Management's Discussion and Analysis
For West Melville Metals Inc. ("West Melville" or "WM" or "the Company")

Containing information up to and including April 23, 2015.

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 together with the notes thereto, which can be found along with other information of the Company on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All amounts presented in this MD&A and in the audited consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A provides management's analysis of West Melville's historical financial and operating results and provides estimates of West Melville's future financial and operating performance based on information currently available. Actual results will vary from estimates and the variances may be significant. Readers should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Certain information set forth in this MD&A, including management's assessments of the Company's future plans and operations, contains forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including the impact of general economic conditions, industry conditions, volatility of commodity prices, currency fluctuations, imprecision of resource and reserve estimates, environmental risks, competition from other industry participants, the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management, stock market volatility and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be inaccurate and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. The Company's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur or, if any of them do so, what benefits the Company will derive therefrom. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Overview

West Melville is an exploration stage company involved in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in Greenland. The Company is exploring for an economic deposit of iron, titanium and vanadium in Greenland. The Company does not have any producing resource properties at this time. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol WMM.

Highlights

Exploration Update – Summary

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company initiated a metallurgical test program to evaluate hydro-metallurgical processes as a method for extracting marketable products of iron, titanium and vanadium from representative samples from the Isortoq Property in Greenland. Phase 1 of this test work produced positive results and a proposal for follow-up work is now being considered.

In response to the continued challenging market conditions together with the decline in iron ore prices over the past 12 months, the Company decided to terminate its option on the Fraser Bay Project on December 1, 2014.

The Company incurred project evaluation expenses of $69,075 to assess potential new projects. As the Company has not acquired the legal rights to explore any of these potential new projects, project evaluation costs have been expensed as incurred.

Financing and Corporate

On February 14, 2014, the Company elected to exercise its right under the amendment to the Fraser Bay Option Agreement between West Melville and Roche Bay PLC ("Roche Bay") executed on May 10, 2013 (the "Amendment") by issuing 200,000 common shares to Roche Bay.

On August 28, 2014, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement consisting of 1,120,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $56,000. On July 31, 2014, the Company announced the closure of the first tranche of the non-brokered private placement by issuing 4,880,000 units for gross proceeds of $244,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant may be exercisable into one common share for a period of three years from closing at a price of $0.15 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, 375,000 options and 649,363 warrants were cancelled/expired without exercise.

Due to the ongoing challenging markets, the Company is continuing to minimize operating expenses to conserve capital. The Company is seeking financing opportunities to further exploration activities when market conditions improve.

Results of Operations

West Melville is an exploration stage enterprise and exploring its mineral interest in Greenland with the objective of identifying economically recoverable reserves and bringing the property to the extraction and processing stage. Exploration expenditures on which the Company has acquired mineral rights are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and losses are incurred as a result of administrative and project evaluation expenses relating to the operation of the Company's business.

The key performance driver for the Company is the acquisition and exploration of prospective mineral properties.

At this time, the Company is not anticipating profit from operations in the near future as the Company is still in the process of determining whether the property being explored economically recoverable mineral reserves. Unless the Company is able to realize profits from the production and marketing of commodities from the property in which it is exploring, the Company will report annual losses and will rely on its ability to obtain equity or debt financing to fund on-going operations.

Additional financing will be required for new exploration and promotional initiatives. Due to the inherent nature of the junior mineral exploration industry, the Company will have a continuous need to secure additional funds through the issuance of equity or debt in order to support its corporate and exploration activities.

Financial Summary for the Year Ended December 31, 2014

The Company is an exploration stage company and engages principally in the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. The Company capitalizes all acquisition and exploration costs on which the Company has acquired mineral rights until the property to which those costs are related is placed into production, sold, or abandoned. The decision to abandon a property is largely determined from exploration results and the amount and timing of the Company's write-offs of capitalized exploration and evaluation assets will vary in a fiscal period from one year to the next and typically cannot be predicted in advance. During the year ended December 31, 2014, a total of $200,219 of exploration and evaluation expenditures was capitalized, while $3,000,665 of exploration and evaluation expenditures were written off associated with the Fraser Bay Property. Capitalized exploration and evaluation assets decreased from $5,486,763 as at December 31, 2013 to $2,686,317 as at December 31, 2014. Details of the cost break-down are contained in note 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 totalled $3,280,918 or $0.07 per share. Total assets decreased from $5,726,890 at December 31, 2013 to $2,788,174 at December 31, 2014 primarily as a result of the write-off of the capitalized Fraser Bay exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's cash and cash equivalents decreased from $185,733 at December 31, 2013 to $59,604 at December 31, 2014.

Year Ended December 31, 2014

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $3,280,918 as compared to $979,787 in the preceding year.

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 totalled $280,904 (2013 - $981,218).

Overall operating expenditures are down compared to the previous year as current market conditions and the Company's current financial position has required management to reduce expenses until market circumstances improve, in addition to the large decrease in stock-based compensation.

Significant operating expenditures are as follows:

	Note	Year Ended December 31		Increase (decrease)	
		2014	2013	$	**%**
Advertising and promotion	1	**$ 12,264**	**$ 22,253**	(9,989)	(45)
Consulting	2	**-**	**41,643**	(41,643)	(100)
Corporate listing and filing fees	3	**22,389**	**17,282**	5,107	30
Depreciation		**10,895**	**12,090**	(1,195)	(10)
Office and administration	4	**13,645**	**29,195**	(15,550)	(53)
Personnel	5	**75,150**	**164,880**	(89,730)	(54)
Project evaluation	6	**69,075**	**89,477**	(20,402)	(23)
Professional fees	7	**41,023**	**60,663**	(19,640)	(32)
Rent	8	**7,935**	**22,530**	(14,595)	(65)
Stock-based compensation	9	**21,761**	**500,086**	(478,325)	(96)
Travel and conferences	10	**6,767**	**21,119**	(14,352)	(68)
		(280,904)	**(981,218)**	700,314	71
Other Income (expenses)					
Interest income	11	**931**	**2,054**	(1,123)	(55)
Interest expense		**(280)**	**(623)**	343	55
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	12	**(3,000,665)**	**-**	(3,000,665)	(100)
Loss for the period		**$ (3,280,918)**	**$ (979,787)**	(2,301,131)	(235)

Notes:

1. Based on current market conditions, the Company has actively reduced promotional and advertising expenditures.
2. Prior year consulting fees include fees for investor relations and business development; however, due to current market conditions, the Company eliminated these expenditures.
3. In the prior year there was a $4,500 refund related to a 2012 overpayment. Removing this amount, the expense in the current year is comparable to the prior year.

4. Office and administration expenses have decreased as a result of curtailing of expenditures due to the Company's current market conditions.
5. Personnel expenses have decreased as the Company is focusing on cost saving measures.
6. Expenditures relate to evaluation of new potential projects which the Company has not acquired the legal rights to explore. Therefore, the costs have been expensed in the period.
7. Due to the current market conditions, there have been fewer transactions in the current year, resulting in decreased year-end audit and legal fees.
8. Rent decreased during the year compared to prior year due to reduced office space as of April 1, 2013.
9. Stock-based compensation expense relates to stock options granted with the expense being recognized over the vesting period of the options. Stock-based compensation has decreased over the prior year due to the lower share price in current weak market conditions
10. Travel and conference expenses relate to attendance at conferences and trips to promote and raise funds for the Company. Travel and conference expenses decreased as a result of curtailing of expenditures based on current finances.
11. Interest income decreased as a result of lower cash balances during the period compared to the prior year.
12. The Company decided to terminate the Fraser Bay Option Agreement and, as such, has written off the exploration and evaluation assets for this project.

Three Month Period Ended December 31, 2014

The net loss for the three month period ended December 31, 2014 was $3,052,163 as compared to $103,290 in the same period in the preceding year.

Operating expenses for the three month period ended December 31, 2014 totalled $51,760 (2013 - $103,878).

Overall operating expenditures are down compared to the previous year as current market conditions and the Company's current financial position has required management to reduce expenses until market circumstances improve.

Significant operating expenditures are as follows:

	Note	Three Month Periods Ended December 31		Increase (decrease)	
		2014	2013	$	**%**
Advertising and promotion	1	**$ 2,981**	**$ 1,850**	1,131	61
Corporate listing and filing fees		**1,195**	**898**	297	33
Depreciation		**2,724**	**3,023**	(299)	(10)
Office and administration		**4,053**	**3,930**	123	3
Personnel	2	**10,004**	**14,586**	(4,582)	(31)
Project evaluation	3	**5,297**	**38,019**	(32,722)	(86)
Professional fees	4	**2,626**	**-**	2,626	100
Rent		**1,938**	**1,873**	65	3
Stock based compensation	5	**21,761**	**38,683**	(16,922)	(44)
Travel and conferences	6	**(819)**	**1,016**	(1,835)	(181)
		(51,760)	**(103,878)**	52,118	50
Other Income (expenses)					
Interest income	7	**262**	**590**	(328)	(56)
Interest expense		**-**	**(2)**	2	100
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	8	**(3,000,665)**	**-**	(3,000,665)	(100)
Loss for the period		**$ (3,052,163)**	**$ (103,290)**	(2,948,873)	(2855)

Notes:

1. Advertising and promotion expenses relate to promotional work for the Company and were higher in the current period due to costs for filing information relating to metallurgical work on the Isortoq property.
2. Personnel expenses have decreased as the Company is focusing on cost saving measures.
3. Expenditures relate to evaluation of new potential projects which the Company has not acquired the legal rights to explore. Therefore, the costs have been expensed in the period.
4. Professional fees in the current year relate to legal fees for winding up the Cayman Island subsidiaries.
5. Stock-based compensation expense relates to stock options granted with the expense being recognized over the vesting period of the options.
6. Travel and conference expenses were negative this period due to a reversal of travel expenses incurred in a prior quarter. Disregarding the reversal, travel and conferences this period decreased over the prior year as a result of curtailing of expenditures based on current finances.
7. Interest income decreased as a result of lower cash balances during the period compared to the prior year.
8. The Company decided to terminate the Fraser Bay Option Agreement and, as such, has written off the exploration and evaluation assets for this project.

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following table summarizes selected financial data reported by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The information set forth should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and the related notes thereon.

	Dec 2014	Dec 2013	Dec 2012
Current assets	$ 75,937	$ 203,312	$ 333,290
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,686,317	5,486,763	5,373,387
Equipment	25,920	36,815	48,905
Total assets	2,788,174	5,726,890	5,755,582
Current liabilities	26,238	27,797	76,038
Share Capital	9,832,270	9,514,182	9,028,720
Net loss	(3,280,918)	(979,787)	(4,291,659)
Deficit	(9,092,745)	(5,811,827)	(4,832,040)
Basic loss per share	$ (0.07)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.16)
Weighted avg. shares	48,964,996	42,072,221	27,549,133

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarterly results fluctuate depending on the timing of the granting and vesting of stock options and the incurrence of project evaluation expenses and write-off of exploration and evaluation assets.

The following table summarizes selected financial data reported by the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 and the previous seven quarters.

	Dec 31 14 *	**Sept 30 14**	**June 30 14**	**Mar 31 14**	**Dec 31 13**	**Sept 30 13**	**June 30 13**	**Mar 31 13**
Current assets	$75,937	$162,317	$30,846	$124,063	$203,312	$311,644	$386,267	$65,979
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,686,317	5,621,998	5,556,355	5,523,268	5,486,763	5,477,196	5,459,514	5,444,313
Total assets	2,788,174	5,812,959	5,618,569	5,681,422	5,726,890	5,828,678	5,888,641	5,556,175
Current liabilities	26,238	20,621	83,567	60,594	27,797	64,978	33,957	109,900
Share capital	9,832,270	9,719,503	9,536,182	9,536,182	9,514,182	9,514,182	9,514,182	9,028,720
Net loss	(3,052,163)	(42,664)	(85,826)	(100,265)	(103,290)	(130,598)	(237,762)	(508,137)
Basic loss per share	$ (0.06)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted avg. shares	52,605,451	50,309,653	46,480,851	46,380,851	46,280,851	46,280,851	39,735,247	35,830,851

*****The net loss in the December 31, 2014 quarter is mainly due to the write-off of a property in the period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2014</u>

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by $126,129 during the year ended December 31, 2014 from $185,733 at December 31, 2013 to $59,604 at December 31, 2014.

Cash utilized in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was $262,700 (2013 - $290,331).

Cash utilized in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 totalled $163,429 (2013 - $112,854). The investing activities were for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

Cash received from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 totalled $300,000 (2013 - $499,250).

At December 31, 2014, the Company's investment in exploration and evaluation assets aggregated $2,686,317 (December 31, 2013 - $5,486,763), and equipment, net of amortization, was $25,920 (December 31, 2013 - $36,815).

At December 31, 2014, share capital of $9,832,270 comprised of 52,605,451 issued and outstanding common shares (December 31, 2013 - $9,514,182 comprising 46,280,851 shares outstanding). Contributed surplus, which arises from the recognition of the estimated fair value of stock options and the issuance of common share purchase warrants, was $2,022,411 (December 31, 2013 – $1,996,738). As a result of the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 of $3,280,918 (2013 – $979,787), the deficit at December 31, 2014 increased to $9,092,745 from $5,811,827 at December 31, 2013. Accordingly, shareholders' equity was $2,761,936 as at December 31, 2014 compared to $5,699,093 at December 31, 2013.

At present, the Company's operations do not generate cash inflows and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to factors that are beyond the Company's control. See "Risks and Uncertainties".

In order to finance the Company's future exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company intends to raise money through the sale of equity instruments and may consider the optioning of its mineral property interests. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, and the experience and calibre of its management. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration activities. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control.

Exploration Update

Greenland Agreement

The Isortoq Property is located in south Greenland, approximately 100 kilometres west of the Narsarsuaq International Airport, and consists of four licenses issued by the Greenland Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum (the "Licenses"). The Isortoq Property contains a mineralized geological feature that is being evaluated for its potential to host an economic deposit of iron, titanium and vanadium.

Pursuant to the Greenland Agreement, Hunter Minerals Pty Ltd. ("HMP"), an arm's length foreign entity, agreed to sell to the Company, and the Company agreed to purchase the Isortoq Property.

On June 20, 2014, the Company and HMP executed an amending deed to the Greenland Agreement whereupon signing, the USD $1.4 million final payment as well as a previously agreed Royalty Agreement were cancelled.

The project area was reduced by 109 square kilometers by dropping license EL#2012-35 in 2013. No field work was conducted on the Isortoq Property during the year ended December 31, 2014, but an initial phase of metallurgical work was completed at the CSIRO in Perth, Australia. Five separate leach tests were conducted using three different acid systems in order to establish the leaching characteristics of the Isortoq concentrate. Summary highlights of the results include:-

- A simple beneficiation process yields a clean, high grade concentrate grading 50.2% Fe; 20.9% TiO_2 and 0.34% V_2O_5.
- The best leaching results were achieved in the hydrochloric acid system, with separation of iron and vanadium from titanium (titanium remains in the leach residue)
- Leach efficiency of >95% for vanadium and >80% for iron, with >95% of extraction occurring within 30 minutes.

A proposal for the next stage of the metallurgical test work, which would include optimization of the leaching process, together with an evaluation of various methods for recovering high purity marketable titanium, vanadium and iron from the Phase 1 products is now being evaluated.

On February 6, 2015 the Mineral Licence and Safety Authority of Greenland approved the transfer of Exploration Licences 2009/15 and 2009/35 from HMP to West Melville. The Company now owns 100% of the Isortoq Property clear of any third party royalties.

Fraser Bay Project, Nunavut, Canada

The Fraser Bay Iron Property ("Fraser Bay Project") covers 3,228 acres and consists of a single mineral lease along the central western coast of the Melville Peninsula, located in Nunavut Territory, Canada. The mineral lease is wholly-owned by Roche Bay.

Pursuant to the Fraser Bay Option Agreement as amended by the parties to the agreement, Roche Bay granted the Company an option to acquire up to an undivided 70% right, title and interest in the Fraser Bay Project, as follows:

In order to acquire an initial undivided 30% interest in and to the Fraser Bay Project (the "First Option"), the Company completed certain requirements. The remaining requirements to complete the First Option include:

i) Issue to Roche Bay such number of common shares as is equal to 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the date of issuance, with the number of common shares issued not to exceed an aggregate of 7,000,000 common shares, on or before December 1, 2014; and

ii) Incur an aggregate of $2,500,000 in exploration expenditures no later than December 1, 2014, which exploration expenditures shall include a minimum of 1,200 metres of drilling.

In consideration for granting extensions for the completion of the First Option the Company issued 200,000 common shares to Roche Bay on February 14, 2014.

On December 1, 2014 the Company decided to terminate the Fraser Bay Option Agreement. As such, the Fraser Bay Project exploration and evaluation assets have been written off in 2014.

Risks and Uncertainties

Exploration Stage Company

West Melville is engaged in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties with the desire of locating and developing economic deposits of minerals. All of its properties are in the early stages of exploration and are without known deposits of iron ore. Development of West Melville's properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. There can be no assurance that West Melville's existing or future exploration programs will result in the discovery of commercially viable mineral deposits. Further, there can be no assurance that even if an economic deposit of minerals is located, it can be commercially mined.

Mineral Exploration and Development

The exploration and development of minerals is highly speculative in nature and involves a high degree of financial and other risks over a significant period of time which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mineral deposit or ore body may result in significant rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Substantial expenses are required to establish ore reserves by drilling, sampling and other techniques and to design and construct mining and processing facilities. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit (i.e. size, grade, access and proximity to infrastructure), financing costs, the cyclical nature of commodity prices and government regulations (including those relating to prices, taxes, currency controls, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection). The effect of these factors or a combination thereof cannot be accurately predicted but could have an adverse impact on West Melville.

Mining Operations and Insurance

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. West Melville's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in mineral exploration and development. Such risks include unusual and unexpected geological formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flowing and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, and periodic interruptions due to adverse weather conditions, labour disputes, and political unrest. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or interests, production facilities, personal injury, damage to life or property, environmental damage, delays or interruption of operations, increases in costs, monetary losses, legal liability and adverse government action. West Melville does not currently carry insurance against these risks and there is no assurance that such insurance will be available in the future, or if available, at economically feasible premiums or acceptable terms. The potential costs associated with liabilities not covered by insurance or excess insurance coverage may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays.

No Operating History and Financial Resources

West Melville has not achieved profitable operations and has no operating revenues and is unlikely to generate any in the foreseeable future. It anticipates obtaining sufficient financing to cover its projected funding requirements for the ensuing year. If its exploration program is successful, additional funds will be required for further exploration to prove economic deposits and to bring such deposits to production. Additional funds will also be required for West Melville to acquire and explore other mineral interests. West Melville has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that sufficient additional funding will be available to fulfill its obligations or for further exploration and development, on acceptable terms or at all. Failure to obtain additional funding on a timely basis could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development and could cause West Melville to forfeit its interests in some or all of its properties or to reduce or terminate its operations.

Government Regulation

The current or future operations of West Melville, including exploration and development activities and the commencement and continuation of commercial production, require licenses, permits or other approvals from various foreign federal, provincial and local governmental authorities and such operations are or will be governed by laws and regulations relating to prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, water use, environmental protection, land claims of indigenous people and other matters. There can be no assurance, however, that West Melville will obtain on reasonable terms, or at all, the permits and approvals, and the renewals thereof, which it may require for the conduct of its current or future operations or that compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permits and approvals will not have an adverse effect on any mining project which West Melville may undertake. Possible future environmental and mineral tax legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays to West Melville's planned exploration and operations, the extent of which cannot be predicted.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, 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 the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Competition

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. West Melville will compete with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. West Melville's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable prospects for mineral exploration or development. There is no assurance that West Melville will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring such prospects.

Title to Property

West Melville has taken precautions to ensure that legal title to its property interests are properly recorded. There can be no assurance that West Melville will be able to secure the grant or the renewal of exploration permits or other tenures on terms satisfactory to it, or that governments in the jurisdictions in which the properties are situated will not revoke or significantly alter such permits or other tenures or that such permits and tenures will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of West Melville's interests and the permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that West Melville may lose all or part of its interest in the properties to which such defects relate.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of West Melville's operations will be subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it intends to operate. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation, provide for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry activities and operations. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. A breach of such regulation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of mining operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the viability or profitability of operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which West Melville holds interests or on properties that will be acquired which are unknown to West Melville at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Commodity Prices

The price of West Melville's securities, its financial results and exploration, development and mining activities may in the future be significantly adversely affected by declines in the price of base metals. Base metals prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond West Melville's control such as the sale or purchase of precious or base metals by various dealers, central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuation, global and regional supply and demand; production and consumption patterns, speculative activities, increased production due to improved mining and production methods, government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals, environmental protection and international political and economic trends, conditions and events. The price of base metals has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued development of West Melville's properties to be impracticable.

Further, reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower precious or base minerals prices could result in material write-downs of West Melville's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

In addition to adversely affecting reserve estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Price Volatility and Lack of Active Market

In recent years, the securities markets in Canada and elsewhere have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many public companies have experienced significant fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. It may be anticipated that any quoted market for West Melville's securities will be subject to such market trends and that the value of such securities may be affected accordingly.

Key Executives

West Melville will be dependent on the services of key executives and a small number of highly skilled and experienced consultants and personnel, whose contributions to the immediate future operations of West Melville are likely to be of importance. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. Due to the relatively small size of West Melville, the loss of these persons or West Melville's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees or consultants may adversely affect its business and future operations. West Melville does not currently carry any keyman life insurance on any of its executives. The directors and certain officers of West Melville will devote part of their time to the affairs of West Melville.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are, and may continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Company. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions in investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to and will follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules and policies.

Dividends

West Melville has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors of West Melville and will depend on West Melville's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors of West Melville deem relevant.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company's securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that should be disclosed.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning West Melville's general and administrative expenses and exploration and evaluation assets is provided in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss and note 4 in its consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2014 that is available on West Melville's website at www.westmelville.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

West Melville's authorized capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at April 23, 2015, the following common shares, options and share purchase warrants were outstanding:

	# of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Issued and Outstanding Common Shares	52,605,451		
Employee Stock Options	2,565,000	$ 0.50	February 23, 2022
	2,675,000	$ 0.05	December 3, 2019
Share Purchase Warrants	10,795,000	$ 0.20	May 28, 2015
	1,007,800	$ 0.50	August 3, 2017
	5,004,600	$ 0.15	July 29, 2017
	1,120,000	$ 0.15	August 28, 2017
Fully Diluted at April 23, 2015	**75,772,851**		

Escrowed Securities and Resale Restrictions

Under the applicable policies of the Canadian Securities Administrators and the Exchange, the common shares issued are subject to either escrow agreements or resale restrictions.

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated February 22, 2012, the Company's directors and executive officers and certain other shareholders (collectively the "Principals") agreed to deposit in escrow the 10,353,800 common shares held by them prior to the IPO date of July 23, 2012. The escrow agreement provides that the escrowed common shares will be released from escrow as to 70% on the date which is two years from the date of listing on the TSX Venture Exchange being July 23, 2012 ("Listing Date") and the remaining securities in equal blocks of 15% at six month intervals thereafter. In addition to the common shares deposited in escrow prior to the IPO, 1,007,800 Units issued subsequent to the IPO as part of the acquisition of the Isortoq property in Greenland are subject to the same escrow terms. As of December 31, 2014, 3,408,480 common shares remained in escrow

In addition to the hold period described above, the 11,750,000 common shares held by non-Principals are subject to resale restrictions in accordance with the policies of the Exchange, as follows: 2,245,000 are subject to a three year restriction with 10% released on the Listing Date and 15% every six months thereafter; 750,000 are subject to a two year restriction with 20% released on the Listing Date and 20% each six months thereafter; and 8,755,000 common shares subject to a four month hold period pursuant to which 20% will be released on the Listing Date and 20% each month thereafter. As of December 31, 2014, 673,500 common shares remained subject to resale restrictions.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not utilize off balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations for the Next Five Years

The Company has no contractual obligations over the next five years. The Company has cash and equity securities payments to make minimum cash expenditure commitments to meet with respect to acquiring the maximum possible ownership interests in our mineral properties, but all such payments and expenditures are optional. Failure to make the required expenditures and payments under the terms of the Greenland acquisition agreement may result in a loss of the Company's acquisition rights. The Company has no material lease obligations.

Transactions with Related Parties

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel consist of the Company's directors and officers. In addition to management and consulting fees paid to these individuals, or companies controlled by these individuals, the Company provides non-cash benefits to an executive officer. The aggregate value of compensation with key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $212,662 (2013 - $521,485) and was comprised of the following:

		Year ended December 31, 2014		Year ended December 31, 2013
Wages, salaries and consulting fees	**$**	**187,098**	**$**	213,880
Share-based compensation		**18,304**		298,661
Non-cash benefits		**7,260**		8,944
	$	**212,662**	**$**	521,485

Related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

During the year period ended December 31, 2014, the Company reimbursed $14,485 of office expenses and salaries incurred by a company controlled by directors of the Company (2013 - $80,975).

During the year period ended December 31, 2014, the Company reimbursed companies with common directors and key management $20,296 for salaries, consulting and office costs incurred on behalf of the Company (2013 - $18,381).

The balance receivable from related parties at December 31, 2014 was $11,038 (December 31, 2013 - $11,038).

The balance payable to related parties at December 31, 2014 was $2,137 (December 31, 2013 - $12,188) and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are expected to be repaid under normal trade terms.

The amounts charged to the Company for the services provided have been determined by negotiation among the parties and, in certain cases, are covered by signed agreements. These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Recent Developments and Outlook

The Company expects to obtain financing in the future primarily through further equity financing, as well as through joint venturing and/or the optioning of the Company's properties to qualified mineral exploration companies. There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining additional financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to suspend its operations and eventually to forfeit or sell its interest in its exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company's business objectives are to secure financing or to locate a strategic partner that will assist the Company in advancing its current property, the Isortoq Property, fund its general and administrative expenses for the ensuing year, and fund its working capital requirements.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Overview

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

The following presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and GST recoverable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash and cash equivalents, and GST recoverable is remote as they relate to deposits and interest from a major financial institution and GST recoverable from the Government of Canada. The maximum credit risk as at December 31, 2014 was $73,563 (December 31, 2013 - $200,744).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations and commitments as they become due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Management believes that the Company has sufficient funds to meet its obligations as they become due or will be able to obtain financing as required to meet its obligations and commitments. Also see note 1 of the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The Company does not currently have any significant interest or equity price risk as it has no significant interest bearing financial instruments nor does it hold any investments in equities of another entity.

Foreign currency risk

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions for the purchase of supplies and services and acquisition of mineral properties, denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. As a result, the Company is subject to foreign exchange risk from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company has not entered into any derivative or other financial instruments to mitigate this foreign exchange risk. The Company does not have any significant currency risks at December 31, 2014.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The Company's accounting policies are presented in note 2 of the December 31, 2014 consolidated annual financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates. Such estimates may have a significant impact on the financial statements. Actual amounts could differ materially from the estimates used and, accordingly, affect the results of the operations. Significant estimates include:

- the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets;
- the valuation of stock-based compensation expense; and
- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources").

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company records its interest in exploration and evaluation assets at cost from the time the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area or mineral property. Exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on an individual area of interest basis until such time as an economic resource body is defined or the prospect is abandoned. Costs for producing properties will be amortized on a unit-of-production method based on the estimated life of the reserves, while costs for the prospects abandoned are written off.

Management of the Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of each exploration and evaluation asset for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the related asset may not be recoverable. When it is determined that an exploration and evaluation asset is impaired, it is written down to its estimated fair value.

Management's estimates of mineral prices, mineral resources, and operating, capital and reclamation costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of its exploration and evaluation asset. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that material changes could occur which may adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flows expected to be generated from its assets.

The recoverability of amounts capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to continue operations and to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The discovery or establishment of adequate reserves is dependent on successful exploration. Competition for exploration resources at all levels is always competitive, particularly affecting availability of manpower, drill rigs and helicopters. As a result of this, and other factors inherent in exploration, the Company has uncertainty that it will be able to carry out its planned exploration programs.

Stock-based compensation expense

From time to time, the Company may grant share purchase options to directors, employees, and service providers. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate a value for these options. This model, and other models which are used to value options, require inputs such as expected volatility, expected life to exercise, and interest rates. Changes in any of these inputs could cause a significant change in the stock-based compensation recorded in a period.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet Adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2014, and have not been applied in preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements. None of these standards are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company, except potentially IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 will replace the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39, provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and provides a new general hedge accounting standard.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not intend to adopt IFRS 9 in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2015. While the Company does not expect IFRS 9 to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements a further assessment will be required based on the Company's financial instruments at the time of adoption.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As permitted, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basis Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the consolidated financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis. In contrast to the certificates under National Instruments ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of disclosure in an Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings), the Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting as defined in NI 52-109.

Approval

The Board of Directors of West Melville has approved the disclosure contained in this annual MD&A. A copy of this annual MD&A will be provided to anyone upon request.

Additional Information

Additional Information relating to West Melville is on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or by contacting:

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Attention: Rory Moore, Chief Executive Officer

/s/ "Rory Moore"
Rory Moore
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ "Jonathan Singh"
Jonathan Singh
Chief Financial Officer