Laurentian Goldfields Ltd.
LGF - TSX.V

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the six months ended September 30, 2011

Dated: November 25, 2011

Laurentian Goldfields Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A")

Set out below is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. (referred to herein together as the "Company" or "Laurentian") for the six months ended September 30, 2011. The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Laurentian and the notes thereto for the six months ended September 30, 2011, the three months ended June 30, 2011 and with the audited financial statements of Laurentian and the notes thereto for the year ended March 31, 2011. This MD&A for the six months ended September 30, 2011 reflects the Company's adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). This MD&A is prepared as of November 25, 2011. All dollar amounts are stated in Canadian Dollars.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta in Canada and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada under the symbol LGF. Additional information related to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Overall Performance

Highlights of the Company's activities during and subsequent to the six months ended September 30, 2011:

Financing and Corporate Activities

- 4,444,444 common share purchase warrants and 594,250 compensation options were exercised for total proceeds of $906,965.
- September 2011, appointed Mr. Mark J. Pryor, Pr. Sci. Nat. As Vice-President of Exploration of the Company.

Exploration Activities:

- April 2011 - Laurentian announced the completion of a 2,698 metre diamond drill program to partially test the Pakwash Lake target at the Goldpines North Joint Venture with Kinross. This first round of drilling failed to intersect significant gold mineralization, however, upon review of the drilling results, both Kinross and Laurentian have agreed that additional follow-up work is warranted for the 4 km by 2 km target area.
- April 2011 - Laurentian commenced a 4,800 metre diamond drill program to test the Pelham zone at the Thundercloud Property. Drill results confirmed the presence of broad zones of altered, mineralized material, including 1.55 g/t gold over 68.8 metres.
- June 2011 - Laurentian commenced a 2,500 metre diamond drill program at the Van Horne Property, focusing on the bulk-tonnage Flambeau gold target. Drill results identified broad zones of near-surface mineralization, including 33 metres averaging 0.73 g/t gold and 11.62 metres averaging 1.34 g/t gold from drill hole VH11-006.
- July 2011 - Laurentian granted Pershimco Resources Inc. an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Belcourt Property, Quebec for an aggregate cash payment of $800,000 and expenditure requirements of $1,000,000 over a period of three years.
- October 2011 – Laurentian commenced a 1,000 metre diamond drill program at the Goldpines South property, subject to the Superior Alliance with Anglogold Ashanti Ltd. Drill results are pending.

Exploration Properties and Joint Venture Agreements

Thundercloud Project, Dryden, Ontario

In January 2011, Laurentian announced that it signed an option agreement with Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") to acquire 100% of Teck's interest in the Thundercloud gold property ("Thundercloud"), 50 kilometres southeast of Dryden, Ontario.

Laurentian may earn 100% of Teck's interest in Thundercloud by issuing to Teck 500,000 Laurentian shares (issued) within five business days of TSX Venture Exchange's approval and spending an aggregate of $6,000,000 on exploration over three years. Laurentian must issue an additional 500,000 Laurentian shares prior to December 31, 2011 and a further 1,000,000 Laurentian shares ("vesting shares") within 65 days of notifying Teck that is has completed the $6,000,000 in exploration expenditures.

At any time up to 60 days after Laurentian earning 100% interest, Teck may elect to back-in to a 60% interest in the Thundercloud project by incurring and sole-funding three times the exploration expenditures incurred by Laurentian prior to Teck giving notice of its intention to back-in, to a maximum of $18,000,000. These expenditures must be incurred by Teck within four years of delivery of the back-in notice. Upon notification of Teck's intent to back-in, Laurentian's obligation to issue the vesting shares, described above, shall terminate.

The 2,160 hectare Thundercloud property consists of 135 units in 15 claim blocks (100% of 14 claim blocks and 70% of one claim block) subject to net smelter return ("NSR") royalties of 2.0 to 2.5%. At any time prior to the fifth anniversary of the development of any mine on the property, 1% of the NSR may be repurchased by the Company from the underlying prospectors for $1,000,000. In accordance with the option agreement, Teck, for its own benefit, reserves the right to purchase the underlying royalties from the underlying prospectors.

The Thundercloud property is located 50 kilometres southeast of Dryden, Ontario, in the Archean Manitou-Stormy Lakes Greenstone belt, within the Wabigoon geological Subprovince. Gold-bearing mineralized zones at Thundercloud appear to be focused in a corridor between the Taylor Lake stock to the west of the property and the Thundercloud quartz-feldspar porphyry to the east. Host rocks comprise basalt overlain by a suite of clastic metasedimentary rocks of the Stormy Lake Group, including conglomerate, breccia and sandstone locally intruded by small gabbro intrusions.

Historic exploration activities at Thundercloud extend over 80 years with the most significant work, conducted in the 1980s by Teck, Esso and Noranda. Teck acquired an option on the Thundercloud property in December 2006, which it subsequently exercised. Drilling by Teck (2007 and 2008), combined with historic exploration on the property suggest that Thundercloud has the potential to host a bulk-tonnage gold deposit with local high grade zones. Highlight drill results from historic work and the 2007 and 2008 Teck programs include:

- 113.0 metres @ 1.72 grams/tonne gold (Noranda drill hole 88-10 [1988])
- 60.30 metres @ 1.46 grams/tonne gold (Noranda drill hole 88-05 [1988])
- 55.25 metres @ 2.19 grams/tonne gold, including 21.73 metres @ 4.63 grams/tonne gold (Teck drill hole TC08-11 [2008])
- 29.66 metres @ 0.77 grams/tonne gold, including 9.04 metres @ 2.2 grams/tonne gold (Teck drill hole TC08-09 [2008])

2011 Exploration Program

In April 2011, Laurentian announced the commencement of approximately 4,800 metres of diamond drilling on the Thundercloud property. Drill targets were defined by a three dimensional analysis of geological data and inverted models of induced polarization and magnetic geophysical surveys, and were designed to test and expand broad zones of known gold mineralization in the Pelham Zone, located in the northern part of the property.

In May 2011, the Company released results from the first six holes, and in July 2011, the Company released the balance of results of the Thundercloud drill program. These results supported the north-dipping trend of mineralization, and were successful in intersecting broad zones of altered, mineralized material (Table 1).

TABLE 1 - THUNDERCLOUD DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TC11-001	75.25	144.05	68.80	1.55
Including	100.95	118.50	17.55	3.69
TC11-002	153.00	167.51	14.51	0.75
TC11-003	68.00	107.00	39.00	1.45
Including	91.00	104.00	13.00	2.49
TC11-004	171.00	210.05	39.05	1.68
TC11-005	No significant results			
TC11-006	188.00	269.00	81.00	1.31
Including	196.88	220.00	23.12	3.31
And	313.58	333.00	19.42	0.58
TC11-007	No significant results			
TC11-008	118.50	121.80	3.30	7.67
TC11-009	No significant results			
TC11-012	23.90	33.40	9.50	0.37
And	251.31	273.61	22.30	0.20
TC11-013	No significant results			
TC11-014	No significant results			
TC11-015	339.35	345.42	5.87	0.47
And	405.00	412.61	7.61	0.43
TC11-016	172.90	176.10	3.20	3.20
And	269.05	292.40	23.35	0.24
And	301.60	326.50	24.90	0.24
TC11-017	31.70	42.00	11.93	0.48
TC11-018	26.00	44.00	18.00	0.16
And	41.27	43.07	1.80	0.78

A comprehensive surface program of rock and soil geochemical sampling and structural mapping designed to better understand the nature and distribution of gold mineralization across the property, commenced in July 2011. The surface component of the program was completed in August 2011, and analytical results from this program have been received. Several anomalous areas from this preliminary program have been identified by Laurentian, and a program of infill geochemical sampling and mapping was conducted in October 2011. Results from this second phase of surface exploration are pending.

Spatial geological and numerical modeling of the results to date, including pathfinder mineral distribution, was conducted in the fall of 2011 and this modelling work will be used in conjunction with interpreted surface exploration results to define follow up drill targets.

Van Horne Property, Dryden, Ontario

In April 2010, Laurentian completed additional mapping and sampling of trenches excavated in 2009. Additional infill vein sampling confirmed that veins mapped in the Widow's, Little Jumbo and Drake trenches are all gold-bearing, further supporting the potential within the property for both shear-vein and quartz stock-work type mineralization.

In June 2011, the Company announced that diamond drilling had commenced on the Van Horne property. This first Laurentian-managed drill program is focused on the Flambeau gold target, where the presence of high grade quartz-carbonate vein arrays and bulk-tonnage style, lower-grade vein stockwork mineralization has been identified within a larger alteration system. Mineralization occurs at the intersection of two dominant structures, and is characterized by shear and extension vein mineralization along multiple west trending faults, and vein stockwork development along the quartz-rich phase of a diorite intrusion.

In September 2011, the Company announced the receipt of final assay results from the Company's first phase of drilling on the property. The 2,500 metre drill program targeted the Flambeau zone, the westernmost of a series of gold targets along a 5 km gold trend at the Van Horne property, where recent stripping, rock and soil and geochemical sampling have extended the strike length of mineralization from 300 to 750 metres. Phase I drilling at the Flambeau gold target returned near-surface mineralization with drill hole VH11-006 intersecting 33 m averaging 0.73 g/t gold, and a second 11.62 m interval averaging 1.34 g/t gold (Table 2).

The Flambeau zone is a gold-bearing quartz-ankerite-tourmaline stockwork, comprised of a combination of shear and extension vein arrays, which has been intersected by a series of broadly spaced holes along a strike length of approximately 600 m. A total of 10 holes were completed targeting known surface mineralization as well as geochemical anomalies along strike to the east. Holes were drilled from north to south at inclinations of approximately -45º.

TABLE 2 - 2011 VAN HORNE DRILL HOLE RESULTS

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
VH11-001	**21.94**	**41.00**	**19.06**	**0.49**
And	**69.40**	**71.24**	**1.84**	**1.37**
And	**110.58**	**112.54**	**1.96**	**1.61**
including	*110.58*	*110.86*	*0.29*	*8.99*
And	**147.72**	**149.00**	**1.28**	**0.95**
VH11-002	**60.00**	**61.00**	**1.00**	**1.38**
And	**107.00**	**108.22**	**1.22**	**1.65**
And	**174.58**	**189.85**	**15.27**	**0.71**
And	**232.43**	**249.00**	**16.57**	**1.06**
Including	*233.10*	*233.84*	*0.74*	*6.95*
Including	*235.22*	*235.41*	*0.19*	*30.40*
Including	*246.77*	*247.10*	*0.33*	*13.00*
VH11-003	**3.00**	**4.00**	**1.00**	**1.12**
And	**143.00**	**144.00**	**1.00**	**1.16**
VH11-004	**87.00**	**88.00**	**1.00**	**7.37**
And	**134.00**	**139.74**	**5.74**	**0.59**
And	**188.00**	**201.72**	**13.72**	**0.60**
including	*192.43*	*193.00*	*0.57*	*7.74*
And	**191.00**	**193.00**	**2.00**	**2.82**
VH11-005	**266.00**	**271.75**	**5.75**	**0.32**
And	**288.65**	**289.65**	**1.00**	**3.77**
And	**306.38**	**334.46**	**28.08**	**0.41**
And	**317.00**	**319.00**	**2.00**	**1.07**
VH11-006	**12.43**	**45.50**	**33.07**	**0.73**
Including	*36.70*	*45.50*	*8.80*	*1.71*
And	**62.93**	**74.55**	**11.62**	**1.34**
And	**95.70**	**98.83**	**3.13**	**0.70**
And	**158.90**	**168.00**	**9.10**	**0.38**
And	**178.00**	**183.00**	**5.00**	**0.40**
VH11-007	**18.15**	**24.65**	**6.50**	**1.63**
Including	*20.00*	*20.70*	*0.70*	*6.17*
And	**89.26**	**101.00**	**11.74**	**1.17**
Including	*97.94*	*101.00*	*3.06*	*2.66*
And	**107.93**	**110.00**	**2.07**	**0.94**
VH11-008	**11.78**	**16.00**	**4.22**	**0.33**
And	**57.73**	**59.22**	**1.49**	**1.47**
And	**92.57**	**93.59**	**1.02**	**3.85**
And	**135.27**	**141.00**	**5.73**	**0.40**
VH11-009	**3.00**	**4.00**	**1.00**	**1.63**
VH11-010	**143.50**	**145.00**	**1.50**	**6.20**
And	**270.00**	**276.17**	**6.17**	**0.69**
And	**333.00**	**334.50**	**1.50**	**1.70**

AngloGold Alliance

In April 2009, the Company entered into a three year strategic exploration alliance (the "Anglo Alliance") with AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. ("AngloGold"). The terms of the Anglo Alliance agreement (the "Agreement") are as follows:

Year 1

Anglo will provide a total of $700,000 in exploration funds, including a minimum of $500,000 for generating new exploration projects in five selected areas within the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, and provide up to $200,000 to upgrade exploration targets within portions of Laurentian's existing Grenville project.

Year 2 and Year 3

In Years 2 and 3 of the Agreement, at AngloGold's option, AngloGold may fund additional exploration totalling $4,700,000 (Year 2 - $1,700,000, Year 3 - $3,000,000) to follow up on Year 1 project results. Upon spending $5,400,000 in exploration over three years (the "Earn-In Period"), AngloGold will earn a 60% interest in each exploration project defined under the Anglo Alliance and Laurentian will retain a 40% interest. Upon vesting of the Earn-In Period, Laurentian and AngloGold will have a deemed expenditure interest of $5,500,000 and $8,250,000, respectively.

AngloGold, at its option, may then increase its interest to 75% in any exploration project by fully funding any ongoing exploration through to the completion of a National Instrument 43-101 compliant, inferred gold resource, within three years of completion of the Earn-In Period. Any assets acquired during the Earn-In Period that do not progress to a joint venture will revert 100% to Laurentian.

Under the terms of the Agreement, AngloGold purchased, via a non-brokered private placement, 4,444,444 in Laurentian units (the "Units") for gross proceeds of $400,000 (completed June 16, 2009). Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.18 up to June 16, 2011(fully exercised during the quarter ended June 30, 2011). Laurentian invested $100,000 of the proceeds from this private placement into Year 1 exploration.

In December 2009, the Company announced that it had fulfilled the terms for Year 1 of the Anglo Alliance with AngloGold. The Company and AngloGold agreed to advance the Anglo Alliance into Year 2 of follow-up exploration with AngloGold funding $1,700,000 (fully funded and incurred). The Year 2 follow-up exploration program has been completed, and Year 3 exploration has commenced, with AngloGold required to fund $3,000,000 in exploration to fulfill earn-in requirements.

<u>Goldpines South Project – Anglo Alliance Area of Interest</u>

In March 2010, Laurentian announced that it had staked an extensive gold anomaly which lies approximately 34 kilometres south of Red Lake, Ontario. A total of 247 contiguous claims covering 56,822 hectares, collectively referred to as the Goldpines property ("Goldpines"), were staked over this anomaly. Approximately 60% of the claims within the Goldpines property are subject to the terms of the Anglo Alliance. These claims are collectively known as the Goldpines South project, currently the most advanced prospect to arise from the efforts of the Anglo Alliance. The Goldpines South project comprises 143 claims covering a total of 34,731 hectares. AngloGold has an option to earn a 60% interest in the Goldpines South project by way of the terms of the Anglo Alliance.

In August 2010, Laurentian announced that two significant anomalies, defined by elevated levels of gold (Au), arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb) in lake sediment and soil samples, were identified during Phase 1 exploration at the Company's Goldpines South property.

During Phase 1 exploration, Laurentian completed a program consisting of Mobile Metal Ion™ ("MMI") soil sampling and conventional lake sediment sampling at 500 metre (m) centers over the 34,731 hectare Goldpines South property.

Numerous areas of anomalous Au-As-Sb MMI™ geochemistry were identified, the most significant being:

a) The Granite Zone anomaly is defined by elevated Au, Sb and As, occurring over a distance of 5 km, along the inferred contact between fine grained meta-sediments and a late granitic stock, intruding a major east-west trending fault zone. The clustering of anomalous Au to the east side of the granite stock suggests the potential for gold mineralization in low pressure zones at the margin of this intrusion.

b) The SLF Zone anomaly is defined by the combined results of MMI soil samples and lake sediment sampling that returned elevated levels of Au-As-Sb over a distance of 8 km, parallel and adjacent to the Sidney Lake Fault, a first-order, deep-crustal fault zone. Within the SLF Zone anomaly, assays of Au-in-lake sediments ranged from 60 to 200 ppb Au. The SLF Zone anomaly is underlain by schistose meta-sedimentary rocks of the English River Sub-province.

Phase 2 of exploration commenced at the Goldpines South project in mid-August 2010, with an aggressive follow-up program designed to upgrade encouraging, early-stage results to drill-ready targets for 2011. The follow up work included the completion of detailed soil, lake sediment and rock sampling.

In October 2010, Laurentian completed Phase 3 exploration at Goldpines South, which included overburden removal and channel sampling within select gold-in-soil anomalies that had been defined by soil sampling earlier in the summer.

In June 2011, the Company commenced Phase 4 of exploration at the Goldpines South project, including both infill and grid extension geochemical surface sampling and geological mapping. The program, designed to advance targets within the SLF Zone anomaly towards drill testing, was completed in July 2011. Results from the program have been received, and a number of targets have been delineated. A preliminary proposal for follow-up drill testing under the Anglo Alliance was presented for review in late August 2011.

In October 2011, the Company announced that it had commenced a 1,000 metre diamond drill program at Goldpines South. This initial program, funded by AngloGold, is designed to test targets within the extensive Sydney Lake Fault zone anomaly. Selected targets are characterized by anomalous gold concentrations in soil, and are coincident with magnetic anomalies identified from Laurentian's aeromagnetic survey flown in 2010. Drilling is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of the 2011 calendar year.

Goldpines North Joint Venture

As a result of the exploration alliance agreement (the "Uchi Alliance") entered into in July 2009 by the Company with Kinross Gold Corporation ("Kinross"), Kinross, in March 2010, elected to form the unincorporated Goldpines North Joint Venture (GPNJV). The GPNJV comprises 108 claims, covering a total of 21,926 hectares (ha). The GPNJV is accounted for as a jointly controlled asset in accordance with IFRS, with Kinross initially holding a 50% participating interest in the GPNJV and the Company holding a 50% carried interest. In July 2011, Kinross exercised its option to earn an additional 25% interest in the GPNJV, thus increasing its participating interest to 75%, as Kinross has incurred the minimum $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures within two years from the commencement of the GPNJV. As a result, the participating interests of Kinross and Laurentian in the GPNJV became 75% and 25%, respectively.

In April 2010, Laurentian commenced exploration on the GPNJV. The consulting firm of Scott Hogg and Associates completed a high resolution, airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over the GPNJV property.

In May 2010, Laurentian began Phase 1 exploration, a program of detailed rock and soil geochemistry, mapping and prospecting over the entire GPNJV property, in order to locate the source of anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony geochemistry, detected by Laurentian's HGC prospecting in 2009.

In August 2010, Laurentian completed Phase 1 of exploration on the GPNJV property and reported results from analytical work completed on Phase 1 lake sediment and soil sampling. The most significant results were reported as follows:

a) *Lake sediment sampling*: 183 lake sediment samples were collected at 500 metre (m) centers on Pakwash Lake. Of these samples, 25 assayed in the range of 109 to 206 parts per billion (ppb) gold (Au) and 41 in the range of 66 to 109 ppb Au. This cluster of gold-bearing lake sediments also contains elevated levels of antimony (Sb) and arsenic (As), distinctive pathfinder elements in many large gold-bearing systems. The 4 km by 2 km Pakwash Lake anomaly (Au > 109 ppb) overlies the intersection point of two prominent fault structures, one of which marks the contact between fine grained meta-sedimentary rocks and a large diorite intrusion. The characteristics and setting of the Pakwash Lake anomaly support Laurentian's exploration model, which is targeting a large, sediment-hosted gold deposit, similar to the Roberto Zone at Goldcorp's Éléonore project, in the James Bay region of Quebec.

b) *Soil sampling*: 571 soil samples were collected on 500 m centers and 4 areas of elevated Au, Sb and As, based on Mobile Metal Ion™ response ratios ("RR") were identified. The most significant soil anomaly is located approximately 10 km west of Pakwash Lake and is defined by a cluster of 18 samples (RR > 10), over an area roughly 5 km by 1.5 km in diameter. This soil anomaly straddles the contact between granitoids of the Uchi Sub-province and a fault bounded wedge of English River metasediments.

Laurentian completed Phase 2 exploration at the GPNJV in mid-September 2010. This program was designed to upgrade encouraging target areas to drill-readiness for 2011. Phase 2 exploration comprised detailed soil, rock and lake sediment sampling. Also in September 2010, a site visit was completed with representatives of Kinross in order to review the progress of Laurentian's exploration programs in the field.

In October 2010, Laurentian completed Phase 3 exploration at the GPNJV, which included overburden removal and channel sampling within select gold-in-soil anomalies that had been defined by soil sampling earlier in the summer.

In November 2010, the Company announced that it established an initial drill budget of $1,000,000 for the GPNJV with Kinross.

In February 2011, Laurentian announced that diamond drilling had commenced at the GPNJV. The 2,698 metre program consisted of 3 drill fences spaced 1-2 km apart (nine holes) targeting specific, coincidental geochemical and geophysical anomalies within the extensive Pakwash Lake target area. This drilling was supplemented by a geophysical time domain resistivity and Induced Polarization survey, conducted by Abitibi geophysics, to help identify exploration targets below conductive overburden.

This first round of drilling on the extensive Pakwash anomaly failed to intersect significant gold mineralization. Upon review of the drilling results, Kinross and Laurentian have agreed that additional follow up work is warranted for the 4 km by 2 km target area.

A summer surface exploration program, designed to identify, prioritize and advance additional targets towards drill testing, commenced in July 2011 and was completed in September 2011. The program included geochemical sampling and mapping, with a focus on the North Sea target, a large gold, arsenic and antimony anomaly located approximately 5 km north of the Pakwash anomaly. Results from this program are currently under review and will be used to establish drill targets for testing in 2012.

Grenville Project, Quebec

In March 2010, the Company filed an assessment report for work completed on 2,301 mining claims during 2008/2009. The Company later filed a renewal application for only 395 mining claims, thereby reducing the overall number of claims under the Grenville Project. The assessment report has been approved by the Ministry (*Resources naturelles et de la Faune Quebec*) and the renewal application has also been approved.

No significant work was undertaken during the six months ended September 30, 2011 as the Company focused its exploration activities on its other properties. In fiscal 2012, the Company will seek suitable joint venture opportunities for the Grenville project.

Sakoose West Property, Ontario

No significant work was undertaken during the six months ended September 30, 2011 as the Company focused its exploration activities on its other properties. In fiscal 2012, Laurentian will seek suitable joint venture opportunities for the Sakoose West Property.

New Klondike Property, Ontario

After review of technical data, the Company elected to terminate the option on the New Klondike Property during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 and all related costs to this property were written off in the prior fiscal year.

Abitibi Generative Program, Quebec

In September 2010, Laurentian announced that it had commenced field work for a new initiative to generate and acquire gold exploration targets in the Quebec portion of the Abitibi Geological Sub-province. The four week program was completed in late October and consisted of prospecting, rock and soil geochemical sampling and a regionally extensive hydro-geochemical survey focused on areas that the Company believes to be prospective for large, orogenic gold deposits.

In October 2010, reconnaissance work by Laurentian discovered gold mineralization at Belcourt, with the best of 33 grab samples assaying 4.23 g/t gold. This gold mineralization occurred within a strongly deformed and altered volcanic rock sequence with 3-5% disseminated pyrite. The mineralized zone is adjacent to a deformed, felsic porphyry dyke containing abundant sericite and carbonate alteration, emplaced along a regional fault zone. All rock samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Val D'Or, Quebec for analysis of 48 elements by four acid digest, Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry (ME-MS61) with a Fire Assay Atomic Absorption finish for gold (Au-AA23).

In December 2010, the Company announced that it had staked approximately 4200 hectares of prospective ground, partly underlain by the Belcourt porphyry, which the Company believes may be geologically comparable to the setting of the Canadian Malartic deposit currently being developed by Osisko Mining Corporation, near Val d'Or. The new claims comprise four non-contiguous blocks, located approximately 45 km northeast of Val d'Or in Quebec and are collectively referred to as the Belcourt Project ("Belcourt"). Belcourt is 100% owned by Laurentian. This staking represents the successful culmination of the generative program launched in September.

In June 2011, the Company signed an option agreement (the "Belcourt Option") to acquire a 100% interest in six contiguous claims immediately east of and adjacent to its Belcourt property (see press release June 9, 2011). The staged agreement gives Laurentian the option to earn a 100% interest in the property over three years by fulfilling the following optional terms: cash payment of $175,000 ($25,000 paid), issue 175,000 shares of the Company (25,000 issued) and incur total exploration expenditures of

$400,000. The agreement is subject to net smelter royalties ("NSR") of 2% where 50% (or 1%) of the NSR can be repurchased from the vendor for $1,000,000, at the Company's sole discretion.

In July 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option") with Pershimco Resources Inc. ("Pershimco") to acquire 100% of the Company's Belcourt Property. To exercise the Option, Pershimco must fulfill the following optional terms:

- Pay Laurentian $200,000 cash upon signing of the agreement (received) and incur a minimum of $250,000 in exploration expenditures on or before July 31, 2012;

- Pay Laurentian an additional $300,000 cash on or before July 15, 2012 and incur an additional $250,000 in exploration expenditures on or before July 31, 2013; and

- Pay Laurentian an additional $300,000 cash on or before July 15, 2013 and incur an additional $500,000 in exploration expenditures on or before July 31, 2014.

The Company will retain a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") on the Belcourt Property with Pershimco having the right to purchase one-half (or 1%) of the NSR for $1,000,000. Pershimco has also been granted the option to purchase the remaining 1% of the NSR, subject to the filing of a feasibility study for commercial production, for $5,000,000 or, at Laurentian's discretion, an amount equivalent to five dollars per ounce of gold in reserves (proven and probable), plus one dollar per ounce of resource (measured and indicated) on the Belcourt Property, as published in a current feasibility study, or most recent NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate. In addition, Pershimco will assume all obligations of the Company under the Belcourt Option, except for the issuance of the Company's shares. Pershimco shall reimburse the Company within ten business days of any such share issuance equal to the number of shares issued by the Company multiplied by the average closing market price of Laurentian on the twenty days prior to such issuance.

Maze Lake Property, Nunavut

In August 2011, the Company completed a minimal surface program at Maze Lake, designed to upgrade specific proposed drill targets. Results from this program have been received, and will be integrated into the larger project dataset. The Company continues to seek opportunities to advance this prospective, drill-ready gold project.

Hickson Property, Saskatchewan

In May 2011, the Company announced that it had staked approximately 140,000 hectares of prospective ground, over an intrusive complex in northern Saskatchewan, which the Company believes may be geologically comparable to the setting of the world-class Rossing and Husab uranium deposits of Namibia. The new claims comprise 31 contiguous blocks, located approximately 45 km north of La Ronge in Saskatchewan and are collectively referred to as the Hickson Project ("Hickson"). Hickson is 100% owned by the Company.

Laurentian is evaluating strategic options for the Hickson property and remains focused on a core strategy of gold exploration.

EXPLORATION OUTLOOK

The Company has achieved its goal of generating, and diamond drill testing, gold targets at four separate projects over the last year. A review of program results is ongoing, and follow-up programs will be based upon interpretation and analysis of results.

The Company completed a 4,800 metre diamond drill program at the Thundercloud Property to test the Pelham zone, and was successful in intersecting broad zones of altered, mineralized material, including 1.55 g/t gold over 68.8 metres. A surface program of rock and soil geochemical sampling and structural mapping has been recently completed across the Thundercloud property. A follow-up geochemical mapping program, based upon interpreted results, was completed in October 2011. Results from this program will be used in conjunction with three-dimensional modelling of drill data from the Pelham area to define targets for the next phase of drilling. Exploration activities at the Thundercloud property are directed towards advancing the project towards earn-in and establishing an initial inferred resource on the property

An initial drill program was completed at the Van Horne Property in late summer of 2011, following two years of comprehensive surface work that resulted in the identification of an alteration system with a strike length in excess of 5 kilometres, and multiple high grade quartz-carbonate vein arrays and bulk tonnage-style, lower grade vein stockwork mineralization. The 2,500 metre drill program focused on the bulk-tonnage Flambeau gold target, where recent stripping, rock and soil geochemical sampling has extended the known strike length of mineralization from 300 to 750 metres. The drill program was successful in intersecting broad zones of gold mineralization, including 33 metres of 0.73 g/t gold, and 11.62 metres grading 1.34 g/t gold from hole VH11-006, supporting the presence of a large, near surface, intrusive centered hydrothermal system at Flambeau. In late fall of 2011, the Company will be modelling the results from this program to guide follow-up exploration drilling with the objective of establishing continuity of high grade vein arrays present on the property and continued testing of lower grade, bulk tonnage mineralization potential. Through its exploration activities in 2011 and 2012, the Company looks toward satisfying requirements to earn a 100% mineral rights interest in the property.

At the Goldpines properties, the Company is advancing several targets towards drill testing, with the goal of establishing a new discovery. Work at both Goldpines North and Goldpines South has delineated and upgraded multiple coincident Au-As-Sb soil and lake sediment anomalies. The Company expects to drill test multiple targets over the coming year.

Darin Labrenz, President and CEO of Laurentian, a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia ("APEGBC"), and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, is responsible for the preparation of, and has verified, the technical information in this MD&A.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("IFRS")

Effective for year ends commencing on or after January 1, 2011, Canadian publicly listed entities are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Due to the requirement to present comparative financial information, the Company's effective transition date is April 1, 2010. As the Company's fiscal year ended on March 31, 2011, the three months ended June 30, 2011 is the Company's first reporting period under IFRS.

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company were prepared using accounting policies the Company expects to adopt for its March 31, 2012 annual financial statements. Because the annual financial statements will be prepared using accounting standards in effect at March 31, 2012, differences may arise at that date because new standards may be issued subsequent to these condensed interim financial statements which could be effective March 31, 2012. Any change in accounting standards may result in material changes to the Company's reported financial position, results of operations and cash flow.

The Company's IFRS conversion process identified four phases: scoping and planning, detailed assessment, implementation and post-implementation. The Company has now completed its IFRS conversion project through implementation. Post-implementation will continue in future periods, as outlined below.

The following outlines the Company's transition project, IFRS transitional impacts and the on-going impact of IFRS on its financial results.

The notes to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the quarters ended September 30, 2011 and June 30, 2011 provide more detail on the Company's key pre-2011 Canadian GAAP to IFRS differences, its accounting policy decisions under IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of IFRS, optional exemptions for significant or potentially significant areas that had an impact on its financial statements on transition to IFRS or may have an impact in future periods.

Transitional Financial Impact

As a result of the policy choices the Company selected and the changes it was required to make under IFRS, the Company made adjustments in its equity as at April 1, 2010; however, the net effect of these adjustments was $nil. The table below outlines adjustments to the Company's equity upon adoption of IFRS on April 1, 2010, and at September 30, 2010 and March 31, 2011 for comparative purposes, all of which are outlined in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and the three months ended June 30, 2011.

	As at April 1, 2010	As at September 30, 2010	As at March 31, 2011
Equity under Canadian GAAP	**$ 2,038,719**	**$ 1,884,359**	**$ 3,958,910**
Share capital	1,085,087	1,085,087	1,085,087
Share-based payments reserve	-	-	9,851
Deficit	(1,085,087)	(1,085,087)	(1,094,938)
Equity under IFRS	**$ 2,038,719**	**$ 1,884,359**	**$ 3,958,910**

Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss Impact

As a result of the policy choices the Company has selected and the changes it was required to make under IFRS, the Company has recorded an increase of $9,851 in its net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2011, which is described in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. A reconciliation of which is provided below.

The adoption of IFRS had no impact on the condensed interim statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the six months ended September 30, 2010. Consequently, no reconciliation has been performed.

	As at March 31, 2011
Net loss and comprehensive loss under Canadian GAAP	**$ (2,103,500)**
Share-based compensation expense	(9,851)
Net loss and comprehensive loss under IFRS	**$ (2,113,351)**

Cash Flow Impact

There was no significant impact to the Company's cash flows as a result of its transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS.

Financial Statement Presentation Changes

The transition to IFRS has resulted in some financial statement presentation changes in the Company's financial statements. The following is a summary of the most significant change to the Company's statement of financial position. The statement of loss and comprehensive loss did not have any significant changes.

Statement of Financial Position

- The Company now presents the fair value attributable to warrants and stock options granted and vested under one account labeled "Share-based Payments Reserve". Under Canadian GAAP, the fair value attributable to warrants was presented in its own account labeled "Share Purchase Warrants" and stock options granted and vested were presented under the account labeled "Contributed Surplus."

Control Activities

For all changes to policies and procedures that have been identified, the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures has been assessed and any changes have been implemented. In addition, controls over the IFRS changeover process have been implemented, as necessary. The Company has identified and implemented the required accounting process changes that resulted from the application of IFRS accounting policies and these changes were not significant. The Company has completed the design, implementation and documentation of internal controls over the accounting process changes resulting from the application of IFRS accounting policies and applied its existing control framework to the IFRS changeover process. All accounting policy changes and transitional financial position impacts were subject to review by senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Business Activities and Key Performance Measures

The Company has assessed the impact of the IFRS transition project on its key ratios. The transition did not significantly impact its key ratios.

Information Technology and Systems

The IFRS transition project did not have a significant impact on its information systems for the convergence periods. The Company also does not expect significant changes in the post-convergence periods.

Post-Implementation

The post-implementation phase will involve continuous monitoring of changes in IFRS in future periods. The Company has noted that the standard-setting bodies that determine IFRS have significant ongoing projects that could impact the IFRS accounting policies that the Company has selected. In particular, the Company expects that there may be additional new or revised IFRSs or IFRICs in relation to consolidation, joint ventures, financial instruments, hedge accounting, discontinued operations, leases, employee benefits, revenue recognition and stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine. The Company has also noted that the IASB is currently working on an extractive industries project, which could significantly impact the Company's financial statements primarily in the areas of capitalization or expensing of exploration and evaluation costs and disclosures. The Company has processes in place to ensure that the potential changes are monitored and evaluated. The impact of any new IFRSs and IFRIC Interpretations will be evaluated as they are drafted and published.

Critical Accounting Estimates

A detailed summary of all of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Costs related to property acquisitions are capitalized until the viability of the mineral interest is determined. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and an economic analysis has been completed, the costs subsequently incurred to develop a mine on the property prior to the start of mining operations are capitalized and will be amortized against production following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned.

Recorded costs of exploration and evaluation assets are not intended to reflect present or future values of the properties. The recorded costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that the changes in future conditions could require a material change in the recognized amounts. Although the Company has taken steps that it considers adequate to verify title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Title to exploration and evaluation assets is subject to uncertainty and consequently, such assets may be subject to prior undetected agreements or transfers and title may be affected by such defects.

Impairment of Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets are evaluated at least annually by management for indicators that the carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit (CGU), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of earnings to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

In calculating the recoverable amount, the Company uses discounted cash flow techniques to determine fair value when it is not possible to determine fair value either by quotes from an active market or a binding sales agreement. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on a number of factors, including future metal prices, the amount of reserves and resources, the cost of bringing the project into production, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital expenditures, and site closure, restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs. Additionally, the reviews take into account factors such as political, social and legal and environmental regulations. These factors may change due to changing economic conditions or the accuracy of certain assumptions and, hence, affect the recoverable amount. The Company uses its best efforts to fully understand all of the aforementioned to make an informed decision based upon historical and current facts surrounding the projects. Discounted cash flow techniques often require management to make estimates and assumptions concerning reserves and resources and expected future production revenues and expenses.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Management estimates of mineral prices, recoverable reserves, and operating, capital and restoration costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its projects.

Share-based Compensation

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to share-based payments reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. When stock options are forfeited prior to becoming fully vested, any expense previously recorded is reversed.

Results of Operations

As Laurentian is in the exploration phase and its properties are in the early stages of exploration, none of the Company's properties are in production. Therefore, exploration and evaluation expenditures and administrative expenses relating to the operation of the Company's business are being expensed as incurred. Consequently, the Company's net loss is not a meaningful indicator of its performance or potential.

The key performance driver for the Company is the acquisition and development of prospective mineral properties. By acquiring and exploring projects of technical merit, the Company increases its chances of finding and developing an economic deposit.

At this time, the Company is not anticipating profit from operations. Until such time as the Company is able to realize profits from the production and marketing of commodities from its mineral interest, the Company will report an annual deficit and will rely on its ability to obtain equity or debt financing to fund on-going operations.

Additional financing will be required for additional exploration and administration costs. 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, as well as its share of obligations relating to mineral properties.

Exploration Operations

Cumulative spending on each of the Company's properties as of September 30, 2011 is as follows:

	Interest Earned	Acquisition Costs	Exploration Expenditures	As at September 30, 2011
Thundercloud, Ontario	0%	$ 142,500	$ 1,560,385	$ 1,702,885
Van Horne, Ontario	0%	456,590	1,502,809	1,959,399
Maze Lake, Nunavut	57%	350,000	2,638,065	2,988,065
Grenville, Quebec	100%	80,000	1,082,615	1,162,615
Other Properties, Canada	100%	39,000	1,098,215	1,137,215
Total		$ 1,068,090	$ 7,882,089	$ 8,950,179

Cumulative spending on each of the Company's alliance based projects as of September 30, 2011 is as follows:

		Acquisition Costs		Exploration Expenditures		As at September 30, 2011
AngloGold Alliance	$	-	$	3,162,501	$	3,162,501
AngloGold Cash Calls / Funds Used		-		(3,162,501)		(3,162,501)
Goldpines North Joint Venture ("GPNJV")		-		1,848,807		1,848,807
GPNJV Cash Calls / Funds Used		-		(1,761,606)		(1,761,606)
Uchi Alliance		-		500,000		500,000
Uchi Alliance Cash Calls / Funds Used		-		(500,000)		(500,000)
Total	$	-	$	87,201	$	87,201

For the six months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the six months ended September 30, 2010

The net loss for the six months ended September 30, 2011 was $2,874,035 compared to $185,110 for the six months ended September 30, 2010. The increase in net loss of $2,688,925 was primarily due to a significant increase in exploration and evaluation expenditures of $2,187,979 and an increase of $133,511 in shared-based compensation expense for the six months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 as further explained below.

During the six months ended September 30, 2011, the Company recognized income of $49,311 compared to $321,049 in the same period in 2010. This income relates to the management and administration fee which was agreed upon under the terms of the AngloGold Alliance, the Uchi Alliance and the Goldpines North Joint Venture. The decrease of $271,738 was mainly due to less exploration and evaluation work performed on the Anglo Alliance projects and GPNJV, both of which are subject to a management and administration fee.

Operating expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2011 totalled $2,923,673 (September 30, 2010 - $507,157), an increase of $2,416,516. The increase in operating expenses was mainly a result of the following significant operating expenditures:

- Exploration and evaluation expenditures of $2,281,308 (September 30, 2010 - $93,329) resulting primarily from exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties. During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred $1,449,456 (September 30, 2010 - $nil), $628,982 (September 30, 2010 - $47,598), $267,650 (September 30, 2010 - $nil) and $87,201 (September 30, 2010 - $nil) on the Thundercloud, Van Horne, Hickson and Goldpines North properties, respectively. The increase in exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Company's mineral properties was partially offset by Pershimco's cash option payment of $200,000 relating to the Belcourt property and a decrease in general exploration expenditures from $93,185 for the six months ended September 30, 2010 to $5,765 in the current period end.

- General and administration of $155,633 (September 30, 2010 - $143,657) resulting from expenses incurred relating to investor relations, office and administration, rent and travel. The increase of $11,976 was primarily due to an increase in investor relations activities to expand the Company's profile and rent expenses for the exploration office in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The increase was partially offset by a general decrease in office and administration and travel related expenses.

- Share-based compensation expenses of $133,511 (September 30, 2010 - $nil) resulting from the expensing of the fair value assigned to certain stock options granted in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and vested in the current six month period ended September 30, 2011. There were no stock options granted and vested in the comparative period ended September 30, 2010. Consequently, there was no share-based compensation expense recognized.

- Wages and consulting fees of $301,797 (September 30, 2010 - $239,527). The increase in wages and consulting fees was primarily due to an increase in costs associated with the Work Safety and Insurance Board in Ontario as a result of increased exploration and evaluation work on the Company's mineral properties in Ontario.

Other operating costs, excluding amortization during the six months ended September 30, 2011 totalled $35,079 (September 30, 2010 - $19,724), representing 1.2% (September 30, 2010 – 3.9%) of total operating expenses including corporate listing and filing fees and professional fees. Amortization for the six months ended September 30, 2011 was $16,345 (September 30, 2010 - $10,920). The increase in amortization is due to the acquisition and amortization of various fixed assets recognized during the period.

For the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2010

The net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was $675,016 compared to $198,894 for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The increase in net loss of $476,122 was primarily due to a significant increase in exploration and evaluation expenditures of $315,288, an increase of $45,660 in shared-based compensation expense and a decrease in the management and administration fee of $69,356 for the three months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 as further explained below.

Operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2011 totalled $694,537 (September 30, 2010 - $288,683), an increase of $405,854. The increase in operating expenses was mainly a result of the following significant operating expenditures:

- Exploration and evaluation expenditures of $381,496 (September 30, 2010 - $66,208) resulting primarily from exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, the Company incurred $249,909 (September 30, 2010 - $nil), $235,047 (September 30, 2010 - $10,889), and $53,052 (September 30, 2010 - $nil) on the Thundercloud, Van Horne, and Goldpines North properties, respectively. The increase in exploration and evaluation expenditures for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was largely offset by Pershimco's cash option payment of $200,000 relating to the Belcourt property and a decrease in general exploration expenditures from $53,189 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 to $nil in the current period end.

- Share-based compensation expenses of $45,660 (September 30, 2010 - $nil) resulting from the expensing of the fair value assigned to certain stock options granted in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and vested in the current three month period ended September 30, 2011. There were no stock options granted and vested in the comparative period ended September 30, 2010. Consequently, there was no share-based compensation expense recognized.

- Wages and consulting fees of $159,871 (September 30, 2010 - $126,474). The increase in wages and consulting fees was primarily due to an increase in costs associated with the Work Safety and Insurance Board in Ontario as a result of increased exploration and evaluation work on the Company's mineral properties in Ontario.

Other operating costs, excluding amortization during the three months ended September 30, 2011 totalled $98,059 (September 30, 2010 - $90,501), stayed relatively consistent compared to the same period in 2010. Other operating costs include corporate listing and filing fees, general and administration and professional fees. Amortization for the three months ended September 30, 2011 was $9,451 (September 30, 2010 - $5,500). The increase in amortization is due to the acquisition and amortization of various fixed assets recognized during the period.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below summarizes selected financial data reported by the Company for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 and the previous seven quarters in Canadian dollars. Fiscal quarters prior to the quarter ended June 30, 2010 are presented in accordance with Canadian GAAP and were not required to be restated to IFRS.

	IFRS						Canadian GAAP	
	September 30, 2011	**June 30, 2011**	**March 31, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**	**September 30, 2010**	**June 30, 2010**	**March 31, 2010**	**December 31, 2009**
Income from management and administration fees	$19,504	$29,807	$92,265	$28,532	$88,860	$232,189	$Nil	$Nil
Net earnings (loss)	$(675,016)	$(2,199,019)	$(1,394,736)	$(533,505)	$(198,894)	$13,784	$(43,423)	$(508,075)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	$(0.01)	$(0.04)	$(0.03)	$(0.01)	$(0.00)	$0.00	$(0.00)	$(0.01)
Total Assets	$2,769,099	$3,754,686	$5,026,848	$2,436,475	$3,027,189	$3,663,448	$2,501,195	$2,924,495
Exploration and evaluation assets	$1,068,090	$1,068,090	$850,740	$710,240	$710,240	$709,240	$591,490	$591,490
Equity	$2,192,951	$2,815,332	$3,958,910	$1,894,094	$1,884,359	$2,083,253	$2,038,719	$2,367,097

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2011, the Company had $782,489 in cash and cash equivalents and $92,500 in short-term investments. Short-term investments include $35,000 held under a safekeeping agreement and $57,500 as collateral for the Company's two corporate credit cards. Short term investments are invested in highly liquid, low risk, interest bearing instruments with maturities extending anywhere from four to seven months. The surplus funds are invested only with approved commercial banks. The Company does not have any cash flow from operations due to the fact that it is an exploration stage company and therefore financings have been the sole source of funds in the past few years.

At September 30, 2011, the Company had working capital of $1,072,867. In the opinion of management, this working capital is insufficient to support the Company's general administrative and corporate operating requirements on an ongoing basis for the next twelve months and furthermore after taking into consideration the Company's exploration commitments, the Company will need to raise additional funds to continue fieldwork on its exploration projects throughout 2011 and in 2012.

Given volatility in equity markets, global uncertainty in economic conditions, cost pressures and results of exploration activities, management constantly reviews expenditures and exploration programs and equity markets such that the Company has sufficient liquidity to support its growth strategy. During the six months ended September 30, 2011, the main expenditures were for operations totalling $2,773,817 which include the Company's exploration and evaluation activities of $2,281,308 and $492,509 in administrative costs.

Liquidity Outlook

The Company's cash position is highly dependent on the ability to raise cash through financings and the expenditures on its exploration programs. Capital expenditures are not expected to have any material impact on liquidity.

Based on current and planned exploration programs, the Company will need to complete an external financing. As results of current exploration are determined and other opportunities become available to the Company, management may be required to obtain additional financing.

The outlook is based on the Company's current financial position and is subject to change if opportunities become available based on current exploration program results and/or external opportunities. 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.

In order to finance the Company's future exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company raises money through equity sales, from the exercise of convertible securities and from optioning its resource properties. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, 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 that there will be risks involved which may be beyond its control.

Going Concern

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments, continue operations and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, there are events and conditions that cast significant doubt on the validity of that assumption. The Company has incurred losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of $13,020,039 at September 30, 2011. The Company will need to raise sufficient funds in order to finance ongoing exploration, minimum expenditure requirements and administrative expenses. The Company has no assurance that such financing will be available or be available on favourable terms. Factors that could affect the availability of financing include Laurentian's performance (as measured by numerous factors including the progress and results of its various projects), the state of international debt and equity markets, investor perceptions and expectations and the global financial and metals markets. If successful, the Company would obtain additional financing through, but not limited to, the issuance of additional equity.

The condensed interim financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

Strategy and Risk Management

The Company has recently completed its fieldwork programs for the summer of 2011, and is nearing completion of fall fieldwork programs for calendar 2011. Currently, the Company's main focus is its exploration projects, in particular the Thundercloud and Van Horne projects and its alliance based projects with strategic partners AngloGold Ashanti Ltd. and Kinross Gold Corporation. The Company will also continue its generative exploration efforts with the intent to identify and acquire any new projects of merit. Further exploration activities are dependent on the Company obtaining financing to meet its planned exploration activities. Management believes that it will be able to raise additional capital in order to meet both its planned exploration activities and its administrative expenditures. Although management has been successful in the past when raising additional financing, there can be no assurance they will be successful in the future.

Exploration Stage Company

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties with the expectation of locating economic deposits of minerals. All of the properties are without proven ore deposits and there is no assurance that the Company's exploration programs will result in such, nor can there be any assurance that, economic deposits can be commercially mined. As a consequence, the risks and uncertainties and forward looking information is subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties which are as follows, but not limited thereto:

- exploration and development of mining properties is highly speculative in nature and involves a high degree of risk
- there are many competitors in the business, some of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company
- mining involves many hazards and risks in the field such as unexpected rock formations, seismic activity, cave-ins, adverse weather conditions, unstable political conditions, and many other conditions
- timing delays in exploration and development and delays in funding may result in delays and postponement of projects
- there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary permits and approvals to conduct its affairs and no assurance that future tax, environmental or other legislation will cause additional expenses, delays or postponements
- operations are subject to environmental regulation, a breach of which may result in imposition of enforcement actions, environmental hazards may exist on current properties which are presently unknown to the Company, and regulations and laws change over time
- world prices for metals can be unstable and unpredictable and may materially affect the Company's operations as well as economic conditions which may change the demand for minerals
- the securities markets worldwide have experienced high price and volume volatility
- the Company is dependent upon the services of several key individuals whose loss could significantly affect operations
- officers and directors of the Company may have potential conflicts of interest with other entities
- uncertainties as to future development and implementation of future technologies
- changes in accounting policies and methods may affect how the financial condition of the Company is reported
- uncertainties, such as potential breaches of contracts (i.e. property agreements), could result in significant loss

Dividends

Laurentian 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 Laurentian and will depend on Laurentian's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors of Laurentian 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

At the present time, there are no proposed transactions that are required to be disclosed.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Laurentian's general and administrative expenses and resource property exploration expenses is provided in the Company's *Statements of Loss, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit* contained in its audited financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 which is available on Laurentian's website at www.laurentiangoldfields.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com.

Outstanding Share Data

Laurentian's authorized capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at November 25, 2011, the following common shares, options and share purchase warrants were outstanding:

	# of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Issued and Outstanding Common Shares at November 25, 2011	61,077,893	N/A	N/A
Employee Stock Options	168,183 1,050,000 200,000 1,250,000 500,000	\$0.44 \$0.17 \$0.17 \$0.40 \$0.35	November 30, 2012 August 11, 2014 February 1, 2015 January 21, 2016 March 11, 2016
Share Purchase Warrants	4,431,667 592,433	\$0.55 \$0.30	March 4, 2013 March 4, 2013
Fully Diluted at November 25, 2011	69,270,176		

Transactions with Related Parties

Details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below.

a. Trading Transactions

As at September 30, 2011, the Company's related parties consist of a Director of the Company, the President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), a company controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and the Company's Vice-President of Exploration.

	Nature of Transaction
Director	Consulting
President and CEO	Management
0869007 B.C. Ltd.	Management
Vice-President of Exploration	Management
Former CFO	Management

The Company incurred fees and expenses with the related parties in the normal course of operations and the amounts outstanding are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

	Note	**For the six months ended September 30, 2011**	For the six months ended September 30, 2010
Management fees	(i)	**$ 177,036**	$ 90,900
Consulting fees	(ii)	**30,000**	30,000
Total amount included in wages and consulting fees		**$ 207,036**	$ 120,900

(i) During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company paid management fees of $82,536 (2010 - $Nil) to the President and CEO; $18,000 (2010 - $Nil) to a company controlled by the Company's CFO; $75,000 (2010 - $75,000) to the Company's Vice-President of Exploration; and $1,500 (2010 - $15,900) to its former CFO.

(ii) During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company paid $30,000 (2010 - $30,000) to a Director of the Company for consulting services performed outside his capacity as a director.

(iii) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at September 30, 2011 is $15,867 (March 31, 2011 - $Nil) owing to the Company's President and CEO; $3,465 (March 31, 2011 - $Nil) owing to a company controlled by the Company's CFO; $2,178 (March 31, 2011 - $Nil) owing to the Company's Vice-President of Exploration; and $Nil (March 31, 2011 - $2,016) was owing to the Company's former CFO.

b. Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of the Company's key management personnel for the six month period ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	Note	**September 30, 2011**	September 30, 2010
Management fees	(i)	**$ 177,036**	$ 90,900
Share-based compensation expense	(ii)	**110,222**	-
		$ 287,258	$ 90,900

(i) Management fees include the management fees disclosed in the table above.

(ii) Share-based compensation expense is the fair value of options vested to key management.

(iii) Key management personnel were not paid post-employment, termination or other long-term benefits during the six months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements as at September 30, 2011 or as at the date hereof.

Financial Instruments

Fair Value

The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and amounts receivable as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as borrowings and other financial liabilities. As of September 30, 2011, the statement of financial position carrying amounts of these financial instruments closely approximate their fair values and the Company held no derivative financial instruments.

The following provides the classification of financial instruments as at September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011:

	As at September 30, 2011	As at March 31, 2011
Loans and receivables	**$ 1,194,927**	$ 3,402,565
Other financial liabilities	**$ 135,130**	$ 429,543

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and amounts receivable. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Company deposits its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments with a high credit quality major Canadian financial institution as determined by ratings agencies. The Company does not invest in asset-backed deposits or investments and does not expect any credit losses.

To reduce credit risk, the Company regularly reviews the collectability of its amounts receivable and establishes an allowance based on its best estimate of potentially uncollectible amounts.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $782,489 (March 31, 2011 - $2,815,971) and restricted cash of $441,018 (March 31, 2011 - $638,395) to settle current liabilities of $576,148 (March 31, 2011 - $1,067,938).

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments include deposits which are at variable interest rates. For the six months ended September 30, 2011, a plus or minus 0.5% change in market interest rates would affect the Company's interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments by approximately $4,500.

Management of Capital

In the management of capital, the Company considers shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative capital structure criteria management, but will review on a regular basis the capital structure of the Company to ensure its appropriateness to the stage of development of the business.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To maintain and safeguard its accumulated capital in order to provide an adequate return to shareholders by maintaining a sufficient level of funds, to support continued evaluation and maintenance at the Company's existing properties, and to acquire, explore, and develop other precious and base metal deposits.

- To invest cash on hand in highly liquid and highly rated financial instruments with high credit quality issuers, thereby minimizing the risk and loss of principal.

- To obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development of its properties, if and when it is required.

The properties in which the Company currently holds an interest in are in the exploration stage and the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

In order to facilitate the management of capital and development of its mineral properties, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are updated as necessary and are reviewed and approved by the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, the Company may issue new equity, incur additional debt, option its mineral properties for cash and/or expenditure commitments from optionees, enter into joint venture arrangements, or dispose of certain assets. When applicable, the Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing accounts at high credit quality financial institutions to maximize liquidity. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends. The Company expects to continue to raise funds, from time to time, to continue meeting its capital management objectives.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the six months ended September 30, 2011 compared to the year ended March 31, 2011. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Recent IFRS Pronouncements

Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets as the first step in its project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010. IFRS 9 must be applied for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of this standard or determined if it will adopt the standard early.

Fair Value Measurement

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement. This standard defines fair value, sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and outlines disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 defines fair value as 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. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, so assumptions that market participants would use should be applied in measuring fair value. IFRS 13 must be applied for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of this standard or determined if it will adopt the standard early.

Joint Arrangements

Effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11") replaces IAS 31 – Interests in Joint Ventures ("IAS 31"). IFRS 11 reduces the types of joint arrangements to two: joint ventures and joint operations. IFRS 11 requires the use of equity accounting for interests in joint ventures, eliminating the existing policy choice of proportionate consolidation for jointly controlled entities under IAS 31. Entities that participate in joint operations and with jointly controlled assets will follow accounting similar to that in IAS 31. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the introduction of IFRS 11 will have on its financial statements.

Other IFRS Pronouncements

Recent IFRS pronouncements which will be effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 include: IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements and IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities. The Company does not expect that the introduction of IFRS 10 and 12 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

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 optioning out its 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 resource properties.

Forward-Looking Statements

The Company's condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended September 30, 2011 and this accompanying MD&A contain certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this document, other than statements of historical fact, that address events or developments that the Company expects to occur, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by words "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "estimates," "projects," "potential," "interprets," and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will," "would," "may," "could," or "should" occur. Forward-looking statements in this document include statements regarding future exploration programs, joint venture partner participation, liquidity and effects of accounting policy changes, risks and uncertainties relating to the interpretation of drill results and the estimation of mineral resources, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits, the possibility that future exploration and development results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations, accidents, equipment breakdowns, title matters and surface access, labour disputes, the potential for delays in exploration activities, the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, commodity price fluctuations, currency fluctuations, failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and other risks and uncertainties. In addition, forward-looking statements are based on various assumptions including, without limitation, the expectations and beliefs of management, the assumed long-term price of gold, that the Company will receive required permits and access to surface rights, that the Company can access financing, appropriate equipment and sufficient labour and that the political environment within Canada and the various provinces in Canada will continue to support the development of environmentally safe mining projects. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements.

Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change except as required by law.

Approval

The Board of Directors of Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. have approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Laurentian Goldfields Ltd. can be obtained on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com or by contacting:

Laurentian Goldfields Ltd.
Attention: Darin Labrenz, President and Chief Executive Officer
Suite 520 - 800 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 2V6
Tel: (604) 646-8000
Fax: (604) 646-8088
Website: www.laurentiangoldfields.com
Email: info@ laurentiangoldfields.com

LAURENTIAN GOLDFIELDS LTD.
/s/ "Darin Labrenz"
Darin Labrenz
President and Chief Executive Officer

LAURENTIAN GOLDFIELDS LTD.
/s/ "Nick Corea"
Nick Corea
Chief Financial Officer