

## ALEXANDRIA MINERALS CORPORATION

### Management Discussion and Analysis

For the three and nine-month periods ended January 31, 2013

This Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is intended to assist the reader in the understanding and assessment of the trends and significant changes in the results of operations and financial conditions of Alexandria Minerals Corporation (“Alexandria” or the “Company”). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements of the Company, including the notes thereto, for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 (third quarter of fiscal 2013 (“Q3 F2013”) and 2011 (third quarter of fiscal 2012 (“Q3 F2012”)), which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for interim financial statements, and the annual audited financial statements and MD&A for the year ended April 30, 2012. This MD&A has taken into account information available up to and including March 25, 2013. All dollar amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. The financial statements, along with Certifications of Annual and Interim Filings and press releases, are available on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

#### Forward-looking Statements

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements that are based on the Company’s expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. These statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Examples of some of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Company are set out below under “Risk Factors”. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements.

#### Qualified Persons and Note on Current Resources

The Company relies principally on Mr. Peter Legein, P.Geo, and Mr. Eric Owens, P.Geo, as the Qualified Persons (“QP”) for all properties as defined under National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). Mr. Owens has read and approved the technical and scientific information contained in this MD&A. Disclosure on mineralization on adjacent properties has not been verified by either Mr. Legein or Mr. Owens and is not necessarily indicative of the Company’s anticipated results. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has reported Current Resources as defined by NI 43-101 on three of its gold projects in the Val d’Or area, its Orenada and Sleepy properties (both in 2009), and the recently released Akasaba resource estimate. The remaining properties do not contain NI 43-101 compliant resources, and there is no guarantee that economic deposits exist on them. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in such targets being delineated as a Current Resource.

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

#### **Principal Business**

Alexandria is a junior gold exploration company, with a current focus on under-explored, high-potential mineral exploration properties in the world-class gold mining districts of Quebec and Ontario, Canada. The Company was incorporated on May 27, 2002 and completed its initial public offering on March 22, 2006. Alexandria’s shares began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “AZX” on March 24, 2006. The Company has also received secondary listings on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (symbol “A9D”), and trades on the pink sheets in the United States (symbol “ALXDF”).

Alexandria has 24 mineral properties in 3 areas throughout the Abitibi Belt in northern Quebec and Ontario, a mineral-rich geological region with an extensive mining history. The Company’s activities are focused on the Cadillac Break property group in Val d’Or, Quebec, a 35 kilometre (“km”) long property

package consisting of 21 individual properties, including the Orenada, Akasaba, and Sleepy properties, covering 12,526 hectares on 675 claims. The Company also holds interests in 2 other properties in Quebec: the Siscoe East property (105 claims in a 50-50 joint venture with NioGold) and the Gwillim property, in the Chibougamau mining District. In Ontario, the Company holds interests in one project near Matachewan, Ontario, with 49 claims, which stretches 11 km along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break.

## Operations/Activities

### Project Developments

During the three and nine-month periods ended January 31, 2013 the Company incurred (including general and administrative expenses related to exploration) \$992,801 and \$2,689,255, respectively, in exploration expenditures as compared to the same periods a year earlier (\$960,765 and \$3,493,114, respectively). These expenditures occurred primarily on the Akasaba project, where in total 12 diamond drill holes were completed representing approximately 4,541 meters of drilling for Q3F2013. One drill hole with a depth of 758 m was completed on the Sleepy Project. For the nine months ended January 31, 2013 AZX drilled 35 holes for a total of approximately 14,783 meters. Even though exploration expenses for Q3F2013 increased by 3.3% over the previous quarter, year to-date exploration expenses declined by 23%. This represents the Company's ongoing reduction in activities as a result of the continued capital markets weakness.

### Akasaba

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company released its first National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Resource Estimate on the property. Following this release, Company geologists discovered and outlined the new West Zone Au-Cu deposit approximately 1 kilometre west along strike from the Akasaba Mine area open pit and underground gold deposit. In February of 2013 the Company released an updated NI 43-101 estimate on the property which included additional resources at depth in the Akasaba underground deposit and the newly discovered West Zone Au-Cu deposit.

Since the March 27, 2012 release of its first NI 43-101 Resource Estimate at Akasaba, Alexandria has drilled 54 holes totaling 23,543 m on the Akasaba project, with focus on 1) expanding the deep high grade zone below the historic Akasaba Mine, and 2) discovering and expanding shallow resources along strike through step-out drilling, the latter resulting in the new discovery of the West Gold-Copper Zone.

Of the 54 holes, 41 holes have been included in the new 43-101 update and 13 holes are awaiting assay results. A total of 176 holes for 61,120 meters of drilling has been completed to-date on the project since Alexandria first began its initial drill program in 2009. Resources now extend for more than 2,000 m along strike and 600 m to depth, a 10 fold increase in size since 2009, with potential for growth in all directions.

**Table 1.** Current Resource Estimate at Akasaba (NI 43-101 Compliant)

Zone	Indicated Resources			Inferred Resources					
	Tonnage	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz.)	Tonnage	Au Grade (g/t)	Contained Au (oz.)	Cu Grade (%)	Contained Cu (lbs)	Cu in Gold Equiv. (oz.) <sup>2</sup>
Underground	653,929	5.79	121,657	1,537,973	5.51	272,385			
Main Pit <sup>1</sup>	3,009,214	1.37	132,475						
Satellite Pit <sup>1</sup>				285,374	1.76	16,153			
West Zone Pit				14,863,740	0.69	332,074	0.41	134,762,947	342,108
<b>Totals</b>			<b>254,132</b>			<b>620,612</b>		<b>134,762,947</b>	<b>342,108</b>

Notes to table:

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues, although the Company is not aware of any such issues.
2. Resources at the Main Pit and Satellite Pit were released on March 27, 2012 and are not part of this study.
3. Estimate of value of copper in terms of gold ("Gold Equivalent") is calculated by multiplying the number of kilograms of copper by the price of copper (\$/kg) and dividing the product by the price of gold (\$/oz).
4. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues, although the Company is not aware of any such issues.
5. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an Indicated or Measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them.
6. The mineral resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council.
7. Assumptions for the Resource Calculation for Underground and West Zone Pit: (a) Gold Price, \$1,325/oz., Copper Price \$7.40/kg (\$3.36/lb), (b) Cut-off Grade, Underground, 2.25 g/t Au, Open-pit, 0.5 g/t, (c) Bulk Density, Mine area underground and open pits, Specific Gravity 2.8; West Zone pit, Specific gravity 2.65, (d) Minimum true width, Underground, 2.5 m, all Open Pits, 5m, (e) Blasting/Mucking costs, Underground, \$68/tonne, Open-Pit, \$5.75/tonne, (f) Milling Costs, \$12/tonne, (g) Overburden removal costs, \$3/cubic meter, (h) Open pit shell optimized for best revenue, (i) Geostatistical analysis indicate no grade capping is necessary.

As a result of this new study, **Alexandria's overall resources from its 35 km-long Cadillac Break property portfolio total 701,023 ounces of gold (Measured and Indicated Resources), 1,073,255 ounces of gold and 134,762,947 lbs. (61,255,885 kg) of copper, for 342,108 ounces of Gold Equivalent (Inferred Resources)**, as summarized in the table below:

Deposit	Cut-off Grade	Measured and Indicated			Inferred					
		Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz.)	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (oz.)	Grade %Cu	Cu (lbs)	Gold Eq. (oz.) <sup>1</sup>
Akasaba Underground	2.25	653,929	5.79	121,657	1,537,973	5.51	272,385			
Akasaba Open Pits	0.50	3,009,214	1.37	132,475	285,374	1.76	16,153			
Akasaba West Zone Pit	0.50				14,863,740	0.69	332,074	0.41%	134,762,947	342,108
Orenada	0.50	10,273,975	1.35	446,891	7,399,643	1.27	302,469			
Sleepy	2.00				1,557,000	3.00	150,400			
<b>Totals</b>				<b>701,023</b>			<b>1,073,481</b>		<b>134,762,947</b>	<b>342,108</b>

Note 1): Gold Eq. is the value of the copper resources expressed in terms of gold, calculated using a gold price of \$1,325/oz and copper price of \$7.40/kg (\$3.36/kg).

The Akasaba Mine reportedly produced some 282,000 tonnes grading 5.14 g/t Au from 1961-1963 (approximately 40,000 ounces of gold, and 10,000 ounces of silver). The deposit occurs within sheared mafic-intermediate volcanoclastic rocks stratigraphically below a massive dacite (the "Mine Horizon"), about 600 m north of the Cadillac Break shear zone, and 2 km east of the Callahan diorite intrusive stock. Sulfide content in the host volcanic rocks, principally pyrrhotite, with widespread chalcopyrite (0.5-1%), pyrite, and local high grade sphalerite, ranges from 5-30% over several tens of meters across stratigraphy. Other targets with similar characteristics occur elsewhere on the property and on adjacent properties.

*Other*

In addition to the drill-related activities at Akasaba, the Company began drilling on its Sleepy deposit in Q3, at the eastern end of its Cadillac Break projects. In 2009, Alexandria issued its first NI43-101

resource estimate on the project; this work produced a Current Resource of 1.5 million tonnes grading 3.0 g/t Au, for 150,000 ounces of gold. In 2011-2012, the Company completed an 17271.4 meter drill programme, in which the following intersections were obtained:

DDH SAX-11-001: 3.87 g/t Au over 7.0m

DDH SAX-11-005: 11.28 g/t Au over 2.4 m

DDH SAX-11-009: 6.66 g/t Au over 15.85 m

The current programme of 4 holes is designed to follow up on the 2011 results in an effort to enlarge the resource at depth and along strike.

Company geologists also continue to compile and interpret the more than 70 years of historic exploration data covering the broader Cadillac Break property package, an ongoing activity that will allow for more knowledgeable identification of drill targets. In addition to geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys, more than 2,400 drill holes have been completed on the property package since the 1930's, and integration into the Company's database provides for easier use and interpretation.

The company has completed its pilot humus-sampling study as part of an effort to test potential tools which will aid in drill target identification.

All exploration results presented here have been released to the public, and can be found on Alexandria's web site, [www.azx.ca](http://www.azx.ca), or on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company has no operating revenues other than interest income and relies on external financings to generate capital. Because of its activities, Alexandria incurs net losses. For the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013, Alexandria, realized a loss of \$207,753 and \$507,950, respectively compared to a net loss of \$371,612 and \$1,528,858 respectively for the comparative periods of fiscal 2012.

The Company routinely monitors its operations and costs associated with those operations, in order to better plan and implement its activities, taking into consideration the current economic climate and industry outlook. For the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013, Alexandria reported total general and administrative expenses ("G&A") of \$288,690 and \$872,590, respectively compared with \$394,507 and \$1,212,684, respectively for the same period in fiscal 2012. The following schedule describes the main components of G&A for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 and 2012:

Three months ended January 31,	2013	2012	% change	Change
Accounting and corporate services	\$ 13,883	\$ 13,484	3.0%	\$ 399
Amortization	2,674	2,609	2.5%	65
Business development	54,643	51,010	7.1%	3,633
Investor and public relations	37,440	46,358	-19.2%	(8,918)
Management fees	84,750	87,417	-3.1%	(2,667)
Office and general	42,703	55,876	-23.6%	(13,173)
Professional fees	21,170	8,969	136.0%	12,201
Seminars and conferences	-	48	-100.0%	(48)
Stock-based compensation	11,436	105,895	-89.2%	(94,459)
Wages and benefits	19,991	22,841	-12.5%	(2,850)
	<b>\$ 288,690</b>	<b>\$ 394,507</b>	<b>-26.8%</b>	<b>\$ (105,817)</b>

<b>Nine months ended January 31,</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>% change</b>	<b>Change</b>
Accounting and corporate services	\$ 39,799	\$ 42,088	-5.4%	\$ (2,289)
Amortization	8,022	7,467	7.4%	555
Business development	176,562	111,688	58.1%	64,874
Investor and public relations	139,856	228,065	-38.7%	(88,209)
Management fees	237,781	253,889	-6.3%	(16,108)
Office and general	143,352	181,197	-20.9%	(37,845)
Professional fees	72,856	107,014	-31.9%	(34,158)
Seminars and conferences	905	3,839	-76.4%	(2,934)
Stock-based compensation	15,158	145,266	-89.6%	(130,108)
Wages and benefits	38,299	132,171	-71.0%	(93,872)
	<b>\$ 872,590</b>	<b>\$ 1,212,684</b>	<b>-28.0%</b>	<b>\$ (340,094)</b>

The principal drivers of general and administration expenses changes during the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 were as follows:

*Business Development* expenses for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013, increased by \$3,633 and \$64,874, respectively, when compared to the same periods of fiscal 2012. The main components of the increase for the nine month period were travel and transportation expenses for \$41,244, hotel and accommodations for \$14,128 and meals and entertainment for \$14,167.

*Investor relations* expenses for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013, when compared to the same periods of fiscal 2012, decreased by \$8,918 and \$88,209, respectively. The reduction for the three month period was composed by a decrease in shareholder information expenses and general investor relation expenses while the reduction for the nine month period was composed by a reduction in shareholder's information, advertising and general investor relation fees.

*Management fees* for the three month and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 decreased marginally by \$2,667 and \$16,108 when compared with the same period of fiscal 2012. The decrease in the fee is derived from the transfer of some management fees to exploration expenditures.

*Office and general* expenses for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 decreased by \$13,173 and \$37,845, when compared to the same periods of fiscal 2012. The principal drivers of the three and nine month period reduction were general expenses for \$6,124 (nine months \$36,446); telephone and communications for \$4,081 (nine months \$13,967), printing expenses for \$10,827; all these items offset by increasing in rent charges of \$22,405 and equipment leases of \$8,526.

*Stock-based compensation* expenses for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013, a non-cash item, decreased by \$94,459 and \$130,108, respectively when compared to the same period of fiscal 2012. The decreases were mainly due to the non-issuance of stock options during the first two quarters of fiscal 2013 and to the fact that the majority of the options previously issued were fully vested. Stock options issued during Q3F2013, totalling 150,000 and with a fair value of \$7,050 did vest immediately.

*Wages expenses* for the three and nine months ended January 31, 2013 decreased by \$2,850 and \$93,872, respectively, when compared to the same period of fiscal 2012. The decrease was mainly due to a payment reassessment on employees health benefits paid during F2012 for \$16,078 (nine months \$43,970), and the re-allocation of payroll benefits related to exploration personnel, previously allocated to general and administration, to exploration expenditures.

As at January 31, 2013 and April 30, 2012 investments in securities available for sale was composed of:

<b>January 31, 2013</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Bid price</b>	<b>Market Value</b>
Integra Gold Corp (formerly Kalahari)	50,000	21,750	0.22	\$ 10,750
Aurizon Mines	2,703	20,224	4.58	12,380
		41,974		\$ 23,130

<b>April 30, 2012</b>	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Bid price</b>	<b>Market Value</b>
Integra Gold Corp (formerly Kalahari)	50,000	21,750	0.32	\$ 16,000
Aurizon Mines	2,703	20,224	5.33	14,407
		41,974		\$ 30,407

The Company is further exposed to unrealized gains or losses on its available for sales securities due to the price volatility and other market factors common to this type of investment. For the three and nine months ended January 31, 2013 the Company recorded an increase in unrealized losses of \$1,223 and \$7,277 respectively, compared to increases in unrealized losses for the same periods of last fiscal year of \$9,365 gain and a loss of \$93,027 respectively. Unrealized losses are included under Other Comprehensive Loss.

#### EXPENDITURES ON RESOURCE PROPERTIES

The tables below summarize exploration expenditures for the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 which is included in the \$25,384,142 gross expenditures accumulated by the Company since its inception in May 2002, before \$144,034 on general and administrative exploration expenses, estimated recovery of grants of \$6,456,238 and Quebec refundable tax credits and mining duties receivable in the amount of \$1,236,401.

Three months ended January 31, 2013:

	Orenada <sup>1</sup>	Akasaba <sup>1</sup>	Sleepy <sup>1</sup>	Other Cadillac Break Properties <sup>1</sup>	Other Quebec Properties <sup>2</sup>	Matachewan	Total
Balance Prior quarter	\$4,446,086	\$9,149,527	\$2,386,589	\$5,677,270	\$1,535,821	\$1,337,057	\$24,532,350
Drilling	2,722	430,197	106,258	127,487	-	-	666,664
Geology and Geochemistry	-	-	-	639	-	-	639
Other exploration	15,715	120,702	14,631	32,044	-	1,180	184,272
Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated exploration expenses	(3,544)	(3,085)	10,625	(1,009)	(2,801)	31	217
Expenditures During period	14,893	547,814	131,514	159,161	(2,801)	1,211	851,792
Balance end of the period	\$4,460,979	\$9,697,341	\$2,518,103	\$5,836,431	\$1,533,020	\$1,338,268	\$25,384,142

Nine months ended January 31, 2013:

	Orenada <sup>1</sup>	Akasaba <sup>1</sup>	Sleepy <sup>1</sup>	Other Cadillac Break Properties <sup>1</sup>	Other Quebec Properties <sup>2</sup>	Matachewan	Total
Balance (May 1, 2012)	\$4,345,281	\$8,028,502	\$2,341,134	\$5,302,771	\$1,485,899	\$1,335,334	\$22,838,921
Drilling	22,108	1,172,019	107,671	351,943			1,653,741
Geology and Geochemistry	-	16,803	-	5,430	1,599		23,832
Other exploration	66,702	301,273	36,715	105,103	40,915	2,647	553,355
Research	14,750	14,750	14,750				44,250
Allocated exploration expenses	12,138	163,994	17,833	71,184	4,607	287	270,043
<b>Expenditures During period</b>	<b>115,698</b>	<b>1,668,839</b>	<b>176,969</b>	<b>533,660</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>2,545,221</b>
Balance end of the period	\$4,460,979	\$9,697,341	\$2,518,103	\$5,836,431	\$1,533,020	\$1,338,268	\$25,384,142

Notes:

- (1) The Cadillac Break Property Group consists of 21 properties, including Orenada, Sleepy, and Akasaba, as noted in the Financial Statements, acquired through staking or property acquisition agreements.
- (2) Other Quebec Properties include the Siscoe East, Joannes Township, Quevillon and Gwillim properties; the Company no longer has an interest in either the Joannes Township or Quevillon properties.

**SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION**

Three months ended	Interest income (expense)	Net income (loss)			Cumulative Exploration expenditures	Total assets
		Total	Per share	G&A		
January 31, 2013	\$ -	\$ (207,753)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 288,690	\$ 25,528,176	\$ 21,543,663
October 31, 2012	26	23,522	(0.00)	316,076	24,532,350	18,548,098
July 31, 2012	1,373	(323,739)	(0.00)	267,824	23,822,386	19,041,414
April 30, 2012	4,110	(333,230)	(0.00)	303,711	22,838,921	19,217,906
January 31, 2012	(3,425)	(371,612)	(0.00)	394,507	21,886,756	19,368,773
October 31, 2011	4,870	(491,837)	(0.00)	424,292	20,925,991	19,889,386
July 31, 2011	6,233	(610,746)	(0.01)	393,885	19,995,649	17,492,007
April 30, 2011	6,336	648,202	0.01	369,247	18,393,642	18,056,528

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The Company had \$2.5 million in working capital as at January 31, 2013 (April 30, 2012 - \$3.7 million) with a cash balance of \$2.1 million (April 30, 2012 - \$2.0 million), and short term investment of \$ Nil (April 30, 2012 - \$0.5 million).

**SHARE CAPITAL**

As at March 25, 2013, the Company's share position consisted of:

Shares outstanding	167,843,877
Options (i)	7,811,000
Warrants (ii)	14,606,937
Fully Diluted	<u>190,261,814</u>

**(i) Options:**

Options outstanding at March 25, 2013 are as follows:

<b>Expiry date</b>	<b>No. of options</b>	<b>Exercise price</b>
May 28, 2013	40,000	0.21
June 4, 2013	300,000	0.21
January 6, 2014	250,000	0.195
January 20, 2014	2,136,000	0.095
April 29, 2014	1,455,000	0.10
May 9, 2014	250,000	0.19
May 29, 2014	200,000	0.10
September 1, 2014	150,000	0.25
September 1, 2014	100,000	0.22
November 6, 2014	150,000	0.10
December 31, 2014	150,000	0.18
October 12, 2015	2,630,000	0.17
	<u>7,811,000</u>	<u>0.14</u>

**(ii) Warrants:**

The following schedule describes the warrants outstanding at March 25, 2013:

<b>Expiry date</b>	<b>Number of warrants</b>	<b>exercise price</b>
May 14, 2014	6,536,000	\$ 0.18
May 14, 2014	915,040	\$ 0.18
June 18, 2014	6,386,828	\$ 0.18
June 18, 2014	769,069	\$ 0.18
	<u>14,606,937</u>	<u>\$ 0.18</u>



## COMMITMENTS

- (i) The Company is obligated under an operating lease for rental of office space in Toronto, Ontario in the amount of \$6,884 per month expiring October 31, 2016.
- (ii) The Company is obligated under an operating lease for rental of office space in Val d'Or, Quebec, in the amount of \$3,600 per month, expiring August 1, 2013.
- (iii) The Company is required to incur qualified exploration expenditures of approximately \$2.3 million not later than December 31, 2013 as the result of the flow-through common shares issued on November and December, 2012.

During fiscal 2008 the Company was unable to complete exploration expenditures within the required time periods to support flow-through deductions totaling \$271,406 that were renounced to holders of flow-through shares. As a consequence of this shortfall in exploration expenditures, the Company will reimburse the investors for income taxes and interest owing as a result of the reduced tax deduction. As at January 31, 2013 the Company has accrued \$110,000 as the estimated tax and interest amounts related to this commitment in accounts payable and accrual liabilities.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions reflected below are in the normal course of operations and were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail on arm's length transactions.

During the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company made the following payments to companies related to directors (executive and non-executive) or officers of the Company:

- a) Purchase of services:

Period ended January 31,	<i>Three months ended</i>		<i>Nine months ended</i>	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Baker Creek	<b>42,000</b>	42,000	<b>126,000</b>	84,000
Legein Consulting	<b>34,140</b>	33,046	<b>102,420</b>	98,044
Finterra Consulting	<b>27,750</b>	26,925	<b>79,050</b>	50,213
Yarnell Companies	-	6,250	-	18,750
	<b>103,890</b>	108,221	<b>307,470</b>	251,007

(i) During the three and nine month-periods ended January 31, 2012 the Company paid director fees to Yarnell Companies Inc., a company controlled by the former Chairman of the Company.

(ii) During the three and nine month period periods ended January 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company paid management fees to Baker Creek Management (formerly Owens & Co. Ltd), a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company.

(iii) During the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company paid management fees to Finterra Consulting Inc., a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company.

iv) During the three and nine month periods ended January 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company paid management fees to Legein Consulting Inc., a company controlled by the VP Exploration of the Company.

b) Key management compensation:

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior officers (CEO, CFO and VP Exploration). The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	<i>Three months ended</i>		<i>Nine months ended</i>		
	<i>Three months ended January 31,</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Salaries &amp; Fees:</i>					
CEO				-	42,000
CFO			1,825	-	7,670
Directors - other fees	-			-	-
		-	1,825	-	49,670
Directors fees				-	10,000
Shares based compensation	7,050		104,664	7,050	139,914

\*Calculated as the fair value of options vested.

Payables to related parties are due between fifteen and thirty days after reception and bear no interest. All transactions with related parties are on an arm's length basis and recorded at exchange amounts.

**OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS**

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

**PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS**

The Company, from time to time, reviews potential mergers, acquisitions, investment and joint venture opportunities.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES**

**Basis of presentation**

The condensed interim financial statements of Alexandria have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim consolidated financial statements at January 31, 2013 compared with the most recent annual financial statement at April 30, 2012.

In the preparation of these unaudited interim financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of particular significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included below.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's fair value measurement with respect to the carrying amount of non-financial assets is based on numerous assumptions and may differ significantly from actual fair values. The fair values are based, in part, on certain factors that may be partially or totally outside of the Company's control. This evaluation involves a comparison of the estimated fair values of non-financial assets to their carrying values. The Company's fair value estimates are based on numerous assumptions. The fair value estimates may differ from actual fair values and these differences may be significant and could have a material impact on the Company's financial position and result of operations. Assets are reviewed for an indication of impairment at each date of the statement of financial position. This determination requires significant judgment. Factors which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant negative industry or economic trends, interruptions in exploration and evaluation activities and significant drop in precious metal prices.

(ii) Recognition of deferred income tax assets and the measurement of income tax expense

Periodically, we evaluate the likelihood of whether some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Once the evaluation is completed, if we believe that it is probable that some portion of the deferred tax assets will fail to be realized, the Company records only the remaining portion for which it is probable that there will be available future taxable profit against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires management to make significant judgment. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted.

(iii) Valuation of share-based payments

The Company records all share-based payments using the fair value method. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options, warrants and broker warrants and a binomial model for compensation options. The main factor affecting the estimates of the fair value of stock options, warrants, broker warrants and compensation options is the stock price expected volatility used. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on comparable information derived from the trading history of guideline public companies which are in a similar situation to the Company taking into consideration the expected life of the options.

(iv) The estimated useful lives and residual values of property and equipment and the measurement of depreciation expense.

Management estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for depreciation of property and equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property and equipment in the future.

**New accounting standards not yet adopted**

The IASB issued the following standards which are relevant but have not yet been adopted by the Company:

IFRS 9, Financial instruments, IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statement, IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests In Other Entities, IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, and amended IAS 1,

Presentation of Financial Statements. Each of the new standards is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, except IFRS 9 which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

The following is a brief summary of the new standards:

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these standards and amendments or determined whether it will early adopt them.

(ii) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12, Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and parts of IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The Company does not expect any significant impact on the implementation of this policy.

(iii) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. The Company does not expect any significant impact on the implementation of this policy.

(iv) IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and unconsolidated structured entities. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities. The Company does not expect any significant impact on the implementation of this policy.

(v) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and does not always reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The Company does not expect any significant impact on the implementation of this policy.

## DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements, and (ii) the unaudited interim financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements.

In contrast to the certificate required under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings (MI 52-109), the Company utilizes the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate, which does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in MI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing the Certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

(i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

(ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP. The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in MI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

## RISK FACTORS

Alexandria's business of exploring mineral resources involves a variety of operational, financial and regulatory risks that are typical in the natural resource industry. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks and minimize their effect on its financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future.

### ***Capital Requirements***

Alexandria will require significant capital in order to fund its operating costs, to service future indebtedness and to explore and develop any project. Alexandria has no revenues and is wholly reliant upon external financing to fund all of its capital requirements. Alexandria will require additional financing from external sources to meet such requirements. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to Alexandria or, if it is, that it will be offered on acceptable terms. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities of Alexandria, the interests of shareholders in the net assets of Alexandria may be diluted. Any failure of Alexandria to obtain financing on acceptable terms could have a material adverse effect on Alexandria's financial condition, prospects, results of operations and liquidity and require Alexandria to cancel or postpone planned capital investments.

### ***Dependence on Mineral Exploration Projects***

Any adverse development affecting the progress of Alexandria's exploration projects such as, but not limited to, obtaining financing on commercially suitable terms, hiring suitable personnel and contractors,

or securing supply agreements on commercially suitable terms, may have a material adverse effect on Alexandria and its business or prospects.

### ***Metal Prices***

The development and success of any project of Alexandria will be primarily dependent on the future price of gold and other metals. Gold and base metal prices are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors, which are beyond the control of Alexandria. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world. The price of gold and other precious and base metals has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause any future development of and commercial production from Alexandria's properties to be impracticable. Depending on the price of gold and other metals, projected cash flow from planned mining operations may not be sufficient and Alexandria could be forced to discontinue any development and may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Future production from Alexandria's mining properties is dependent on gold and base metal prices that are adequate to make these properties economic.

Furthermore, reserve calculations and life-of-mine plans using significantly lower gold and other metal prices could result in material write-downs of Alexandria's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

In addition to adversely affecting Alexandria's possible future reserve estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices may 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.

### ***Government Regulation, Permits and Licences***

Alexandria's mineral exploration and potential development activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. No assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail exploration, development or production. Many of the mineral rights and interests of Alexandria are subject to government approvals, licenses and permits. Such approvals, licenses and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that Alexandria will be successful in maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licenses and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; Alexandria may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Where required, obtaining necessary permits and licenses can be a complex, time consuming process and Alexandria cannot assure that required permits will be obtainable on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws and regulations could stop or materially delay or restrict Alexandria from proceeding with the development of an exploration project or the operation or further development of a mine. Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or permits, even if inadvertent, could result in interruption or closure of exploration, development or mining operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities. 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 or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such mining activities, and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on Alexandria 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.

### ***Competition***

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. Alexandria faces strong competition from other exploration and mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing, precious and base metals. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than Alexandria. As a result of this competition, Alexandria may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the financial condition and any future revenues and operations of Alexandria could be materially adversely affected.

### ***Exploration, Development and Operational Risk***

The exploration for, and development of, mineral deposits involves significant risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, metal prices which are highly cyclical, and government regulations including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in Alexandria not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Alexandria does not currently operate a mine on any of its properties. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by Alexandria towards the search for, and evaluation of, mineral deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Such operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration for, and development and production of, gold and other precious or base metals. Such hazards and risks include 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. Milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

### ***Joint Venture Strategy***

Alexandria's business strategy includes continuing to seek new joint venture opportunities. In pursuit of such opportunities, Alexandria may fail to select appropriate joint venture partners or negotiate acceptable arrangements, including arrangements to finance such opportunities or, where necessary, integrate the acquired businesses and their personnel into Alexandria's operations. Alexandria cannot assure that it can complete any business arrangement that it pursues on favorable terms, or that any business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit Alexandria's business.

***Reliance on Management and Key Employees***

The success of the operations and activities of Alexandria is dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its management, a relatively small number of key employees, outside contractors, experts and other advisors. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant extent on management's discretion and judgment, as well as the expertise and competence of its key employees, outside contractors, experts and other advisors. Alexandria does not have in place formal programs for succession of management and training of management nor does it have key person insurance on its key employees. The loss of one or more of these persons, if not replaced, could adversely affect Alexandria's operations and financial performance.

***No Assurance of Titles, Boundaries or Approvals***

Titles to Alexandria's properties may be challenged or impugned, and title insurance is generally not available. Alexandria's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, Alexandria may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties. Alexandria cannot assure that it will receive the necessary approval or permits to exploit any or all of its mineral projects in the future. The failure to obtain such permits could adversely affect Alexandria's operations.

***Environmental Risks and Hazards***

All phases of Alexandria's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdiction in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and 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, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Alexandria's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which Alexandria holds interests which are unknown to Alexandria at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

***Uninsured Risks***

Alexandria's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labor 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 Alexandria's properties or the properties of others, delays in development or mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

Although Alexandria maintains insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers commercially reasonable, its insurance will not cover all of the potential risks associated with its operations. Alexandria 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 is not generally available to Alexandria on affordable and acceptable terms. Alexandria might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which Alexandria may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause Alexandria to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial condition and results of operations.



## **OUTLOOK**

Over the nine month period ended January 31, 2013, Alexandria completed the following significant activities:

- Discovery of the new West Gold-Copper Zone at Akasaba,
- A \$3.2 million financing in December 2012
- Continued drilling on its Akasaba and Sleepy projects

Subsequent to the quarterly end (January 31, 2013), the Company released an updated NI 43-101 Resource Estimate on its Akasaba project. This resource estimate more than doubled overall gold resources, and added significant copper resources, in less than 1 year since the project's first resource estimate. Indicated Resources now total 254,132 ounces of gold and Inferred Resources total 620,612 ounces of gold plus 134,762,947 pounds of copper; 66% of these resources are open pit resources, namely, near-surface and easily accessed. In otherwise challenging capital markets, Alexandria has completed this work very efficiently, as all-up costs of discovery (exploration and corporate) for the Company's gold resources on its Cadillac Break Property Group total \$13 per ounce of gold discovered since the Company went public in 2006.

For the coming year, Alexandria intends to continue its step out drilling program, especially focused on the West Au-Cu Zone, but also with a commitment to increase the percentage of its drilling budget to in-fill drilling. The focus of the in-fill drilling will be on its shallow, open-pit deposits, namely at Akasaba and Orenada, for the purpose of upgrading its resources, in order to ultimately lead to a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The company will also undertake a metallurgical study of the West Zone, and intends to begin appropriate geochemical studies on Akasaba in order to better understand its characteristics, for use as a possible exploration tool.

Capital markets within the mining industry continue to be difficult as of the date of this writing, and although U.S. equity markets appear to have strengthened recently, the near-term future of the markets appears to be unsettled. Although the Company has a shareholder base that is committed to its activities and success, Alexandria has no regular source of income, and therefore has to rely on external funding to continue its operations. There is no guarantee that such financing can occur under the current industry economic conditions. Alexandria's current assets are sufficient to carry the Company forward for 12 months at low levels of activity.

**Eric Owens**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**March 25, 2013**