Venture and a 82.5% contributing interest in the Dumont Joint Venture. In Quebec, the Company has a 33.3% contributing interest in diamond exploration and a 50% contributing interest in non-diamond commodity exploration on various mineral claims. The Company also explores in Morocco, where it has completed preliminary exploration and has entered into a joint venture agreement for further exploration, and in Angola where it has certain rights for kimberlite diamond exploration. The Company has also conducted some exploration work and has additional mineral exploration licenses in the Republic of Mali.

The reader is referred to the relevant sections in this, and previous Management Discussion and Analysis for further details on these projects.

Performance Summary

The following is a summary of significant events and transactions that occurred during the nine month period ended January 31, 2013:

Private Placements

There were no private placements completed during the period. The reader is referred to the Management Discussion and Analysis for the years ended April 30, 2012 and April 30, 2011 for details of private placements made during those periods.

Mineral Properties

Mineral property expenditures, net of cost recoveries, incurred (paid or payable) during the period were as follows:

Attawapiskat, Ontario	\$	-
James Bay, Quebec		1,535,218
Kyle Lake, Ontario		3,329,813
James Bay, Ontario		-
Mali		5,031
Angola		1,045,502
Morocco		499,741
Total	\$	6,415,305

Details of activities on the properties are provided in the following commentary:

Kyle Lake Property, Ontario

As at January 31, 2013, the Company has a 100% earned interest in certain mineral claims located in the Kyle Lake area of Ontario. These claims are subject to a 10% carried interest in favour of Kel-Ex Development Ltd. ("Kel-Ex").

The Kyle Lake area is located approximately 200 km west of James Bay in Northern Ontario and about 80 km west of the Company's Attawapiskat project and De Beers' Victor Mine.

The Company acquired, by staking, a 100% interest in certain mineral claims located in the Kyle Lake area then entered into an agreement effective June 30, 2004 to sell a 20% contributing interest in the property to Arctic Star Diamond Corp ("Arctic Star") for proceeds of \$100,000, reimbursement of 20% of previous staking and exploration costs incurred on the property and an agreement to pay 20% of on-going exploration costs.

During 2005, Arctic Star advised the Company that it declined to contribute financially to exploration of the Kyle Lake project and the Company elected to increase its interest in the project by funding Arctic Star's contribution.

In September 2011, the Company acquired all of Arctic Star's remaining joint venture interests in the Company's Kyle Lake, James Bay Lowlands and Attawapiskat projects for a lump sum payment of \$264,862.

In January 2012, the Company signed a letter agreement with Dundee Corporation ("Dundee") to acquire up to a 51% interest in the U2 and T1 kimberlite pipes through a four stage investment of up to \$51 million. Pursuant to the letter agreement, Dundee advanced \$5 million to Metalex which is to be used for preparatory work for the 10,000+ ton bulk sample (the "Bulk Sample").

In March 2013, the Company signed the corresponding earn-in agreement with Dundee. Once the \$5 million loan has been expended, Dundee will be deemed to have earned a 5% interest in the Project ("First Election"), which it shall have the option to convert into Metalex shares at \$0.90 per share.

Within one month after receipt by Metalex of the final permitting for the Bulk Sample, Dundee must notify Metalex if it wishes to pursue the Second Right. This right carries a minimum investment of \$17.5 million (including the \$5 million advance). Should Dundee and Metalex agree on a budget of greater than \$17.5 million, Dundee shall earn an additional 1% interest in the project for each \$1 million spent over and above \$17.5 million. Once payment is received, Dundee will hold a minimum of a 17.5% interest in the project and will have earned its Second Right and may undertake its Third Right.

Under the Third Right investment, Dundee will make a further payment as required to bring its total contribution to \$40 million. This will bring Dundee's interest to 40% and must occur within four years of the earn-in agreement. Once Dundee has earned its Third Right it may undertake the Fourth Right. Under the Fourth Right investment of \$11 million, Dundee will have earned a 51% interest in the project.

These funds are to be used to complete a feasibility study on the project and towards costs related to the project. If the feasibility study is positive, the Fund will use best commercial efforts for the joint venture to secure funding for the development of the mine to commercial production within four years.

Technical Rationale

The Kyle lake region is considered prospective for commercial diamond bearing kimberlite pipes as all five of the previously known kimberlite pipes in the area contain diamonds. This percentage (100%) of diamond bearing to non-diamond bearing kimberlite pipes is much higher than the global average of 14% and indicates that this part of the Superior craton is extremely fertile for diamonds. The kimberlites are spread over a north – south distance of more than 100 km and, based on empirical observation of kimberlite fields elsewhere, this indicates potential for discovery of additional diamond bearing kimberlites. The known kimberlites were discovered by drilling aeromagnetic anomalies and are overlain by a layer of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks.

T1 Kimberlite

In 2005, the Company discovered the T1 kimberlite by drilling. Promising diamond counts and diamond quality were returned from the discovery hole and subsequent delineation core holes supported the decision to collect a mini bulk sample from T1. Twenty 8 ¾ inch diameter reverse circulation holes were drilled collecting approximately 450 tons of kimberlite. Processing of this kimberlite at the Stornoway Diamond Corp processing plant in North Vancouver recovered 12,446 commercial sized (larger than 0.425mm) diamonds. The size distribution of the parcel suggests that the pipe is not economic at the current time and no additional work is planned at this time.

Discovery of New Kimberlites at the Kyle Project

A 28,620 line kilometre airborne geophysical survey was flown in late 2006. Testing of priority targets during the winter of 2006/2007 discovered three additional kimberlites between the T1 kimberlite and DeBeers' Victor Diamond Mine ("Victor"): U1, U2 and U2NW. Although all three kimberlites are diamondiferous, work has focused on the U2 kimberlite due to its large size. At nine hectares, the U2 kimberlite is one of the largest kimberlites in the region, second only to Victor.

Shortly after the kimberlite was discovered by a vertical core hole, four inclined core holes were completed to delineate the pipe. Diamonds recovered from these holes have a coarse size distribution and are predominantly gem quality, similar to those recovered from DeBeers' Victor Mine. The large size of the U2 kimberlite, its high proportion of white, gem quality stones, its similar age and diamond indicator mineral content to Victor and a coarse diamond distribution curve all supported the decision to collect a mini bulk sample from U2.

Prior to commencing the large diameter RC drill program seven delineation core holes were drilled to better define the pipe walls. RC drilling commenced early in 2010 and approximately 450 tons of kimberlite was collected from 11 holes.

The U2 mini bulk sample was processed at the Stornoway plant and a total of 1,946 commercial sized (larger than 0.425mm) diamonds were recovered. Size distribution information for the diamonds recovered is presented in the following table:

Sieve Sizes (Through / On)								Total
0.6mm 0.425mm	0.85mm 0.6mm	1.18mm 0.85mm	1.7mm 1.18mm	2.36mm 1.7mm	3.35mm 2.36mm	4.75mm 3.35mm	6.7mm 4.75mm	
338	804	505	213	56	23	5	2	1,946

As seen above, the size distribution of the diamonds is very coarse with a high proportion of the diamonds being in the large size categories. This is important for a high average carat value. Included in the above figures are a 2.61 carat white gem quality diamond as well as a 1.25 carat diamond and two 0.73 carat diamonds which have been recovered from four separate holes. The 86 largest (+1.7mm) diamonds totalled 15.95 carats.

Dr. Luc Rombouts, renowned diamond specialist from Antwerp, Belgium, flew to Kelowna to examine the diamonds. Of the 86 largest diamonds, he classified 73 as white, six as brown, five as grey and two as coloured (yellow and pinkish brown). This equates to 88.8% white, 7.3% brown, 2.8% grey and 1.1% coloured by weight. Dr. Rombouts confirmed that the two largest diamonds (2.61 and 1.25 carats) recovered from U2 would cut as high quality white gems.

Dr. Rombouts concludes that the parcels of diamonds from both T1 and U2 are too small to give a reliable average price per carat estimate. The U2 size distribution plots are relatively coarse and indicate significantly larger samples will yield significantly larger diamonds of consequently higher value than the diamonds recovered from this mini bulk sample.

Based on the high proportion of gem quality diamonds, the large size of the U2 kimberlite and the diamond grades, the U2 kimberlite merits the collection of a 10,000 ton bulk sample so that at least 1,000 carats of diamonds can be recovered for assessment. A large diamond parcel is necessary to accurately define the diamond grade and average value per carat.

The proposed bulk sample is to be collected by 48 large diameter (60cm) reverse circulation holes and the kimberlite from the holes will be processed at a plant on site. This plant is being custom designed to meet the specifications of the U2 kimberlite. The processing plant, drill and all other supplies needed for the program will be mobilized to site by winter road.

Drilling and processing of the bulk sample are expected to take approximately 18 months. This will allow the drill and unneeded equipment to be demobilized by winter road the following winter.

AMEC Environment and Infrastructure (“AMEC”) was contracted in September, 2011 to complete the permitting required for the program and this is well underway. AMEC has also commenced environmental baseline studies for the project area.

During the current period, preparatory work continued for the 10,000 ton bulk sample. Sepro Mineral Systems Corp. continued construction of the 20 ton per hour processing plant which will be utilized on site to process the sample. The plant components have been mobilized to a staging area in northern Ontario and await transport into site via the winter road. Also, geological and geotechnical logging commenced on 25 pilot holes drilled at U2 where an embedded diamond was discovered in the core while logging. This work is being undertaken under the direction of Dr. Barbara Scott-Smith, a world renowned kimberlite petrologist, and will aid in the planning of the bulk sample and interpretation of the bulk sample results.

Currently the project is awaiting two key permits which will allow the construction of 60 kilometers of winter road from the Victor Mine site across to the U2 project. Though the applications were submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources in Cochrane, ON for these permits on January 30, 2012 and March 26, 2012, the permits have yet to be issued. With the winter road season rapidly coming to an end, it is highly probable that the mobilization of the equipment and supplies needed to conduct the program will only occur during the winter of 2013/2014.

Angola

The Company entered into an agreement for kimberlite diamond exploration in Angola pursuant to an agreement executed by the Angolan Council of Ministers in April 2005. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company contributes 100% of all costs incurred by the project up to the end of feasibility studies. These costs are repaid out of future profits and during the period the costs are being repaid, the Company’s interest in the project is 55-60%. After the Company’s costs have been repaid, the Company’s interest in the project will be 25%. The license was valid through to December 2, 2012. The Company is currently evaluating whether the project’s results justify obtaining an extension to the license.

A heavy mineral survey was carried out over the entire Chitamba license. The results of this survey indicate that the eastern portion of the exploration license has the potential to host diamondiferous kimberlites. A fixed wing magnetic survey was then acquired. Interpretation of the aeromagnetic data over the 3,000 km² Angola kimberlite license was completed by Scott Hogg and Associates, geophysicists, and 127 anomalies were identified. The existing aeromagnetic data was found not to be detailed enough to position drill locations so a high resolution helicopter borne magnetic survey was undertaken in 2007. This survey refined the results of the previous survey and drilling of the resultant geophysical anomalies commenced early in 2008. To date, 51 kimberlites have been discovered on the property by drilling or pitting. Typically a sample of kimberlite greater than 200 kilograms has been collected from each of these discoveries and has been shipped to CF Mineral Research Ltd. for the recovery of diamond indicator minerals and microdiamonds. Results of the first 15 kimberlites discovered determined that 7 of the pipes are weakly diamondiferous while 8 are barren.

In April 2009, the Company discovered a 24 hectare kimberlite. Nine delineation holes have been completed and show that although there are thick crater infill sediments in the center of the kimberlite (198.5m) the kimberlite comes near to surface (3 m) in the peripheral portions of the pipe. Core from the first two holes has been processed and although diamond indicator minerals are contained in the core the samples did not contain diamonds. The compositions of picroilmenites contained in the core indicate that the phase of kimberlite magma that was tested by the samples was at chemical disequilibrium to diamond. As a result diamonds sampled at depth (+/- 200km) would have been resorbed (destroyed) while being carried to the surface by the kimberlite magma.

In September 2011, the Company commenced a drill program to test two additional large anomalies (modeled to be 7 and 18 hectares in size) underlying the flood plain of the Cuango River. Drilling to date has confirmed both anomalies to be kimberlite. Core samples from the initial core hole have been exported to Canada for diamond analysis.

In March 2012, A third anomaly (MB04), estimated at 18 hectares based on its geophysical signature has now been field confirmed as a kimberlite as a part of this program. Initially a vertical core hole (LDH009-1) encountered sandstone at 4.3 meters before intersecting potential kimberlite from 8.2 to 9.8 meters, 15.8 to 48.5 meters and from 431.9 to 434.3 meters.

Morocco

In May 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with the Office National de Hydrocarbures et des Mines (“ONHYM”) to conduct preliminary exploration work in Southern Morocco in order to identify areas on which to undertake further exploration work. In May 2005, the Company added additional areas for exploration work on the same terms and conditions as the first agreement. The agreements were governed by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Morocco and were valid until November 2006.

In April 2011, the Company entered into a new joint venture agreement with the ONHYM for further exploration of the claim areas – which comprise 17,100 km². The Company will hold a 60% interest while ONHYM will retain a 40% interest in the project. Both parties will be responsible for funding their respective interests.

The licenses cover an area that is one of the only remaining areas of the world that is underlain by an Archean craton (ie rocks older than 2.6 billion years) that has yet to be explored. Archean cratons are considered highly prospective for diamond bearing kimberlite, gold and base and precious metals are very favorable areas for significant mines. All kimberlite diamond mines are on cratons. Many of the world’s largest gold mines are also located on cratons such as the mines at the Witwatersrand in South Africa, the Yilgarn craton in Australia and the Abitibi and Timmins areas in Canada. The prospectivity of the license is further demonstrated by the presence of Kinross’ 20 million ounce Tasiast gold mine located 100 kilometers to the south and SNIM’s world class 5.7 billion ton iron mine 200 kilometers to the east.

In 2006, follow up work of geochemical and geophysical anomalies discovered from earlier reconnaissance sampling indicated that G10 peridotitic garnets occur in 6 drainage/loam samples collected over an area of approximately 1,000 km². One of these samples contained an outstanding result of three G10 garnet grains comprising one G10 - 9, one G10 - 5 and one G10 - 3. Many of the G10 grains are fresh, and they are interpreted to be derived from nearby diamond bearing kimberlite(s). Additionally, 17 sample sites contain picroilmenite grains clustered over an area of 1,000 km². Several samples sites also contain pyrope garnet and a diamond stability field olivine has been found at one location. These results are interpreted to reflect an undiscovered kimberlite field.

In August 2011, work commenced on a 85,000 line kilometer magnetic and radiometric survey that is being flown over the entire 17,100 km² license area. Geophysical data will be processed and interpreted as the survey progresses and ground truthing of resultant anomalies will be undertaken. An extensive airborne electromagnetic survey has also been budgeted for. Its extent will be determined in part by the results of the current airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys.

In March 2012, the Company reported that the airborne magnetic and radiometric survey is now complete. This survey covered virtually the entire 17,100 square kilometer license over which an extensive geochemical survey indicated the potential for a variety of commodities. A total of 88,146 line kilometers were flown.

Wemindji James Bay Property, Quebec

During fiscal 2003, the Company acquired a 33.3% interest in various mineral claims located in the Wemindji James Bay region of Quebec, Canada from Kel-Ex in consideration for 20,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$80,000.

During fiscal 2007, the Company received notification from one joint venture party that they did not wish to participate in non-diamond related exploration on these claims. The Company finalized a joint venture agreement with the remaining partner for the exploration of non-diamond commodities (ie; various base and precious metals) within the same claim area. The Company holds a 50% interest in this joint venture while retaining its 33.3% share in the original project which will explore solely for diamonds.

In August 2005, it was announced that anomalous concentrations of metals were discovered within the reconnaissance area. In addition to analysis for diamond indicator minerals, the heavy mineral concentrates were also geochemically analyzed for copper, cobalt, nickel, silver, zinc and molybdenum by atomic absorption and for gold, silver, arsenic, barium, bromine, calcium, cobalt, chromium, cesium, iron, hafnium, mercury, iridium, molybdenum, sodium, nickel, rubidium, antimony, scandium, selenium, strontium, tantalum, thorium, uranium, tungsten, zinc and eight rare earth elements by neutron activation.

Anomalous gold concentrations were found in more than 400 samples, anomalous copper values were found in 109 samples and anomalous uranium values were found in 173 samples. As the Archaean shield of eastern Canada contains a number of world-class metal mines, e.g. gold in the Val d'Or region of Quebec, nickel - copper - cobalt at Sudbury and Voisey Bay, and Uranium at Blind River, the geochemical results obtained above are regarded as most encouraging; particularly since they are spread throughout the regional area. A follow up program of priority results was conducted during 2006.

In March 2008, the discovery of a diamond bearing conglomerate was announced. The conglomerate appears to extend for four kilometres along strike and is up to 500 meters wide. Since then, 772 claims have been staked covering 39,472 hectares and 111 samples collected from the conglomerate totalling 1,616 kilograms have been processed with 54 of the samples having contained a total of 1,717 diamonds. Amongst the diamonds recovered were 106 rare, purple diamonds. In the sampling completed to date, the Ekomiak V conglomerate appears to have the greatest potential with 1,672 diamonds being recovered from 923 kilograms. Autogenous milling of selected conglomerate samples recovered diamond and kimberlite indicator minerals including olivine, chromite, microilmnite, clinopyroxenes, pyrope and eclogitic garnets.

In November 2012, the Company completed a work program on the project. As a part of this program, 11 claim blocks were staked totaling approximately 20,110 hectares. These claims were staked to cover the heads of anomalous geochemical trains as determined by heavy mineral sampling. Four of the claim blocks cover trains anomalous primarily for gold. One claim block covers a train anomalous primarily in base metals (copper – nickel – cobalt). The remaining six claim blocks are anomalous in both gold and base metals. Also, a total of 1,673 heavy mineral samples were collected during the program and these have been submitted to CF Mineral Research Ltd. laboratory for processing.

Attawapiskat Property, Ontario

Big Red Diamond Joint Venture

As at January 31, 2013 the Company has a 83.9% contributing interest (72% participating interest) in certain mineral claims in the Attawapiskat area of Ontario. These claims are subject to a 10% carried interest in favour of Kel-Ex. The Company is obligated to contribute to the costs of the exploration program in proportion to its contributing interest.

During fiscal 2002, Kel-Ex formed an exploration joint venture with Big Red Diamond Ltd. ("Big Red"), (the Big Red Diamond Joint Venture) with respect to certain mineral claims in the Attawapiskat area of Ontario, with Kel-Ex having an 80% interest and Big Red, a 20% interest. The Company then entered into an agreement with Kel-Ex to acquire Kel-Ex's 80% interest in these claims in consideration for \$300,000 and the issuance of 100,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$225,000. Kel-Ex is a company controlled by an individual who became a director of the Company subsequent to this agreement.

During fiscal 2003, the Company sold, to Arctic Star, a 20% undivided interest in certain mineral claims for proceeds of \$300,000. During fiscal 2008, Big Red elected to dilute a portion of its contributing interest which the Company has elected to assume effective January 1, 2010 thereby increasing its contributing interest in the claims from 60% to 63.9%. In September 2011, the Company acquired all of Arctic Star's remaining joint venture interests thereby increasing their contributing interest in the claims from 63.9% to 80%.

Dumont Joint Venture

As at January 31, 2013 the Company has a 82.5% contributing interest (61.7% participating interest) in certain mineral claims located in the vicinity of the Attawapiskat property. These claims are subject to 10% carried interests in favour of each of Kel-Ex and Dumont Nickel Inc. ("Dumont"). The Company is obligated to contribute to the costs of the exploration program in proportion to its contributing interest.

Pursuant to an agreement between Kel-Ex and Dumont, a joint venture was formed to explore certain mineral claims located in the vicinity of the Attawapiskat property. Kel-Ex was granted an option to earn up to a 90% interest in certain mineral claims held by Dumont and a 100% interest in any new claims staked by the joint venture subject to Dumont's right to receive a 5% interest in the new claims once commercial production is achieved. Under this agreement, Kel-Ex earned a 50% interest by incurring expenditures totaling \$1,500,000 and can earn a further 25% by producing a feasibility study and a final 15% (20% on new claims) by bringing the property to commercial production.

The Company, along with Arctic Star and Oasis Diamond Corp. ("Oasis"), entered into an agreement dated October 23, 2003 with Kel-Ex, whereby the parties acquired Kel-Ex's interest in the Dumont joint venture in exchange for assuming Kel-Ex's obligations under the Dumont agreement and reimbursing Kel-Ex for its costs incurred. Under this agreement, the Company acquired 70% of Kel-Ex's interest in the Dumont joint venture with Arctic Star and Oasis acquiring 20% and 10% interests, respectively with Kel-Ex retaining a 10% free carried interest. Pursuant to an agreement dated September 21, 2004, Big Red was assigned a 20% contributing interest of the Kel-Ex interest from the Company in consideration for payment to the Company of \$909,747 comprised of a mineral property expense recovery of \$892,001 and interest of \$17,746. As a result, the Company's interest was reduced to 50% of Kel-Ex's right to earn 90% (95% on new claims) in the Dumont joint venture.

During fiscal 2008, Big Red and Oasis elected to dilute a portion of their working interests which the Company has elected to assume effective January 1, 2010 thereby increasing its contributing interest in the claims from 50% to 61.1%. In September 2011, the Company acquired all of Arctic Star's remaining joint venture interests thereby increasing their contributing interest in the claims from 61.1% to 82.5%.

Since August 2003, work on the Attawapiskat project has focused on follow up of the locations where high counts of diamond indicator minerals were found in a D6 glacial fan. This fan is located less than 10 kilometres from De Beers Victor diamond deposit, lies within the Attawapiskat kimberlite trend and straddles ground subject to both the Big Red and Dumont Joint Ventures.

An exploration program consisting of 10 core holes and 12 auger holes was completed in Fall 2010. The auger holes were drilled to test for the up ice source of a highly anomalous auger sample which contained abundant diamond indicator minerals and fragments of kimberlite. Samples from both the core and auger drilling have been sent to CF Mineral Research Ltd. for analysis.

James Bay Lowlands Property, Ontario

As at January 31, 2013, the Company has a 62.5% earned interest in certain mineral claims located in the Kyle Ring of Fire region of the James Bay Lowlands, Ontario.

During fiscal 2008, the Company acquired, by staking, an interest in certain claims located in the James Bay lowlands area of Northeastern Ontario. The Properties are strategically located on and around the "Ring of Fire" and cover approximately 36 square kilometres (8,944 acres) of ground.

In March 2008, the Company and Arctic Star entered into a farm-in agreement whereby White Pine Resources Inc. ("WPR", formerly WSR Gold Inc.) could earn up to a 50% interest in certain mineral claims. Certain of these claims were previously included as part of the Kyle Lake project. Under the terms of the agreement, WPR had the right to earn up to a 50% interest in the project by funding up to \$20,000,000 in expenditures on the property. For each \$5,000,000 in funding, WPR would acquire a 12.5% interest in the claims.

In October 2011, having earned a 37.5% interest in the claims to-date, WPR elected to not to earn the Fourth Interest (50%) and, pursuant to the agreement, a joint venture has been formed whereby each party will fund future exploration activities in proportion to their earned interests.

By mid 2008, an aggressive exploration program was underway. An airborne helicopter magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey was completed over most of the joint venture's claims. Ground geophysical studies over anomalies identified on the airborne survey have been conducted and 21 electromagnetic anomalies with a sympathetic magnetic response have been identified, as well as 19 with just electromagnetic anomalies.

Drilling commenced on the targets that were refined by ground geophysics in May 2008. Anomaly number 5.01 was the first tested and several holes have intersected significant widths of sulphide mineralization. The best intercept to date is in hole number six which intersected 95 meters of semi-to-near-massive sulphides from 72.7 meters. Visible copper, zinc, lead and iron sulphide mineralization is typical of the deposit. To date, 42 holes totaling 10,786 meters have been drilled on the 5.01 anomaly.

Mineralization, alteration and the geological environment at the 5.01 anomaly appears to be typical of a Noranda-Mattabi-style VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide) deposit. The mineralized zone appears to subcrop beneath approximately 15 meters of glacial till. The high grade zinc – copper – lead – silver mineralized zone has been delineated over a north-south strike length of 200m and to a vertical depth of 275m from surface. The zone dips steeply at 75 degrees to the east and appears to have a steep 65 degree plunge to the south. Horizontal widths of the high grade zone can reach up to 22 meters.

In late 2009, a Geotech ZTEM airborne geophysical survey was completed over the 5.01 discovery. The ZTEM survey displayed a low resistivity anomaly directly over the zone which suggests that the mineralization could potentially continue to greater depth. Drill testing of this anomaly commenced in December 2009 although no significant mineralization was intersected at depth. This hole is planned to be used as a platform to conduct a down hole electromagnetic survey to assess the potential for sulphide mineralization in the vicinity at depth.

Mali

The Company acquired an Authority to Prospect in 2004 over a claim area in northeastern Mali. In exploring the area, exceptionally anomalous gold values (6 to 77 ppm) were found in reconnaissance heavy mineral concentrates. Approximately 1,000 follow up samples were collected from the anomalous areas and sent to Australia for gold analysis by bulk cyanide leach. Results of these samples indicated that a portion of the claim area was prospective for metal mineralization and the Company applied for two exploration permits to cover these anomalous areas.

In May 2007, the Company was granted the first exploration permit which covers 490 square kilometers and is valid for a period of three years; renewable twice for a total of nine years. The Company was granted a second exploration permit in February 2009.

In February 2009, the Company was granted the second exploration permit which covers 500 square kilometers and is valid for a period of three years; renewable twice for a total of nine years.

At present, the permit areas are under force majeure due to political unrest in the country. When the situation stabilizes, the Company intends to resume work on the project.

General

Certain Metalex exploration projects are managed by Kel-Ex Development Ltd., a company owned by Dr. Charles Fipke, an internationally recognized diamond geologist. Dr. Fipke is the Chairman of Metalex. Kel-Ex provides Metalex with access to its advanced proprietary databases and interpretational techniques. In return Kel-Ex receives a 10% administration fee on certain projects to cover costs and, in the case of certain projects, a 10% interest carried to production. Dr. Fipke also owns the CF Mineral Research ("CF Minerals") laboratory where samples collected in certain exploration programs are analyzed. Metalex's management is satisfied that all such related party transactions are entered into on terms that are reflective of current market conditions.

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial data for the three most recent fiscal years. For more detailed information, refer to the Financial Statements.

	Year Ended April 30, 2012 (IFRS)	Year Ended April 30, 2011 (IFRS)	Year Ended April 30, 2010 (GAAP)
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before other items	(8,149,914)	(9,061,289)	(15,826,397)
Loss for the year	(7,201,890)	(8,855,295)	(11,916,095)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.11)	(0.18)	(0.40)
Total assets	16,377,699	19,065,771	10,483,218

Annual and quarterly information for all periods since May 1, 2010 have been restated in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS"). Please refer to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for more information on the Company's transition to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Company has not paid any dividends on its common shares. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares, as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

See "Results of Operations" and the "Summary of Quarterly Results" for a discussion of the variations above.

Results of Operations

For the nine month period ended January 31, 2013

Net loss for the nine month period ended January 31, 2013 amounted to \$5,972,540 (\$0.09 per share) compared to \$4,882,518 (\$0.07 per share) in 2012. This difference is largely due to an increase in exploration expenditures.

Some of the significant expenses for the nine month period ended January 31, 2013 are as follows:

Net exploration expenditures of \$6,415,305 increased from \$5,275,289 in 2012. Refer to Note 6 in the financial statements for additional detail on exploration expenditures.

Office and administrative expenses of \$129,113 (2012 - \$178,532) decreased as senior management spent less time on corporate matters in the current period and more time on exploration project-related matters.

Professional fees of \$65,351 (2012 - \$90,714) decreased slightly due to additional legal services required during the prior year.

Stock based compensation of \$2,271 (2012 - \$4,541), represents the value of stock options granted and vested during the period. Refer to Note 11 in the financial statements for additional detail on stock options.

Travel and promotion expenses of \$17,335 (2012 - \$27,756) decreased due to conferences attended by senior management in the prior year.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2013		Three Months Ended October 31, 2012		Three Months Ended July 31, 2012		Three Months Ended April 30, 2012	
Total revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Loss before other items		(1,862,096)		(2,445,589)		(2,464,816)		(2,436,217)
Loss for the period		(1,597,038)		(2,262,774)		(2,112,728)		(2,319,372)
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.02)		(0.04)		(0.03)		(0.03)

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2012		Three Months Ended October 31, 2011		Three Months Ended July 31, 2011		Three Months Ended April 30, 2011	
Total revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Loss before other items		(2,364,290)		(2,042,587)		(1,306,820)		(2,033,549)
Loss for the period		(2,048,337)		(1,674,563)		(1,159,618)		(1,887,365)
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.03)		(0.03)		(0.02)		(0.03)

The loss for the three months ended January 31, 2013 includes a recovery of deferred tax obligation of \$236,954. The loss for the three months ended October 31, 2012 includes a recovery of deferred tax obligation of \$138,130. The loss for the three months ended July 31, 2012 includes a recovery of deferred tax obligation of \$302,501. The loss for the three month period ended April 30, 2012 includes a write off of capitalized exploration and evaluation assets in the amount of \$289,750. With the exception of the items noted above, other fluctuations in operating results for the four quarters ending January 31, 2013 reflect the timing of various normal business transactions.

The loss for the three month period ended October 31, 2011 increased with the commencement of exploration programs in Angola and Morocco during the period. The loss for the three month period ended April 30, 2011 includes stock-based compensation of \$1,251,660 recognized as a result of incentive stock options granted and vested during that period. With the exception of the items noted above, other fluctuations in operating results for the four quarters ending January 31, 2012 reflect the timing of various normal business transactions.

The Company charges all exploration costs to operations in the period incurred until such time that there is a determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development, in which case subsequent exploration and property development costs will be capitalized. All direct costs related to the acquisition of resource property interests have been capitalized as an asset. During the year ended April 30, 2012, the Company capitalized acquisition costs of \$264,862 related to the Kyle Lake, James Bay Lowlands and Attawapiskat projects.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has financed its operations to date primarily through the issuance of common shares. The Company continues to seek capital through various means including joint ventures partnerships and the issuance of equity and/or debt.

As mentioned in the Performance Summary, the Company will be endeavouring to complete a large-scale bulk sample program on the U2 kimberlite project which is estimated to cost approximately \$30 million. In January 2012, the Company secured financing for this program by signing a letter agreement with the Dundee Corporation. Pursuant to the agreement, Dundee Corporation has advanced \$5 million to Metalex.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to access adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

During the past 12 months, liquidity has largely been provided by proceeds from a private placement equity financing completed in April 2011.

As at January 31, 2013, the Company had cash of \$6,234,087 (April 30, 2012 - \$15,507,491) and working capital of \$8,019,371 (April 30, 2012 - \$14,618,548).

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2013, the Company expended \$9,273,404 on operating activities (2012 - \$4,554,597) which includes exploration and evaluation asset expenditures net of recoveries.

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2013, the Company expended \$Nil on investing activities (2012 - \$264,862).

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2013, the Company received \$Nil from financing activities (2012 - \$5,000,000).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet transactions.

Related Party Transactions

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2013, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- a) Paid or accrued laboratory and mineralogical costs of \$463,275 (2012 - \$330,071); a 10% administration fee of \$104,768 (2012 - \$27,795), geological consulting fees of \$19,720 (2012 - \$6,800), drilling and equipment rental charges of \$1,896 (2012 - \$Nil), and shared office and administrative costs of \$14,786 (2012 - \$16,361) to companies controlled by Charles Fipke, a director of the Company.
- b) Paid or accrued geological consulting fees of \$128,538 (2012 - \$161,443) and travel and field expenses of \$11,301 (2012 - \$12,343), to a company controlled by Chad Ulansky, an officer of the Company.
- c) Paid or accrued field expenses of \$1,032 (2012 - \$6,073), to a company with common directors and management.
- d) Recorded recoveries, which were netted against various expenses, for shared office and administrative costs of \$6,303 (2012 - \$18,050) and for shared field expenditures of \$33,726 (2012 - \$653) from a company controlled by Charles Fipke, a director of the Company.
- e) Recorded recoveries, which were netted against various expenses, for shared office and administrative costs of \$7,261 (2012 - \$8,555) and for shared field expenditures of \$Nil (2012 - \$22,785) from a company with common directors and management.

Included in accounts payable is \$253,742 (April 30, 2012 - \$Nil) for laboratory and mineralogical costs, \$179,593 (April 30, 2012 - \$85,535) for payroll costs, \$5,482 (April 30, 2012 - \$5,206) for shared office and administrative costs and \$586,419 (April 30, 2012 - \$23,788) for exploration work completed on certain properties owing to companies controlled by Charles Fipke, a director of the Company.

Included in accounts payable is \$25,650 (April 30, 2012 - \$23,516) for consulting fees owing to a company controlled by Chad Ulansky, an officer of the Company.

Included in receivables is \$2,375 (April 30, 2012 - \$1,749) for shared office and administrative costs due from a company controlled by Charles Fipke, a director of the Company.

Included in receivables is \$2,281 (April 30, 2012 - \$1,543) for shared office and administrative costs due from a company with common directors and management.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange value which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Management strives to ensure that the exchange value reflects market rates.

The remuneration of directors and officers is as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	January 31,		January 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Director fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Share-based compensation ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-
Wages and benefits ⁽³⁾	62,242	76,062	180,768	232,079
Total	\$ 77,242	\$ 91,062	\$ 225,768	\$ 277,079

(1) Directors fees are amounts accrued under the Company's deferred share unit plan as described in Note 11 (e).

(2) Share-based compensation is the fair value of options granted to directors and management personnel.

(3) Wages and benefits includes amounts paid or accrued for geological consulting fees and payroll costs due to related parties.

Risks and uncertainties

The business of mineral exploration and extraction involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored ultimately become producing mines. At present, none of the Company's properties has a known commercial ore deposit. Certain of the Company's mineral properties are also located in emerging nations and consequently may be subject to a higher level of risk compared to developed countries. Operations, the status of mineral property rights, title to the properties and the recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties in emerging nations can be affected by changing economic, regulatory and political situations. Other risks facing the Company include competition, environmental and insurance risks, fluctuations in metal prices, share price volatility and uncertainty of additional financing.

Financial instruments

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

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

Currency risk - While the Company's capital is raised in Canadian dollars, the Company is also conducting business in Angola and Mali whose currencies are the Rand and Franc, respectively. As such, the Company is subject to risk due to fluctuations in the exchange rates for those currencies as well as the United States and Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

Credit risk - Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is in large Canadian financial institutions and it does not have any asset-backed commercial paper. The Company's receivables consist mainly of HST receivable due from the Federal Government of Canada.

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. There is a very limited interest rate risk as the Company holds no material interest bearing financial obligations or assets.

Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating

any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Price risk - The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of diamonds and other minerals. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. Management monitors diamond, precious metal and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Capital risk management

The Company includes equity, comprised of issued common shares, reserves and deficit, in the definition of capital.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to complete its currently budgeted exploration programs and operations through its current operating period. Until its equity financing was recently completed, the Company had relied on extended credit terms and/or advances from a related party to fund its operations. The Company is currently not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in secure deposits in large Canadian financial institutions.

The Company's primary objective with respect to capital management is to ensure adequate liquid capital resources are in place to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties while maintaining its ongoing operations. To secure the additional capital to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of debt and or equity.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain new IFRS standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards are not yet effective as of January 31, 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

New standard IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12, "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities", and parts of IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", IAS 27 (2011), "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

IFRS 11, “Joint Arrangements”

IFRS 11, “Joint Arrangements”, requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation, the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, “Interests in Joint Ventures”, and SIC-13, “Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers”. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”, IAS 27 (2011), “Separate Financial Statements” and IAS 28 (2011), “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”.

IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”

IFRS 12, “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”, establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity’s interests in other entities. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 11, “Joint Arrangements”, IAS 27 (2011), “Separate Financial Statements” and IAS 28 (2011), “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”.

IFRS 13, “Fair Value Measurement”

IFRS 13, “Fair Value Measurement”, is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The new converged fair value framework is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Outstanding share data

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at March 19, 2013, the Company had outstanding 66,463,562 common shares, 5,159,100 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.90 per share, 761,765 agents’ options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.85 per share and 3,294,117 share purchase warrants with a weighted average exercise price of \$1.00.