LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

Dated: July 28, 2016

GENERAL

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited ("LIM" or the "Company") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

All currency amounts in this discussion are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. All references to tonnes are dry metric tonnes ("dmt"), unless otherwise indicated. All numerical references to years are "calendar" years, unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Labrador Iron Mines is engaged in the business of mining of iron ore and the exploration and development of direct shipping iron ore projects (the "Schefferville Projects") in the central part of the Labrador Trough region, one of the major iron ore producing regions in the world, situated in the Menihek area in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and in the Province of Quebec, centered near the town of Schefferville, Quebec.

LIM commenced mining operations in 2011 and in the three year period of 2011, 2012 and 2013 produced a total of 3.6 million dry metric tonnes of iron ore, all of which was sold in 23 cape-size shipments into the China spot market.

LIM's Schefferville Projects are connected by a direct railway to the Port of Sept-Iles on the Atlantic Ocean and benefit from established infrastructure, including the town of Schefferville, airport, roads, hydro power and rail service.

Status of Mining Operations

LIM did not undertake mining operations for the 2015 operating season, and has not recommenced mining operations for the 2016 operating season, due to a combination of prevailing low iron ore prices and a continuing need for start-up working capital and development financing for the Company's Houston Project.

The price of iron ore averaged US$56 per tonne in 2015 (62% Fe fines on a CFR China basis), compared to an average price of US$97 per tonne in 2014 and US$135 per tonne in 2013. Iron ore exports from Australia to China have risen significantly as the world's top iron ore producers have substantially increased production, contributing to a growing global surplus of iron ore, coincident with an economic slowdown in China and other parts of Asia. Nevertheless, some indications of a medium term recovery are beginning to emerge. In 2016 year to date, to end of July, the price of iron ore is up by 30% and has improved 55% since hitting near-decade lows in December 2015. An increase in Chinese steel demand lifted the price of iron ore to US$70 per tonne in late April 2016 before falling back to the current levels, as of the end of July, of approximately US$58 per tonne.

In view of the prevailing iron ore price outlook, and based on the Company's experience over its three previous operating seasons, LIM made a strategic shift in corporate focus during 2014 toward establishing a lower cost operating framework, while concurrently attempting to negotiate more favourable commercial terms of major contracts and secure additional capital investment and working capital.

In these circumstances, on April 2, 2015, the Company initiated proceedings under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* (described in more detail below) to provide an opportunity for the orderly restructuring of the Company's business and financial affairs, so as to enable the Company to emerge with a viable business in the most favourable position to secure additional development financing to proceed with the development of the Company's Houston Project and continue as a going concern.

LIM owns extensive iron ore resources, processing plants and equipment and rail infrastructure and facilities in its Schefferville Projects but is currently in a very challenging financial position. The Company believes that an orderly CCAA process that enables the restructuring of the Company's debts, the restructuring of certain of its operating contracts and securing additional development financing to proceed with the development of the Company's Houston Project is in the best interest of all stakeholders.

The capital investment to put Houston into production is relatively modest, and the lead time for development relatively short, compared with most other iron ore projects under development in the Labrador Trough. A successful financial restructuring will position the Company to resume mining operations as soon as economic conditions warrant. Moreover, the resumption of mining operations at Houston, with its projected eight or ten year mine life, will be of significant economic and social benefit to the various local communities, including First Nations. In the alternative to the foregoing, the implementation of an orderly asset sale process under the supervision of the Court will maximize the value of the Company's assets for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Ongoing Operational and Corporate Activities

Notwithstanding the challenging environment during the past several years, the Company continues to conduct a variety of necessary operational and corporate activities with the objective of preserving its assets, maintaining its mineral properties on a standby basis, fulfilling all environmental and regulatory obligations, controlling costs and completing a financial restructuring.

During the summer and fall of 2015, the Company conducted the field work required to maintain its mineral claims in good standing. Other than fulfilling such field work required for claims maintenance purposes, all other capital expenditure and exploration programs continue to be suspended for cash conservation purposes. A number of non-core mineral claims have been dropped or surrendered. The Company anticipates conducting the 2016 field program required to maintain its mineral claims in good standing during the fall.

The Company continues to fulfill all its environmental regulatory requirements, which principally relate to maintaining acceptable water quality and fish habitat conditions in the lakes and tributaries surrounding the James Mine. The James Mine open pit is now flooded with natural water, as planned, and water is discharging by way of a reclaimed tributary.

Progressive rehabilitation work at the James Mine is planned for the summer of 2016. The rehabilitation work includes placement of overburden and organic material on the settling pond area, waste rock stockpile and treat rock stockpile. The Company also plans to continue its vegetation work in of the James Mine area and complete a geotechnical study to assess the waste rock stockpile stability. Upon completion and satisfactory inspection of this required rehabilitation work, the Company anticipates a release of restricted cash resulting from a reduction of related financial assurance for reclamation.

As part of its water quality management program the Company regularly collects and monitors water samples from a variety of bodies of water in the vicinity of James Mine. Included in these sample locations are the new reclaimed tributary from the James Mine pit, Bean Lake and the Redmond Creek Fish Habitat. The water sampling and monitoring program is scheduled to continue until 2020.

In addition to monitoring fish population and food supply, the physical stability of the natural habitat is also being monitored. Results to date are very positive with Brook trout using the habitat for spawning, rearing and overwintering.

Planning for the development of the Houston Project continues, although such planning is limited to the use of internal resources. In particular, the Company is researching potential savings associated with autonomous equipment with a specific focus in drilling.

From a corporate perspective, the Company continues to focus on cost reduction and financial restructuring efforts. In March 2015, the Company sold its remaining minority interest in the Howse Project to TSMC for $5.0 million, the proceeds of which are being used to fund the Company's restructuring activities. In addition to suspending all capital expenditure and exploration activities, the Company completed a major work-force reduction during the previous year, significantly reducing corporate overhead. The Company continues to consolidate its corporate office space and directors' fees have been suspended since April 2014. Combined with the limited cost of site maintenance and standby activities, the Company has succeeded in reducing its ongoing costs significantly.

Recently, the Company negotiated the suspension of several of its major commercial contracts and agreements. In general, these contracts and agreements have not been terminated, but rather the ongoing commitments have been suspended until the Company's mining operations resume. The Company continues to make progress in efforts to negotiate a suspension of the few remaining commercial contracts that have not yet been suspended.

Financial Restructuring under CCAA

On April 2, 2015, the Company instituted proceedings in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (the "Court") for a financial restructuring by means of a plan of compromise or arrangement under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA") and was granted an order (the "Court Order"), as subsequently amended and extended, providing creditor protection until September 30, 2016, subject to further amendment and extension. The Company's subsidiaries Centre Ferro Ltd. and Labrail Inc. have not been included in the CCAA proceedings.

The Company initiated proceedings under CCAA to provide an opportunity for the orderly restructuring of the Company's business and financial affairs, so as to enable the Company to emerge with a viable business in the most favourable position to secure additional development financing to proceed with the development of the Company's Houston Project and continue as a going concern.

The Court Order grants a stay which generally precludes any enforcement or collection action being taken against the Company with respect to pre-CCAA liabilities or contracts. The relief is designed to stabilize operations and business relationships with contractors, suppliers and creditors and to provide an opportunity for the Company to negotiate a settlement of liabilities and a restructuring of major contracts.

Upon completion of such negotiations, a proposed plan of arrangement for a financial restructuring will be presented to the Company's creditors. The plan of arrangement must be approved by the Company's creditors and the Court prior to it being given effect. Such proposed plan of arrangement has not yet been presented to creditors.

The Company needs to complete a financial restructuring and secure additional financing in order to continue as a going concern. Both a financial restructuring and refinancing are required to manage the Company's working capital deficit and to fund continuing operations, corporate administration and future mine development programs.

In order to keep stakeholders current on the operational and business status of the Company and to advance discussions with respect to the Company's required financial and contract restructuring, the Company continues to regularly meet with major stakeholders. The Company also continues to actively cooperate with its neighbours in the Labrador Trough business community during this challenging period.

In the meantime, the Court Order grants the Company the authority to carry on business in a manner consistent with the preservation of its business and property. Among other things, the Company is authorized and empowered to continue corporate and site standby activities and to continue to retain and employ the employees, consultants, agents, experts, accountants, counsel and such other persons considered necessary by the Company in the ordinary course of business.

Claims Process and CCAA Status

On April 18, 2016 pursuant to an order of the Court, the Company initiated a claims process to identify and assess all claims against the Company along with a process for the resolution of any claim disputes. Claims totaling approximately $93.4 million were filed by the Claims Bar Date of May 31, 2016, of which claims totaling approximately $24.3 million are still under review. These claims are in addition to approximately $292.7 million of existing intercompany group claims.

On June 30, 2016 the Court granted an extension of the Company's CCAA status until September 30, 2016, subject to further extension. During this period of time the Company is attempting to resolve remaining claim disputes, finalize a restructuring plan and conduct a creditor meeting to approve its restructuring plan. The Company's goal is to successfully exit the CCAA process with ownership and value of the Company's business and core assets preserved, with the ability to recommence commercial production pending an improvement in the iron ore price environment.

Requirement for Refinancing and Restructuring

Due to its working capital deficit at March 31, 2016 and the capital requirements of developing the Houston Project, the Company needs to secure additional financing. In order to attract additional financing, the Company needs to also complete a restructuring of its major contracts. Such a restructuring of the Company's major contracts is required to ensure the viability and profitability of the Company's future mining operations.

While the ability to continue corporate and site standby activities over the next 12 months is not dependent on securing additional development financing, the Company's ability to develop the Houston Project is dependent on completing such additional development financing. Even if the Company is successful in completing its required settlement of liabilities and restructuring of major contracts, if the Company is unable to obtain additional development financing on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, then the Company will be unable to pursue development of its Houston Project.

There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in completing its required settlement of liabilities and restructuring of major contracts under the CCAA process or otherwise.

If the Company is unable to complete a financial restructuring and obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail all its operations and activities and may be required to conduct a sales process to liquidate its assets.

Failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would differ from the going concern basis.

Lower Cost Structure – Re-negotiation of Commercial Terms of Major Contracts

To be able to operate economically in the current iron ore market environment, iron ore projects in Canada, including the Company's Schefferville Projects, will need to reduce costs to be competitive. To compete globally with the rest of the major iron ore producing regions of the world, it will be necessary to bring down costs of Canadian iron ore production.

LIM is pursuing longer term strategic initiatives aimed at necessary permanent structural reductions in operating costs and revenue deductions. These include: focusing on dry processing only for its DSO projects, maintaining product quality, improving recoveries, alternative port arrangements at Sept-Iles, sharing facilities with other companies and developing alternative destination markets with lower freight costs for the Company's products.

In response to weak market conditions, hard decisions have been taken to preserve the long-term future of LIM's iron ore assets and operations. Major reductions in staff levels and compensation have been implemented across the Company and all directors' fees have been waived. All non-essential capital expenditure has been deferred and no significant exploration or development activity is currently being undertaken.

LIM is currently seeking to negotiate revised commercial terms with its major contractors and suppliers. Operating cost saving initiatives are required across the board, including with respect to mining costs, rail transportation, fuel procurement, aviation services, hydro-electric power, human resources and manpower and corporate and administration costs. However, although such savings are considered essential to ensure the longer term economic viability of LIM's operations, there can be no guarantee that these strategic initiatives will be concluded successfully on a timely basis.

In the meantime, the Company recently negotiated the suspension of several of its major commercial contracts and agreements and negotiations for the suspension of certain other contracts are continuing with various counterparties. In general, these contracts and agreements have not been terminated, but rather the ongoing financial commitments have been suspended until the Company's mining operations resume. The Company continues to make progress in efforts to negotiate a suspension of the few remaining commercial contracts that have not yet been suspended or terminated.

Cooperation with TSMC

Since March 2013, LIM and Tata Steel Minerals Canada ("TSMC") have been cooperating with each other through various multi-part cooperation agreements in the areas of logistics, property rationalization and various ancillary mutual support arrangements. As part of the logistics agreements, LIM and TSMC formalized arrangements for construction of a new rail line that extends the rail line from LIM's Silver Yards facility to TSMC's new Timmins Area processing plant near the Howse Deposit. As part of this strategic co-operation, TSMC advanced $5 million to the Company for the purpose of upgrading and modifying the existing rail infrastructure at the Company's Silver Yards site to enable construction of the new extended rail line to connect with TSMC's Timmins area plant. The new rail line, which was completed during 2014, is now operational and connects both companies to the TSH main rail line at Knob Lake junction.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, repayment of the $5 million advance was satisfied by the payment to TSMC by KeRail Inc. ("KeRail") (a wholly owned subsidiary of Genesee & Wyoming Canada Inc. ("G&W")) of an access fee for operating rights on the rail line in Labrador which connects TSMC's Timmins Area plant, through the Company's Silver Yards site, to the TSH main line, as approved by the Minister of Transportation of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, pursuant to agreements between TSMC, KeRail and the Company entered into in

2013, as amended in 2014. The Knob Lake/Silver Yards/Timmins rail line is operated on behalf of TSMC and LIM by Knob Lake & Timmins Railway Company Inc., a subsidiary of G&W and a sister company of KeRail and Western Labrador Rail Services Inc.

Sale of Howse Deposit

In September 2013, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Howse JV Agreement") with TSMC for the exploration and development of the Company's Howse Property. Under the terms of the Howse JV Agreement, Howse Minerals Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TSMC, acquired an initial 51% participating interest in the Howse Property for a total cash consideration of $30 million.

As part of the Howse JV Agreement, the Company agreed to use $5.0 million of the proceeds to conduct an exploration program on the Howse Property, which program was completed in 2014.

Under the Howse JV Agreement, TSMC had the right to purchase LIM's interest in the joint venture for fair market value in certain circumstances, including the taking of any proceedings with respect to a compromise or arrangement, or a change in control of LIM. In March 2015, TSMC exercised its rights under the terms of the Howse JV Agreement to acquire LIM's remaining minority interest in the Howse Deposit for cash proceeds of $5.0 million. LIM believes the agreed sale price was fair consideration in the prevailing market circumstances and that this transaction was the best available way to monetize its minority interest in a non-core asset.

Voluntary Delisting from the TSX

In anticipation of the Company no longer meeting the minimum listing criteria of the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"), to save the substantial listing costs associated with a TSX listing and to maintain restructuring flexibility, the Company voluntarily delisted its common shares and warrants from the TSX, effective February 23, 2015. The Company intends to seek a new stock exchange listing on either the TSX or an alternative stock exchange at the appropriate time.

HOUSTON PROJECT

LIM's Schefferville Projects now consist of the Houston property ("Houston"), which includes the Malcolm deposit, the Silver Yards processing facility ("Silver Yards") and, subject to further exploration and development, other iron ore properties in the vicinity of Schefferville.

Houston is planned to form the core of LIM's activities for the foreseeable future. Houston is situated in Labrador about 15 kilometres ("km") southeast of the James Mine and Silver Yards processing plants. Together with the Malcolm Deposit, considered to be its northwest extension, the Houston deposits are estimated to contain a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") resource of 40.6 million tonnes grading 57.6% iron ("Fe"). When in full production, the Houston-Malcolm deposits are expected to produce consistent saleable product of about 2 to 3 million tonnes per year, with an initial mine-life of 8 to 10 years.

The development plan for Houston is relatively simple. The major component consists of constructing an 8 km gravel road, including a 30 m bridge over the Gilling River. The new road will connect to an existing road located near Redmond Mine, which leads to the Silver Yards facility. The overall one-way distance by road from Houston to Silver Yards is approximately 20 km. Including initial mine development, the initial capital investment to develop the Houston Mine, excluding working capital, is expected to be approximately $20 million.

During 2014, the Houston development plan was revised in response to lower iron ore prices and in order to reduce upfront capital. The revised plan is based on lower-cost dry crushing and screening only, with deferral of the originally proposed wet plant. The Silver Yards wet plant will be maintained in standby condition and may be re-commissioned to process lower grade plant feed from Houston and, potentially, production from other deposits in later years.

It is also planned to construct a new rail siding near the Houston Mine. When the rail siding is complete, it will be used in conjunction with the Silver Yards rail siding to increase train loading capacity up to approximately 3 million tonnes per year, and will reduce the operating cost of overland haulage from the Houston Mine to the rail head.

Development of the Houston Project is subject to the availability of development financing. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required development financing and if the Company is unable to obtain such financing, the development of Houston will be postponed.

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company did not conduct any mining, processing or railing activities. Rather, the Company's focus was on corporate activities related to financial restructuring, site activities related to progressive reclamation and planning activities related to Houston Project development. The Company's objective is to be in a position to complete construction and begin mining operations from Houston when market conditions permit, subject to completion of financing and restructuring efforts.

Iron Ore Market Conditions

The price of iron ore averaged US$56 per tonne in 2015 (62% Fe fines on a CFR China basis), compared to an average price of US$97 per tonne in 2014 and US$135 per tonne in 2013. An increase in Chinese steel demand lifted the price of iron ore to US$70 per tonne in late April 2016 before falling back to the current levels, as of the end of July, of approximately US$ 58 per tonne. Nevertheless, in 2016 year to date, to end of July, the price of iron ore is up by 30% and has improved 55% since hitting near-decade lows in December 2015.

Iron ore is the main raw material used in the steel making process. China is the world's biggest steel producer and iron ore consumer, forging 50% of the world's steel and consuming more than 75% of the world's seaborne iron ore trade. The decline in iron ore prices in the past three years prompted more Chinese steel mills to opt for better quality imported ore and forced many domestic mines to shut down. It was reported that a total of 329 Chinese medium and large-sized mines closed in 2015 and another 793 were shut in the first five months of 2016. After more than halving since 2011 to less than 200m tonnes, Chinese domestic iron ore output on a 62% Fe basis is forecast to fall by another 12% in 2016 and by a further 20% in 2017.

Growing supplies from Australia and Brazil and the low quality of ore mined domestically has increased China's reliance on imports and China continues to increase its imports of sea-borne iron ore, displacing higher cost domestic iron ore. In 2015 China imported 953 million tonnes of iron ore, an increase of 2.1% over the 933 million tonnes of iron ore imported in 2014. China's trend of increased reliance on lower cost imported iron ore over higher cost domestic iron ore is continuing in 2016.

The iron ore industry is re-consolidating. The larger lower cost miners such as Rio Tinto, BHP Billiton and Vale continue to take market share as small, high cost miners are closing. The top four producers are re-asserting their status as an oligopoly in the market and this dominant position is forecast to increase to 75% within the next two years. The large producers have been able to continue profitable operations because of lower production costs and lower ocean freight rates. Australia's BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto, along with Brazil's Vale, have embarked on massive expansion programs in recent years to supply the Chinese market. Australia is forecast to increase its global market share from 54% in 2015 to 58% in 2017, while Brazil's share is forecast to increase from 26% in 2015 to 28% in 2017 according to reported Australian government figures.

On July 26, 2016, Reuters reported that Chinese iron ore miners have called for an anti-dumping investigation into China's imports of iron ore from Australia and Brazil. Reuters reported that more than twenty Chinese iron ore miners in a statement published on the Metallurgical Miners' Association of China website asked for an investigation into top iron ore producers, including Brazil's Vale and Australia's Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton flooding the market. "A huge volume of low-priced imported iron ore has had a severe impact on the domestic mining industry and even posed a big challenge for the security of steel production". Imports accounted for about 85 percent of China's total iron ore consumption, driving down capacity utilization at domestic iron ore miners and causing losses and shutdowns, the Association said.

"Vale, Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton which have dominated global iron ore trade have defied the market and are still expanding despite prices being low since their strategy is to use low-priced dumping to crowd out higher-cost miners," the Association said. "The capacity of major iron ore miners has continued to grow and requires a massive Chinese market to absorb their great excess." Hundreds of domestic Chinese miners struggling with low grade and high costs have been forced to halt operations according to the Association. "Vale, Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton which have dominated global iron ore trade have defied the market and are still expanding despite prices being low since their strategy is to use low-priced dumping to crowd out higher-cost miners. The capacity of major iron ore miners has continued to grow and requires a massive Chinese market to absorb their great excess" the Association said.

China has faced its own anti-dumping measures over accusations of flooding markets with cheap steel. China has denied that its steel prices are artificially subsidized, saying its steel production cost are much lower than Western countries.

The respected AME Group currently estimates global iron ore supply growth will be limited to 0.11% in 2016. This estimate is based on net new contributions of low cost production of 49 million tonnes from Australia and 29 million tonnes from Brazil, offset by higher cost mine closures representing 77 million tonnes, mainly in China. AME currently estimates global iron ore demand growth will rebound in 2016 to 1.8%, compared to a contraction of 1.3% in 2015. The net result is AME forecasts the iron ore price to stabilize in 2016 with an average price of US$57 per tonne, roughly in line with the 2015 average price. While projections are mixed, the current industry consensus forecast is an iron ore price in the range of approximately US$40 to US$60 per tonne over the next two years.

All iron ore producers in the Labrador Trough have felt the impact of lower iron ore prices. In the last year, Cliffs Natural Resources has closed its Wabush and Bloom Lake mines, following a period of sustained operating losses, and initiated CCAA proceedings relating to its Eastern Canadian operations.

In January 2016, as part of the Cliffs' CCAA proceedings, the Court approved the sale of the Bloom Lake mine to Champion Iron Limited for $10.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the sale of Cliffs' port assets at the Pointe Noire area of the Port of Sept-Iles to Investissement Quebec, the investment arm of the Government of Quebec, for a purchase price of $68 million plus the assumption of environmental liabilities. Cliffs' port assets include the Wabush yard, dumper and loader, the Bloom Lake dumper and loader, the Wabush Pellet Plant and the Arnaud Railway which connects that part of the Port to the QNS&L railroad of IOC, which in turn connects the Port to Labrador City and, via the TSH railway, to Schefferville.

In January 2016 it was announced that the Government of Quebec and Tata Steel had signed an agreement in principle to cooperate in creating favourable conditions for the rail transit of iron ore from Arnaud Junction to the multi-user dock of the Port of Sept- Iles, and to work toward a decision before March 31, 2016 on the level of government participation in Tata's direct shipping ore project in Schefferville.

On July 26, 2016 the Government of Quebec announced the award of a government financial contribution of $175 million to Tata Steel Minerals Canada to support the achievement at Schefferville of a direct shipping iron ore project (DSO project) in which Tata Steel Group has invested an amount in excess of $1 billion. The financial contribution includes an equity stake of $125 million through the Capital Mining Hydrocarbons Fund and a loan of $ 50 million from Investissement Québec, acting as an agent of the Government.

In announcing the award the Quebec Ministers said "The support for this important project confirms our commitment to stimulate the growth of the Quebec mining industry, particularly in the Northern parts of Quebec, and encourage the responsible exploitation of our resources" and "Our Government is proud to support this project which will help the Plan Nord succeed by promoting, amongst others, transshipment activities in the Port of Sept-Îles…where Tata Steel Minerals Canada is the first mining company to use the rail and port assets of the Pointe Noire area, recently acquired by the Societe du Plan Nord."

To compete globally with the major iron ore producing regions in the rest of the world, it will be necessary to bring down costs of Canadian iron ore production. It is difficult to compete globally if more than two thirds of operating costs are incurred on power, transport and ocean freight. Canada is on the opposite side of the world from the main iron ore market in China. Australia not only has a huge ocean freight advantage shipping to China, but Australian operating costs are generally lower than Canadian costs.

To operate economically in this market environment, iron ore projects in Canada, including the Company's Schefferville Projects, need to reduce costs to be competitive.

Resources

LIM's most recent NI 43-101 compliant technical report, entitled *"Technical Report: Schefferville Area Phase 1 DSO Iron Projects Resource Update, Western Labrador – NE Quebec, Canada*" dated effective June 27, 2014, reports resources as at March 31, 2014. Refer to "Qualified Persons" section below.

As at March 31, 2014, LIM had NI 43-101 compliant measured and indicated mineral resources of approximately 54.8 million tonnes at an average grade of 56.8% Fe on its Schefferville Projects. In addition, the Company holds previously-mined stockpiles with a NI 43-101 compliant, indicated mineral resource of approximately 3.5 million tonnes at an average grade of 49.1% Fe and an inferred resource of approximately 2.9 million tonnes at an average grade of 48.8% Fe. These previously-mined stockpiles are located within 15 km of the Silver Yards facilities and form part of LIM's Stage 1 deposits.

LIM's Schefferville Projects comprise 20 different iron ore deposits of varying sizes, which were part of the original Iron Ore Company of Canada ("IOC") direct shipping operations conducted from 1954 to 1982 and formed part of the 250 million tonnes of historical reserves and resources previously identified by IOC. The Company holds approximately 108 million tonnes in historical resources previously identified by IOC. LIM's iron ore deposits which comprise the Schefferville Projects are divided into two separate portions, one within the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and the other within the Province of Quebec.

A feasibility study has not been conducted on any of the Schefferville Projects and the Company's decision to undertake commercial production has not been based upon a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability. Mineral resources, unlike reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The Company also holds the Elizabeth Taconite Project ("Elizabeth"), which has a NI 43-101 compliant inferred mineral resource estimate (as at June 15, 2013) of 620 million tonnes at an average grade of 31.8% Fe. Taconites require upgrading through a concentrator involving a major capital investment to produce a saleable iron ore product.

Elizabeth represents an opportunity for LIM to develop a major new taconite operation in the Schefferville region of the Labrador Trough.

Qualified Persons

Scientific and technical information disclosed herein has been prepared under the supervision of Rod Cooper, P.Eng., President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company who is a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

Technical Report entitled *"Technical Report: Schefferville Area Phase 1 DSO Iron Projects Resource Update, Western Labrador – NE Quebec, Canada*" dated effective June 27, 2014 by Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo. of SGS Canada Inc., who is a Qualified Person and independent person of the Company within the meaning of NI 43-101, filed on SEDAR, may be viewed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

Technical Report entitled *"Technical Report Mineral Resource Update of the Houston and Malcolm 1 Property, Labrador West Area, Newfoundland and Labrador and North Eastern Quebec Canada, for Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited*" dated effective April 24, 2013 by Maxime Dupéré, P.Geo. of SGS Canada Inc. and Justin Taylor P.Eng. of DRA Americas Inc., both of whom are Qualified Persons and independent persons of the Company within the meaning of NI 43-101, filed on SEDAR, may be viewed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

Technical Report entitled *"Mineral Resource Technical Report Elizabeth Taconite Project Labrador"* dated effective June 15, 2013 by George H. Wahl, P.Geo., GH Wahl & Associates Consulting who is a Qualified Person and independent of the Company and within the meaning of NI 43-101, filed on SEDAR, may be viewed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

The historical resources referred to in this document are based on work completed and estimates prepared by IOC prior to 1983 and were not prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the historical resource estimates as current NI 43-101 resources. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify these estimates as current mineral resources; however, the Company considers the historical resource estimates to be relevant and reliable.

The terms "iron ore" and "ore" in this document are used in a descriptive sense and should not be construed as representing current economic viability.

SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL DATA
($000's except for per share data)

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2016
Revenue	85,858	-	-
(Loss) before income taxes	(105,217)	(216,671)	(2,751)
Net (loss)	(105,217)	(216,671)	(2,751)
Net (loss) per share	(0.83)	(1.72)	(0.02)
Cash and cash equivalents	7,478	6,422	3,410
Total assets	224,568	18,729	8,758
Total long-term liabilities	41,407	3,873	2,754
Cash dividends declared per share	-	-	-

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016

The Company did not ship any iron ore product during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016. Accordingly, the Company recognized no revenue from mining operations during either of these fiscal years.

The Company reported a net loss of $2.8 million, or $0.02 per share, in the current fiscal year, compared to a net loss of $216.7 million, or $1.72 per share, during the previous fiscal year.

The net loss of $2.8 million during the current fiscal year included a non-cash asset impairment charge of $5.6 million related mainly to property, plant and equipment. The net loss also included a gain of $5.0 million on the settlement of rail construction advance and a gain of $0.7 million on the sale of equipment. Excluding these non-recurring charges, the net loss during the current fiscal year was $2.9 million or $0.02 per share, mainly attributable to site standby costs of $0.7 million, corporate and administrative costs of $1.9 million and an unrecognized foreign exchange gain of $0.3 million.

Corporate and administrative costs were reduced significantly during the current fiscal year, reflecting a reduction in staff levels and compensation.

During the current fiscal year, the Company made no capital expenditures, compared to capital expenditures of $0.8 million in property, plant and equipment in the previous fiscal year. The previous year's capital expenditures related to completing an expansion of the Silver Yards rail siding, funded by TSMC under a cooperation arrangement. The Company has suspended its capital expenditure program as part of strict cost control measures in place.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	Quarter Ended							
($000s, except per share data)	June 30, 2014	Sept 30, 2014	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	June 30, 2015	Sept 30, 2015	Dec 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2016
Net income (loss)	(3,976)	(204,709)	(2,986)	(5,000)	(344)	(2,738)	(2,044)	2,375
Earnings (loss) per share	(0.03)	(1.62)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.02
Total assets	219,444	18,084	15,870	18,729	11,965	11,554	10,692	8,758

The loss in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 was mainly attributable to non-cash impairment charges of $198 million charged during the quarter. The loss in the quarter ended December 31, 2014 did not include an impairment charge. The loss in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 included a gain of $5.0 million recorded on the sale of a minority interest in the Howse Property. Net income in the quarter ended March 31, 2016 included an unrealized foreign exchange gain of $3.1 million.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2016, the Company had current assets of $3.7 million, consisting of $3.4 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of $0.3 million. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested in an investment grade short-term money market fund and deposits with a major Canadian bank.

Current liabilities, consisting of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, finance lease obligations, rehabilitation provisions and liabilities subject to compromise, were in aggregate $67.4 million at March 31, 2016, of which $66.5 million were liabilities subject to compromise.

The Company had a working capital deficit of $63.7 million at March 31, 2016, including $66.5 million of liabilities subject to compromise. Excluding liabilities subject to compromise, the Company's working capital at March 31, 2016 was $2.8 million. Included in liabilities subject to compromise is a repayable advance liability of US$20.6 million and a claimed related additional financing fee of US$4.6 million. The Company has no current or long-term bank debt.

In September 2013, the Company closed its joint venture with TSMC for the exploration and development of LIM's Howse Deposit. LIM received $30.0 million from TSMC for the sale of a controlling interest in the Howse Deposit, which was used to fund working capital, capital expenditure and exploration programs during the 2013 operating season as well as the 2014 exploration program. In March 2015, TSMC exercised its rights under the terms of the Howse JV Agreement to acquire LIM's remaining minority interest in the Howse Deposit for a cash payment of $5.0 million which is being used to fund the Company's financial restructuring activities.

As part of a strategic co-operation agreement with TSMC, TSMC advanced $5.0 million to the Company for the purpose of upgrading and modifying the existing rail infrastructure at the Company's Silver Yards site to enable construction of the new extended rail line to connect with TSMC's Timmins area plant. During the quarter ended June 30, 2015, repayment of the advance was satisfied by the payment to TSMC by KeRail Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Genesee & Wyoming Canada Inc.) of an access fee for operating rights on the rail line in Labrador which connects TSMC's Timmins Area plant, through the Company's Silver Yards site, to the TSH main line, as approved by the Minister of Transportation of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, pursuant to agreements between TSMC, KeRail and the Company entered into in 2013, as amended in 2014.

On April 2, 2015, the Company initiated proceedings for a financial restructuring by means of a plan of compromise or arrangement under federal CCAA and was granted the Court Order, as subsequently amended and extended, providing creditor protection until September 30 2016, subject to further amendment and extension. The Company's subsidiaries Centre Ferro Ltd. and Labrail Inc. have not been included in the CCAA proceedings.

The Company initiated proceedings under CCAA to provide an opportunity for the orderly restructuring of the Company's business and financial affairs, so as to enable the Company to emerge with a viable business in the most favourable position to secure additional development financing to proceed with the development of the Company's Houston Project.

The Company needs to secure additional financing and complete a financial restructuring in order to continue as a going concern. Both a refinancing and financial restructuring are required to manage the Company's working capital deficit and to fund continuing operations, corporate administration and future mine development programs.

The Court Order grants a stay which generally precludes enforcement or collection action being taken against the Company with respect to pre-CCAA liabilities or contracts. The relief is designed to stabilize operations and business relationships with contractors, suppliers and creditors and to provide an opportunity for the Company to negotiate a settlement and compromise of liabilities and a restructuring of major contracts. Upon completion of such negotiations, a proposed plan of arrangement for a financial restructuring will be presented to the Company's creditors. The plan of arrangement must be approved by the Company's creditors and the Court prior to it being given effect. Such proposed plan of arrangement has not yet been presented to creditors.

The CCAA Court Order grants the Company the authority to carry on business in a manner consistent with the preservation of its business and property. Among other things, the Company is authorized and empowered to continue corporate and site standby activities and to continue to retain and employ the employees, consultants, agents, experts, accountants, counsel and such other persons considered necessary by the Company in the ordinary course of business.

The Company is seeking to negotiate a settlement and compromise of liabilities and a restructuring of major contracts so as to enable the Company to emerge with a viable business in the most favourable position to secure additional development financing.

The Company recently negotiated the suspension of several of its major commercial contracts and agreements and negotiations for the suspension of certain other contracts are continuing with various counterparties. In general, these contracts and agreements have not been terminated, but rather the ongoing financial commitments have been suspended until the Company's mining operations resume. The Company continues to make progress in its efforts to negotiate a suspension of the few remaining commercial contracts that have not yet been suspended.

The Company exercised its purchase option to acquire the original 71-unit Bean Lake accommodation camp in May 2015 upon expiry of the lease term. The Company has a continuing finance lease agreement for its 73-unit accommodation camp addition, which lease term ends in May 2017. The Company is currently seeking to suspend this mine camp addition lease agreement. There is no assurance that such negotiations will be successful or that any contract revision or suspension will be achieved.

While the ability to continue corporate and site standby activities over the next 12 months is not dependent on securing additional development financing, the Company's ability to develop the Houston Project is dependent on completing such additional development financing. Even if the Company is successful in completing its required settlement of liabilities and restructuring of major contracts, if the Company is unable to obtain additional development financing on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, then the Company will be unable to pursue development of its Houston Project.

There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in completing its required settlement of liabilities and restructuring of major contracts under the CCAA process or otherwise.

If the Company is unable to complete a financial restructuring and obtain adequate additional financing or liquidity in the immediate term, the Company will be required to curtail all its operations and activities and may be required to conduct a sales process to liquidate its assets under the supervision of the Court within the CCAA proceedings.

Failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis, which would differ from the going concern basis.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements.

OBLIGATIONS AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Contractual Commitments as at March 31, 2016	Payments Due by Period			
	Total	**Less than 1 year**	**Later than 1 year, not later than 5 years**	**After 5 years**
Mine camp lease obligations	$561,096	$561,096	-	-
Total	**$561,096**	**$561,096**	**-**	**-**

The mine camp lease obligations are the minimum remaining lease payments due on the 73-unit Bean Lake mine accommodation camp addition near Silver Yards. The mine camp is subject to a capital lease with a registered security interest. The Company is currently seeking to suspend this mine camp addition lease agreement.

The CCAA Court Order, issued on April 2, 2015 and extended until September 30, 2016, subject to further extension, grants a stay which precludes enforcement or collection action being taken against the Company with respect to pre-CCAA liabilities or contracts. The Company has disclaimed its previous head office lease and the resulting lease termination costs are included in liabilities subject to compromise.

The Company has suspended its principal rail transportation contract and any ongoing financial commitments under such transportation contract until the Company's mining operations resume. The Company is currently in the process of negotiating the suspension of certain other contracts with various counterparties.

The Company has suspended its impact benefit agreements, and the ongoing commitments under such agreements, with various First Nations communities in accordance with the terms of such agreements until the Company's mining operations resume.

Pursuant to a July 2012 long-term customer contract with the Port of Sept-Iles, the Company has committed ship loading capacity of 5 million tonnes per year, with the right to secure additional residual capacity, at a new multi-user facility. Under this contract, the Company paid a preliminary instalment of $6.4 million towards its buy-in payment and guaranteed a final buy-in payment instalment of $6.4 million. The Company deferred payment of the final advance payment installment of $6.4 million pending resolution of land access and product handling facility arrangements in the Pointe-Noire area of the Port. The new multi-user dock was not available to LIM for use in 2013 or 2014 because construction was not completed on schedule. Although the Port considers that the port facilities have been delivered and are operational as of May 2016, such land access and product handling facilities have not been established and the Company has sought to terminate the contract. The Port has submitted a claim for the $6.4 million final buy-in payment in the Company’s CCAA claims process, which claim is under review. The Company continues in discussions with the Sept-Iles Port Authority to resolve these issues.

As part of the Company's CCAA process the Company has suspended or teminated certain of its major commercial contracts and agreements, in some cases contingent on the completion of the CCAA process, and negotiations for the suspension or termination of certain other contracts are continuing with various counterparties. It is possible that some counterparties may have a different interpretation of whether such contracts are in fact suspended or terminated, the enforceability and effective timing of such suspension or termiantion, or whether such suspension or termination triggers any claim for damages. The Company's estimate of the probable amount due, if any, under such suspended and terminated contracts is based on the Company's legal interpretation of the timing, enforceability and financial consequences of such suspended or terminated contracts.

While the Company has suspended or terminated certain of its contracts under the Company’s CCAA proceedings it is possible that certain counterparties may have a different interpretation of whether such contracts are in fact suspended or terminated, the enforceability and effective timing of such suspension or termiantion, or whether such suspension or termination triggers any claim for damages. The Company’s estimate of the probable amount, if any, due under such suspended and terminated contracts is based on the Company’s legal interpretation of the timing, enforceability and financial consequences of such suspended or terminated contracts.

The estimated probable amount due, if any, with respect to the Company’s major contracts involves significant judgment and is based on the Company’s legal interpretation of its contracts, including an assessment of the enforceability of contract terms. The Company is not able to estimate a range of possible liability in excess of the amount accrued as there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved. It is possible that future changes to estimates of accrued liabilities could be material. It is possible that counterparties to some of the Company’s major contracts may, in the future, seek claims for damages or other related relief in excess of the amount accrued by the Company.

In the event that a counterparty seeks a claim for damages or other related relief in excess of the amount accrued, and that such action is successful either through litigation or a negotiated settlement, an additional possible liability would need to be accrued by the Company in a future reporting period. In each case the existence and amount of any additional possible liability will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

The Company is not able to estimate a range of possible liability in excess of the amount accrued as there are significant factual and legal issues to be resolved. It is possible that future changes to estimates of accrued liabilities could be material.

The Company is seeking additional amendments to the commercial terms of its major contracts. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in negotiating such additional amendments to the commercial terms of its major contracts on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's treasury policy is to invest its cash and cash equivalents in investment grade short-term money market funds and deposits with a major Canadian bank. The Company monitors these investments and is satisfied with the credit rating and liquidity of its bank. The Company has never held any asset backed financial instruments.

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents as "held for trading", which are measured at fair value. Fair value estimates of financial assets are made at the statement of financial position date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instruments.

As at March 31, 2016, the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments were considered to be the same, primarily because of the short term nature and liquidity of these instruments. As at March 31, 2016, the Company did not hold any balances in foreign currencies, other than United States dollars.

The Company has included disclosure concerning some of the risk factors relating to its financial instruments in Note 26 to its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

OUTSTANDING SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital is an unlimited number of common shares.

The following is the outstanding share capital data as at March 31, 2016 and the date of this MD&A.

Security	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Common shares	126,323,123	N/A	N/A
Stock options	687,500	$4.75	0.9
Deferred share units	1,077,362	N/A	N/A

Of the stock options currently outstanding, 100,000 options have an exercise price of $6.80 and expire on September 22, 2016; 40,000 options have an exercise price of $6.81 and expire on November 10, 2016; 200,000 options have an exercise price of $6.35 and expire on November 30, 2016; and 347,500 options have an exercise price of $3.00 and expire on July 2, 2017.

All stock options outstanding are fully vested.

The deferred share units represent stock-based compensation previously granted to independent directors under the Company's Deferred Share Unit Plan. The grant of new deferred share units was waived by directors and suspended effective April 1, 2014.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties with which the Company transacted during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were Energold Minerals Inc. ("Energold"), a corporation controlled by John F. Kearney, Buchans Minerals Corporation ("Buchans") and Conquest Resources Limited ("Conquest"), public companies in which John F. Kearney, Neil J.F. Steenberg and Danesh Varma serve as directors and officers, Hooley Consultants, a personal consulting firm controlled by D. William Hooley and SteenbergLaw Professional Corporation ("SteenbergLaw"), a legal professional services corporation controlled by Neil J.F. Steenberg.

During the year ended March 31, 2016 the Company had an office sharing arrangement with Buchans pursuant to which the Company paid office rent of $120,000 (2015 - $Nil). During the year ended March 31, 2015 the Company had an office sharing arrangement with Buchans, Conquest and SteenbergLaw, pursuant to which the Company was paid office rent of an aggregate of $120,060 (2016 - $Nil). At March 31, 2016, $14,400 (2015 - $35,400) remained receivable from Conquest relating to the previous year.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred management compensation costs payable to Energold in the amount of $200,000 (2015 - $200,000) for management services provided. At March 31, 2016, an aggregate of $670,776 (2015 - $653,084) in management compensation remained payable to Energold and Hooley Consultants relating to previous years. These amounts payable are unsecured and non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred professional fees in respect of legal services provided by SteenbergLaw in the amount of $137,938 (2015 - $171,380). At March 31, 2016, $10,332 (2015- $41,120) in professional fees remained payable by the Company to SteenbergLaw.

These related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at fair value, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. It is management's estimation that these transactions were undertaken at market rates under the same or similar terms and conditions as transactions with non-related parties.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Revenue Recognition

Commencing effective April 1, 2012, revenue has been recognized when all of the following criteria have been met: (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product have been transferred to the buyer; (ii) neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the product sold, has been retained; (iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (iv) the collectability of the proceeds is probable; and (v) the costs associated with the sale can reliably be measured. All of these criteria are typically considered to have been met with respect to a shipment of the Company's iron ore when the vessel carrying the iron ore has departed the Port of Sept-Iles.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from estimates. During the periods presented, management has made a number of significant estimates and valuation assumptions, including the recoverability of investments in mineral property interests, property, plant and equipment, the fair value of stock options and the valuation of capital lease obligations and asset retirement obligations. These estimates and valuation assumptions are based on historical experience, present conditions and management's planned course of action, as well as assumptions about future business and economic conditions. The use of different assumptions could result in different estimates. Should future business and economic conditions deteriorate, or the underlying valuation assumptions and estimates change, the recorded amounts could change by a material amount.

Mineral property interests and deferred exploration expenditures

The Company evaluates the carrying amount of its mineral properties and equipment when events or changes in circumstances warrant and tests for recoverability of the long life asset value. A test for recoverability is performed to determine if the estimated fair value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset. Measurement of any impairment loss is determined by the estimated fair value of the assets based on the best information available at the time, including comparable asset values in the market.

In assessing the future estimated cash flows, management uses various estimates including, but not limited to, future operating and capital costs as well as future iron ore prices and estimates based upon measured, indicated and historical resources. By their very nature, there can be no assurance that these estimates will actually be reflected in the future operation of the Schefferville Projects.

Any estimate of future cash flows is subject to risks and uncertainties and it is reasonably possible that changes in estimates could occur which may affect the expected recoverability of investments in mining properties. The ultimate recoverability of amounts deferred for mineral property interests is dependent upon, among other things, obtaining the necessary permits to operate the Schefferville Projects.

Stock-based compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation cost based on the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The Black-Scholes pricing model, which is now widely used in determining the “fair value” of stock options, was developed for use in estimating the fair value of freely traded options which are fully transferable and have no vesting restrictions and in many cases does not generate a meaningful “fair value” for stock options of companies similar to the Company. The Company’s options have characteristics that are significantly different from those of traded options and changes in any of the assumptions used can materially affect fair value estimates.

Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and waste sites, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining asset to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of operations.

The Company has established a rehabilitation provision relating to its current Stage 1 mining operations. The total undiscounted amount that is expected to settle the Company's reclamation and remediation obligations related to this portion of its mining operations at the end of its mine-life is $2,808,432. The present value of this estimated amount has been calculated under IFRS as $2,772,421 as at March 31, 2016.

In determining the present value of the rehabilitation provision as at March 31, 2016, the Company has assumed a long-term inflation rate of 1.5%, a discount rate of 1.7% and a mine-life of up to 20 years. Elements of uncertainty in estimating this amount include changes in the projected life of mining operations, reclamation expenditures incurred during ongoing operations and reclamation and remediation requirements and alternatives.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Company is not aware of any new accounting standards that have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In conducting its business, the Company faces a number of risks and uncertainties. A summary of the principal risks and uncertainties which the Company faces is set out below.

Financing and Going Concern

On April 2, 2015, the Company initiated proceedings for a financial restructuring by means of a plan of compromise or arrangement under federal CCAA and was granted the Court Order, as subsequently amended and extended, providing creditor protection until September 30, 2016, subject to further amendment and extension.

At March 31, 2016, the Company had an ending working capital deficit of $63.7 million, including $66.5 million of liabilities subject to compromise.

The continued operation and successful development of the Company's properties depends upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through private placement financing, public financing, advance payment for product, the joint venturing of projects, bank financing or other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining such required financing.

Several conditions discussed below create a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will need to conduct a financial restructuring, by means of a plan of arrangement under CCAA, and generate additional financial resources or liquidity in order to address its working capital deficit of approximately $63.7 million, including liabilities subject to compromise, as of March 31, 2016. The Company's planned development programs, including development of the Houston deposit, will require additional initial mine development financing and additional working capital.

There is a significant risk that a successful financial restructuring under CCAA may not be achieved and that additional financing will not be available to the Company on a timely basis or on acceptable terms.

There are no assurances that the Company will continue to be able to obtain additional financial resources and/or achieve positive cash flows or profitability. The Company has not achieved profitable operations, has an accumulated deficit since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. If the Company is unable to successfully complete a financial restructuring and obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail standby activities and all exploration and development activities and may be required to liquidate its assets under the formal CCAA process. Failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis which would differ significantly from the going concern basis.

The ongoing development of the Company's properties, including its Houston Project, will require substantial additional capital investment. Failure to secure additional financing would result in delaying or indefinite postponement of development or production of these properties. There can be no assurance that such additional financing will be available when needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be on terms favourable to the Company.

No Assurance of Profitable Production

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital. Many of the claims to which the Company has a right to acquire an interest are in the exploration stage only and are without a known body of commercial mineralization.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration and development programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

Mining operations, such as those experienced at the James Mine and anticipated at Houston, generally involve a high degree of risk. Such operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration for, and the development and production of, iron ore, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Processing operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure, changes in ore characteristics, such as rock hardness, and mineralogy which may impact production rates and iron ore recovery, or failure of retaining dams which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

A feasibility study has not been conducted on any of the Schefferville Projects and the Company's decision to undertake commercial production from the James and Houston deposits has not been based upon a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability. Accordingly, there is an increased risk of economic or technical failure as the volume and grade of iron ore mined and processed and recovery rates may not be the same as currently anticipated. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources, or of the Company's ability to extract iron ore, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The successful commercial development of the Company's properties will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through private placement financing, public financing, joint venturing of projects, bank financing, commodity financing or other means. The Company has not achieved profitable operations, has an accumulated deficit since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining any required financing or in obtaining financing on reasonable or acceptable terms.

The Company has limited experience in placing resource properties into production, and its ability to do so will be dependent upon using the services of appropriately experienced personnel or entering into agreements with other major resource companies that can provide such expertise. There can be no assurance that the Company will have available to it the necessary expertise when and if the Company places its resource properties into production and whether it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Fluctuating Iron Ore Prices and Ocean Freight Rates

The viability of the Company's Schefferville Projects is dependent on the sale price of iron ore in the seaborne market, which has fluctuated considerably over the last two years. The main destination for the seaborne iron ore market is currently China and bulk carrier ocean freight rates to China are a significant cost that affects the profitability and viability of the Company. All sales of iron ore products are subject to final assays and measurements in China (CIQ adjustments), as well as final reconciliations with the ultimate purchasers. This reconciliation process may take several months after the initial shipment and could result in changes in net sales revenue realized by the Company.

Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of iron ore or other metals. Metal prices, including iron ore prices, are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond the control of the Company. The principal risk factors include: diminished demand which may arise if rates of economic growth in China and India decline or are not sustained; increases in supply resulting from the development of new sources of iron ore or expansion of existing operations by the world's largest iron ore producers, or supply interruptions due to changes in government policies in iron ore consuming nations, war, or international trade embargoes. The effect of these factors on the Company's operations cannot be predicted.

Factors beyond the control of the Company also affect ocean freight rates. Supply and demand for ocean going vessels, fuel costs and foreign currency exchange rates, among other factors, can contribute to significant ocean freight rate volatility. An increase in ocean freight rates would have a negative impact on the Company's operating results.

Uncertainty in the Estimation of Mineral Resources

There is a degree of uncertainty to the calculation of mineral resources and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. Until mineral resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of mineral resources and corresponding grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of mineral resources may vary depending on, among other things, metal prices. Any material change in quantity of mineral resources, grade or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of the Schefferville Projects. In addition, there can be no assurance that iron ore recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. Fluctuation in iron ore prices, results of drilling, metallurgical testing and production and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require revisions of such estimates. The volume and grade of iron ore mined and processed and recovery rates may not be the same as currently anticipated. Any material reductions in estimates of mineral resources, or of the Company's ability to extract iron ore, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Mineral resources, unlike mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Uncertainty Relating to Inferred Mineral Resources

There is a risk that inferred mineral resources cannot be converted into mineral reserves as the ability to assess geological continuity is not sufficient to demonstrate economic viability. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to measured and indicated resources as a result of continued exploration, or that measured and indicated resources will be converted into proven and probable mineral reserves.

Need for Additional Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

Because mines have limited lives, the Company will be required to continually replace and expand its mineral resources as its mines produce iron ore. The life-of-mine estimates may not be correct. The Company's ability to maintain or increase production of iron ore in the future will be dependent in significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production and to expand mineral resources. The Company does not report any mineral reserves.

Transportation and Port Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. The Company's operations require rail transportation from the Schefferville region to a sea port and ship berthing, storage and loading facilities at such port.

The Company's iron ore product is transported via a 560 km railway line between Schefferville and the Port of Sept-Iles. This railway line is comprised of two sections, the Menihek Division railway line owned by TSH, which runs approximately 200 km between Schefferville and Emeril Junction, and the QNS&L railway line, which continues the remaining approximately 360 km to Sept-Iles. At Sept-Iles (Arnaud Junction), the QNS&L railway line connects to the Arnaud Railroad (Chemin de fer Arnaud), which runs approximately 34 km around the bay to the port terminal at Pointe-Noire.

Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, terrorism, sabotage, blockades, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Although the Company has negotiated agreements covering rail transportation to the Port of Sept-Iles and berthing, storage and loading facilities at Sept-Iles, the Company needs to renegotiate these agreements and re-set these arrangements. There can be no assurance that such renegotiations will be successful. There can be no assurance that reductions in capital requirements under these contracts can be achieved. Failure of such arrangements or the inability to renegotiate same on economically feasible terms could render the Schefferville Projects unviable.

The port handling arrangements for the future shipment of LIM's iron ore production remain subject to ongoing evaluation and finalization. The Company continues to evaluate different options for the unloading, stockpiling and ship loading of the Company's iron ore products at the Port of Sept-Iles. These include the potential use of the Port's new multi-user deep water dock and/or other facilities in the port of Sept-Iles.

In January 2016, as part of the Cliffs' CCAA proceedings, the Court approved the sale of the Bloom Lake mine to Champion Iron Limited for $10.5 million plus the assumption of certain liabilities and the sale of Cliffs' port assets at the Pointe Noire area of the Port of Sept-Iles to Investissement Quebec, the investment arm of the Government of Quebec, for a purchase price of $68 million plus the assumption of environmental liabilities. Cliffs' port assets include the Wabush yard, dumper and loader, the Bloom Lake dumper and loader, the Wabush Pellet Plant and the Arnaud Railway which connects that part of the Port to the QNSL railroad of IOC, which in turn connects the Port to Labrador City and, via the TSH railway, to Schefferville.

On January 20, 2016 it was announced that the Government of Quebec and Tata Steel had signed an agreement in principle during the World Economic Forum at Davos in Switzerland to cooperate in creating favourable conditions for the transit of iron ore from Arnaud Junction to the multi-user dock of the Port of Sept- Iles, and to work toward a decision before March 31, 2016 on the level of government participation in Tata's direct shipping ore project in Schefferville.

On July 26, 2016 the Government of Quebec announced the award of a government financial contribution of $175 million to Tata Steel Minerals Canada to support the achievement at Schefferville of a direct shipping iron ore project (DSO project) which will help Plan Nord succeed by promoting, amongst others, transshipment activities in the Port of Sept-Îles where Tata Steel Minerals Canada is the first mining company to use the rail and port assets of the Pointe Noire area, recently acquired by the Societe du Plan Nord.

Ability to Attract and Retain Qualified Personnel

The operation of the Company is currently largely dependent on the performance of its directors and officers. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. The loss of the services of these persons could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

The Company is dependent on the services of key executives, including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the President and Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), the Senior Vice President Operations ("SVP") and a number of other skilled and experienced executives and personnel. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of any of these persons or the Company's inability to retain these personnel or attract and retain additional highly skilled or experienced employees would adversely affect its business and future operations.

In common with all other mining operations in Canada and worldwide, the Company is competing for limited available skilled manpower, including professional, technical and trades personnel. The demand for skilled personnel in the Labrador Trough region may increase the Company's costs of operating which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Company's success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for such persons is often intense. Additional key financial, administrative and mining personnel as well as additional operations staff will be required. Although the Company believes it will be successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel for future operations, there can be no assurance of such success. If the Company is not successful in attracting, training and retaining qualified personnel, the efficiency of operations could be affected.

Government Regulation and Permitting

The current or future operations of the Company, including development activities and commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various federal, provincial or territorial and local governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, water use, environmental protection, land claims of local people, mine safety and other matters.

Such operations and exploration activities are also subject to substantial regulation under applicable laws by governmental agencies that will require the Company to obtain permits, licences and approvals from various governmental agencies. There can be no assurance, however, that all permits, licences and approvals that the Company may require for its operations and exploration activities will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or that such laws and regulations will not have an adverse effect on any mining project which the Company might undertake. In order to develop the Company's Houston Project, the Closure and Rehabilitation Plan must be approved by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations and, in particular, environmental laws.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

To the best of the Company's knowledge, it is operating in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

Political and Aboriginal / First Nations

The Company conducts its operations in western Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and in north-eastern Quebec, which areas are subject to conflicting First Nations land claims. There are a number of First Nations peoples living in the Quebec-Labrador peninsula with overlapping claims to asserted aboriginal land rights. Aboriginal claims to lands, and the conflicting claims to traditional rights between aboriginal groups are not currently governed by any existing treaty rights and may have an impact on the Company's ability to develop the Schefferville Projects. The boundaries of the traditional territorial claims by these groups, if established, may impact on the areas which constitute the Schefferville Projects. Mining licenses and their renewals may be affected by land and resource rights negotiated as part of any settlement agreements entered into by governments with First Nations.

There are a number of Innu groups based in Quebec (including Schefferville and Sept-Iles) who assert aboriginal rights in Quebec and Labrador. The Innu of Quebec, located at Matimekush-Lac Jean near Schefferville, and at the communities of Uashat Takuaikan mak Mani-Utenam, near Sept-Iles, assert aboriginal rights to traditional lands which include parts of Quebec and Labrador. Members of the Innu Uashat Takuaikan mak Mani-Utenam, near Sept-Iles, Quebec, claim ownership of some registered trap lines in the Schefferville area.

The Innu of Matimekush-Lac John and Uashat Takuaikan mak Mani Utenam are two of five Innu communities living in northeastern Quebec who in 2009 formed the "Innu Strategic Alliance" seeking to have their ancestral rights on their traditional lands which extend on both sides of Quebec-Labrador border recognized by Governments. At various times, the Innu Strategic Alliance has stated that, in order to have their ancestral rights, including the caribou hunt recognized, the Quebec Innu would if necessary seek to block natural resource development projects in Labrador and Quebec, such as the Churchill hydroelectric project in Labrador, the La Romaine hydro-electric project in Quebec and mining projects near Schefferville. In June 2010, the Innu Strategic Alliance set up a barricade on the road leading from the town of Schefferville to the mining projects of two companies, including the Company, "to ensure protection of their rights". This barricade was removed by the Innu in early September 2010.

The Company entered into Impact Benefit Agreements ("IBAs") with the Innu Nation of Labrador (July, 2008), the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach (September, 2010), the Innu of Matimekush-Lac John (Schefferville) (June, 2011), and the Innu Takuaikan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam (Sept-Iles) (February, 2012) with respect to the development and operation of the Schefferville Projects. The Company also entered into an Economic Partnership Agreement (December, 2012) with the NunatuKavut Community Council, representing the Southern Inuit of Labrador.

Under the IBAs and the Economic Partnership Agreement, the Company agreed to use its efforts to provide employment and training opportunities for members of these communities and business opportunities for local aboriginal-owned and operated businesses. The Company also agreed to provide these aboriginal groups with a financial participation in the Schefferville Projects based, in part, on iron ore production. The Company further agreed to take certain social and environmental protection measures to mitigate the impact of the Schefferville Projects on local communities. Through the IBAs and Economic Partnership Agreement, the First Nations groups have consented to the Company's projects and have agreed to provide the Company continuing and unobstructed access to, and equitable enjoyment of, the iron ore projects and its properties.

The Company has not met all of its financial obligations under these agreements and is in arrears in its financial commitments. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in maintaining these agreements and its relationships with any First Nations groups who may assert aboriginal rights or may have a claim which affects the Company's properties or may be impacted by the Schefferville Projects.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company has suspended its various agreements with such First Nations communities until the Company's mining operations resume. Accordingly, ongoing financial commitments under such agreements have been suspended until the Company's mining operations resume.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

The Company's activities are subject to extensive national, provincial, and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. The Company is required to obtain governmental permits and provide bonding requirements under environmental laws. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner, which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, and more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

The ultimate amount of reclamation to be incurred for the planned mining operations at the Schefferville Projects is uncertain. Although the Company will make provision for reclamation obligations when these arise, it cannot be assured that these provisions will be adequate to discharge its obligations for these costs. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests which have been caused by previous owners or operators of the properties. As environmental protection laws and administrative policies change, the Company will revise the estimate of its total obligations and may be obliged to make further provisions or provide further security for mine reclamation cost.

Environmental laws and regulations are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. These laws are continuously evolving. Any changes in such laws, or in the environmental conditions at the Schefferville Projects, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. The Company is not able to predict the impact of any future changes in environmental laws and regulations on its future financial position due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate form such changes may take.

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence at the Schefferville Projects, the Company must obtain regulatory approval, permits and licenses and there is no assurance that such approvals will be obtained. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or made, or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied, in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws can result in injunctions, damages, suspension or revocation of permits and imposition of penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with all such laws, regulations and permits, or that the costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws and permits will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining and exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, or require abandonment or delays in development of mining properties.

Legal and Title Risks

Title to mineral properties and mining rights involves certain inherent risks including difficulties in identification of the actual location of specific properties. The Company relies on contracts with third parties and on title opinions by legal counsel who base such opinions on the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein. Although the Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties for which it holds contractual interests or mineral licenses, the Company cannot give assurance that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned or become the subject of title claims by First Nation groups or other parties.

Although the Company has exercised the usual due diligence with respect to determining title to and interests in the properties which comprise the Schefferville Projects, there is no guarantee that such title to or interests in such properties will not be challenged or impugned and title insurance is generally not available. The Company's mineral property interests may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Surveys have not been carried out on any of the Schefferville Projects in accordance with the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec; therefore, their existence and area could be in doubt. Until competing interests in the mineral lands have been determined, the Company can give no assurance as to the validity of title of the Company to those lands or the size of such mineral lands.

Factors Beyond Company's Control

The exploration and development of mineral properties and the marketability of any minerals contained in such properties will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include government regulation, high levels of volatility in market prices, availability of markets, availability of adequate transportation and processing facilities and the imposition of new or amendments to existing taxes and royalties. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in development or mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although the Company will purchase insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers reasonable, such insurance may not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Foreign Currency Exchange

Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its operations. The Company's equity financing activities and operating costs have been denominated in Canadian dollars, while the Company's advance payment off-take financing activities and iron ore sales have been denominated in U.S. dollars. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, may have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations in the future.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of, or have significant shareholdings in, other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and other applicable laws.

To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for the approval of such participation or such terms.

From time to time several companies may collectively participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment.

Under the laws of the Province of Ontario, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company, including the Annual Information Form for the year ended March 31, 2014 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis contains certain forward-looking statements relating to, but not limited to, the Company's expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. Forward-looking information may include reserve and resource estimates, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, and is based on current expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves the grade and recovery of ore which is mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failures to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, delays in the development of projects, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in iron ore prices, inflation and other factors. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in maintaining any agreement with any First Nations groups who may assert aboriginal rights or may have a claim which affects the Company's properties or may be impacted by the Schefferville Projects. Shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.