

MICREX DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Management Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion prepared December 22, 2009, of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation for the year ended August 31, 2009 should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Corporation and related notes included therein.

Forward-Looking Information

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

Overall Performance

Over the past 10 years, the Corporation has continued its focus as a natural resource corporation with interest in precious metal, industrial minerals and gemstone properties located in Alberta, BC and New Mexico. The Corporation focuses the majority of its attention on the "proving up" of prospective properties as exploration dollars can be focused in a direct manner. Active exploration for undiscovered resources is, at present, not a priority. The Corporation is interested in properties which have a demonstrated resource, usually through historical production or testing by credible authorities such as Government Geological Survey personnel. The Corporation gives high priority to those properties which can be brought to production with relatively low cost and in a timely manner.

One gold exploration property is located in British Columbia and has excellent potential for future development. The Burmis Magnetite property is at the permitting stage. The Corporation has three gold properties in New Mexico one of which has been optioned for sale. The Corporation's Quebec Magnetite property is at the stage where production will be commenced as soon as a firm order is received. After reassessing the Clear Hills and Buffalo Hills properties, which had diamond and poly metallic mining potential, the Corporation let those properties lapse.

The Corporation is in the middle of the permitting process for its Alberta magnetite property, with a view of putting it in production in 2010. A recent exploration program on the Corporation's Big Horn gold property yielded encouraging results, resulting in the staking of

additional ground around existing claims. The Corporation's previous agreement with a third party to develop its Deadwood gold property in New Mexico has lapsed. The Corporation has optioned the Deadwood property and anticipates completion of the sale in 2010.

Year Ended August 31, 2009

Results of Operation

During the year ended August 31, 2009, the Corporation incurred a loss from operations of \$491,686. The Corporation had no revenue except for a gain of \$245,575 on the option of a mining interest. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately \$392,423, including wages in the form of consulting fees. Amortization was \$2,853. The Corporation recorded a charge for stock based compensation of \$96,410, and a future tax recovery of \$58,946.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at August 31, 2009 the Corporation had 37,736,214 common shares outstanding. During the year a total of 2,778,650 shares were issued for net cash of \$224,802, which was used for property development and working capital. 450,000 shares were issued as an option payment on the Corporation's Quebec magnetite property. 300,000 shares (\$30,000) were issued on the exercise of options.

Year Ended August 31, 2008

Results of Operation

During the year ended August 31, 2008, the Corporation incurred a loss from operations of \$523,847 and recorded a charge for impairment of long-term assets of \$14,300 when certain of its properties not currently being explored were written down for accounting purposes, for a total loss before taxes of \$538,147. A future tax recovery of \$94,272 resulted in a net loss for the period of \$443,875. The Corporation had no revenue. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately \$455,092, including wages in the form of consulting fees. Amortization was \$4,073, and stock based compensation was expensed at \$64,682.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at August 31, 2007 the Corporation had 32,518,858 common shares outstanding. During the year a total of 1,688,706 shares were issued. 250,000 shares were issued as option payments on the Burmis magnetite properties for deemed proceeds of \$70,000. 1,174,000 were issued (75% flow through) as part of a \$0.25 unit. Each unit consisted of one share and one \$0.30 warrant. 264,706 shares were issued for \$45,000 as the yearly option payment on the Quebec Magnetite property. Proceeds were used for working capital and property development.

Quarter Ended August 31, 2009

Results of Operation

During the quarter ended August 31, 2009, the Corporation incurred a loss of approximately \$219,163. The Corporation had no revenue. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately \$113,650, including wages in the form of consulting fees. Amortization was \$713 and stock based compensation was recorded as \$32,280.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the quarter 450,000 shares were issued as payment on the Quebec magnetite property.

The Corporation's ability to continue to fund its operations depends upon its ability to sell shares to raise equity both on a flow-through and non flow-through basis as it has no source of revenue. The Corporation plans to put both the Burmis Magnetite and Quebec Magnetite properties into production, so the Corporation anticipates being able to generate some cash flow by the end of 2010.

The Corporation has no long term debt or leases. It plans to raise the funds necessary to put its magnetite properties into production with a combination of debt and equity. The total funds required to be raised in this respect is approximately \$500,000. The Burmis project requires the necessary permits from the Alberta government. The permitting process is underway.

In Quebec, the Corporation had leased the property to an arms-length third party, who then withdrew from the arrangement. The Corporation has a development loan agreement in place to cover start up costs, and will put the project into production as soon as it firms up orders.

Additional capital will need to be raised for additional exploration programs on the Corporation's other properties. The amount and timing of such will depend upon the results of current exploration programs and market conditions at the time.

Quarter Ended August 31, 2008

Results of Operation

During the quarter ended August 31, 2008, the Corporation incurred a loss of approximately \$251,324. The Corporation had no revenue. General and administrative expenses amounted to approximately \$182,569, including wages in the form of consulting fees. Amortization was \$1,018 and stock based compensation was recorded as \$10,400.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the quarter 264,706 shares were issued as payment on the Quebec magnetite property.

The Corporation's ability to continue to fund its operations depends upon its ability to sell shares to raise equity both on a flow-through and non flow-through basis as it has no source of revenue. The Corporation plans to put both the Burmis Magnetite and Quebec Magnetite properties into

production, so the Corporation anticipates being able to generate some cash flow by the end of 2010.

The Corporation has no long term debt or leases. It plans to raise the funds necessary to put its magnetite properties into production with a combination of debt and equity. The total funds required to be raised in this respect is approximately \$500,000. The Burmis project requires the necessary permits from the Alberta government. The permitting process is underway.

In Quebec, the Corporation had leased the property to an arms-length third party, who then withdrew from the arrangement. The Corporation has a development loan agreement in place to cover start up costs, and will put the project into production as soon as it firms up orders.

Additional capital will need to be raised for additional exploration programs on the Corporation's other properties. The amount and timing of such will depend upon the results of current exploration programs and market conditions at the time.

Outlook

For 2010, the Corporation plans to continue to focus its efforts on its magnetite properties. Progress has been made towards getting the deposits into production, and the Corporation anticipates receiving production revenue during the 2010 calendar year.

With a continuing strong gold price, the Corporation is planning to conduct further exploration on its Big Horn gold property.

The recent global credit crisis, severely declining valuations on equity markets worldwide, weakening economic growth and sharp falls in commodity prices have generated significant uncertainty for the mining sector. Given depressed trading multiples, companies can be expected to encounter poor terms in accessing new equity capital, while credit conditions may tighten despite low interest rates.

Risk Factors

(a) Operating History

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

(b) Mining Operations

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

some of the Properties may be difficult or impossible to access during periods of inclement weather, which are risks normally encountered by most industry participants.

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

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

(c) **Government Regulations and Market**

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

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

(d) **Conflicts**

The directors of the Corporation are engaged and will continue to be engaged in the search for mining interests on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where the directors and officers may be in direct competition with the Corporation. Conflicts of interest, if any, which arise will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed

by the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of or has a material contract with the Corporation to disclose his interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta).

(e) Need for Additional Funds

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

(f) Operating Hazards and Environmental Liabilities

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

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

(g) Industry Conditions

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

(h) Foreign Jurisdiction

Certain of the Properties are located in foreign jurisdiction. The enforceability, certainty and permanence of laws in foreign countries are not always like that in Canada. The Corporation's title to its foreign Properties, the right to work the same and to expatriate profits, if

any, may be adversely affected. The Corporation is also at risk to adverse foreign exchange movements.

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

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

Selected Financial Information

Annual Financial Data for the Three Fiscal Years ended August 31, 2009

	August 31, 2009	August 31, 2008	August 31, 2007
1. Net sales or total revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Loss from continuing operations in total	\$491,686	\$523,847	\$607,573
Loss per share	\$0.005	\$0.02	\$0.01
3. Loss in total	\$187,165	\$443,875	\$323,308
Net loss per share on a fully diluted basis	(\$0.005)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)
4. Total assets	\$4,050,897	\$3,805,462	\$3,497,905
5. Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Cash dividends declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

As the Corporation is a mineral exploration company which has never recorded any mining production operations or revenue, the above annual figures are not particularly significant, other than to indicate the amount of the expenditures by the Corporation on exploration work in each of the years. The figures represent variances in the Corporation's levels of activity which, in turn, has been largely dictated by the amount of funding which the Corporation has had available from time to time to expend on exploration.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Two Year Quarterly Financial Data

2008	Nov. 30/07	Feb 28/08	May 31/08	Aug 31/08
Total Revenue (\$)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Income (loss) (\$)	(90,459)	(92,712)	(89,352)	(323,308)
Income (loss) per share (\$)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.01)

2009	Nov. 30/08	Feb 28/09	May 31/09	Aug 31/09
Total Revenue (\$)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Income (loss) (\$)	(38,010)	(92,095)	(111,841)	54,781
Income (loss) per share (\$)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.003)	0.002

Transactions with Related Parties

During the year Micrex recorded expenses of \$150,000 (2008 - \$150,000) to a director for consulting and management services provided.

During the year the Corporation paid \$126,000 (2008 - \$133,000) to certain shareholders for subcontract services, and also paid legal fees of to a law firm of which the corporate secretary is a partner.

Outstanding Share Data

As at August 31, 2009 the following shares, warrants and options are outstanding:

37,736,214 common voting shares.

Management and Directors' Options Outstanding at August 31, 2009:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
85,000	0.22	November 26, 2009
384,000	0.16	April 27, 2010
75,000	0.23	September 29, 2010
375,521	0.30	December 28, 2010
520,000	0.25	March 23, 2011
140,000	0.29	February 13, 2012
673,000	0.27	May 30, 2012
80,000	0.25	July 4, 2012
241,764	0.18	February 22, 2013
234,336	0.10	January 6, 2014
715,000	0.10	July 2, 2014

The following warrants were outstanding as at August 31, 2009:

- i. 293,750 warrants expiring September 15, 2009 at a price of \$0.20 per share.
- ii 2,484,900 warrants expiring December 30, 2009 at a price of \$0.15 per share.

Critical Accounting Policies

On September 1, 2008, the Corporation adopted CICA Section 1535 Capital Disclosures. This Section establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital structure.

On September 1, 2008, the Corporation adopted the following two new CICA standards: Financial Instruments - Disclosures (Section 3862) and Financial Instruments - Presentation (Section 3863), which replace Financial Instruments - Disclosure and Presentation (Section 3861). The new disclosure standard increases the emphasis on the risks associated with both recognized and unrecognized financial instruments and how those risks are managed. The new presentation standard carries forward former presentation requirements.

These changes had no impact at the time of initial adoption of the recommendations on the opening balances.

The Corporation adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3870 "Stock-based Compensation and Other Stockbased Payments", which requires fair value accounting for all stock options issued during the year. A formula is used, relying on factors such as interest rates, volatility and length of time an option will be held. When determining the volatility factor and length of options for its stock-based compensation assumptions, management of the Corporation is required to make estimates for the future volatility of its shares and the length of time stock options will remain unexercised. These assumptions may not necessarily be an accurate indicator of future volatility. The model used was developed for securities whose market is liquid. The application of this model to the value of the Corporation's options is unlikely to be an accurate indicator of fair value.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board has confirmed that IFRS will be adopted as Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises on January 1, 2011. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of IFRS on its financial statements and will be meeting with accounting advisors in the near future to discuss the implementation of IFRS.

Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Disclosure Evaluation Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Micrex has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that they are sufficiently effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation is made known to management and disclosed in accordance with applicable securities regulations.

Additional Disclosure

	August 31 2009	August 31, 2008
Consulting fees and sub-contracting fees	\$276,000	\$283,000
Stock based compensation	\$96,410	\$64,682
Professional fees	\$86,508	\$81,183
Total general and administrative costs	\$392,423	\$455,092

Deferred Exploration and acquisition costs, by property:	August 31, 2009 \$	August 31, 2008 \$
Big Horn Mine	860,771	850,663
Deadwood and Sunburst Mines	-	366,506
Burmis Magnetite Deposit	2,309,620	2,025,651
Quebec Deposit	503,489	453,608
Accumulated deferred exploration and acquisition total	3,673,880	3,696,428

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