



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

**FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013**

SOUTHERN ARC MINERALS INC.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Three and Six Months Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of February 26, 2015, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated annual financial statements of Southern Arc Minerals Inc. ("Southern Arc" or the "Company") for the year ended June 30, 2014, unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three and six months ended December 31, 2014 and related notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information related to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.southernarcminerals.com.

Statements in this MD&A that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" that are subject to risk factors set out in a cautionary note contained herein. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Southern Arc, through its subsidiaries (collectively "Southern Arc" or "the Company"), is a mineral exploration company exploring for gold and copper-gold. The Company's current portfolio includes two exploration-stage projects with epithermal gold and copper-gold porphyry prospects on the Lombok and Sumbawa islands in Indonesia, and a substantial investment in a resource-stage gold project located in Quebec, Canada.

Southern Arc was incorporated in British Columbia, Canada on August 19, 2004. The Company's efforts have been focused primarily in Indonesia. At the Company's West Lombok project, which hosts several gold-rich copper porphyry and epithermal gold vein prospects, Southern Arc has completed approximately 47,720 metres of drilling and in July 2013 completed a resource estimate for the project. The Company's East Elang project is a grassroots exploration property that will be advanced in partnership with Vale International S.A. ("Vale").

In December 2012, following a strategic review of the Company's projects and exploration strategy, Southern Arc announced plans to diversify its portfolio by potentially selling or partnering its Indonesian properties while also looking for opportunities to invest in resource properties outside of Indonesia. Southern Arc conducted an extensive search worldwide for high-quality properties, and on August 14, 2013 invested \$7.3 million to acquire a 26.14% interest in Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation ("Eagle Hill") (TSX-V: EAG). Eagle Hill owns the high-grade Windfall Lake Gold Deposit in Quebec, Canada. Southern Arc has since made two additional investments in Eagle Hill (for a total of \$8.85 million invested in Eagle Hill) and as at December 31, 2014 held 26.25% of Eagle Hill based on shares outstanding, or 30.92% on a fully diluted basis. Further to its diversification strategy, in July 2014 Southern Arc finalized the sale of its Taliwang project (Sumbawa Island, Indonesia) and on December 8, 2014 announced a binding Memorandum of Agreement with PT Genesis Sumber Energi to advance the Company's West Lombok project (Lombok Island, Indonesia).

Southern Arc trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "SA" and, until December 31, 2014, also traded on the OTCQX International Exchange under the symbol "SOACF". To date, the Company has not generated revenues from operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company conducts its activities through wholly-owned subsidiaries, limited liability companies, partnerships and joint ventures.

FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2014
Total assets	\$ 7,783,759	\$ 9,423,679
Exploration properties	102,068	102,068
Working capital	1,154,798	2,481,827
Comprehensive loss	(1,524,796)	(8,680,792)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.08)

At the date of this MD&A, Southern Arc had approximately \$1.3 million in working capital.

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PROPERTY REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

West Lombok Property (Lombok Island)

The West Lombok project covers a 13-km long by 7-km wide structural corridor of mineralization and alteration hosting porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold deposits. The two main epithermal prospects on the property, Pelangan and Mencanggih, cover broad areas of 4 km by 5 km and 6.5 km by 4.5 km, respectively, that host numerous structurally-controlled silica ledges variably overprinted by high-grade quartz veins and breccias. Individual tabular ledge bodies range in thickness from 2 to 66 metres, with a strike length of up to 1,000 metres and a vertical extent of greater than 300 metres. Southern Arc has completed 26,477 metres of drilling to date on epithermal gold mineralization in the Pelangan and Mencanggih prospects, confirming broad zones of low-grade mineralization throughout the property, high-grade events typical of epithermal boiling zones and several high-grade shoots. At the Selodong porphyry copper-gold intrusive complex in the southeastern end of the property, Southern Arc has completed 20,046 metres of drilling to date with the majority of drill holes intersecting broad zones of significant copper-gold mineralization. In 2011, the Company completed an airborne geophysical survey of the West Lombok project at 50-metre spacings to define both near-surface and buried copper-gold porphyry targets. Industry experts, including Dr. Steve Garwin, Southern Arc's Senior Technical Advisor, modelled and interpreted the results of the survey in conjunction with the Company's geological and geochemistry database, and identified 17 porphyry targets on the property. A number of these targets have already had a limited amount of drill testing and demonstrated zones hosting high-grade gold-rich porphyry copper mineralization, supporting the outcome of the prospectivity analysis. All drill results and details regarding the prospective study are available on the Company's website and on SEDAR.

On July 11, 2013, Southern Arc released the first resource estimate for the West Lombok project (see July 11, 2013 press release). SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. estimated an inferred resource totaling 1.49 million ounces of gold, 1.82 million ounces of silver and 397.3 million pounds of copper from three open-pittable epithermal gold deposits and one porphyry copper deposit. The Raja, Bising and Tibu Serai epithermal gold deposits are estimated to contain 11,783,000 tonnes averaging 1.5 g/t gold for contained metal of 567,820 ounces of gold, with an additional 1.82 million ounces of silver in the Raja deposit. The Selodong porphyry copper mineralization is estimated to contain 66,750,000 tonnes averaging 0.43 g/t gold and 0.27% copper for contained metal of 922,800 ounces of gold and 397,324,000 pounds of copper within two zones: Montong Botek and Blongas.

The Company has spent \$36.3 million to date on its West Lombok project. During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company conducted a review of the value of its West Lombok project under IFRS rules and determined that its value had been impaired as a result of challenging market conditions and significantly decreased valuation for junior mining companies. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment provision of \$35.0 million in the fourth quarter and recorded a mineral property write-off of this amount during the year ended June 30, 2013.

Since releasing the West Lombok resource estimate in July 2013, Southern Arc has maintained low-level activities at West Lombok while continuing to advance discussions with a number of companies for a potential farm-in, partnership or outright sale of the project. While Southern Arc believes the West Lombok project holds great potential, the Company has determined that it can more effectively build shareholder value by redirecting the Company's treasury to high-quality projects in stable jurisdictions.

As a result of these efforts, on December 8, 2014 the Company announced that it has entered into a binding Memorandum of Agreement ("Agreement") with PT Genesis Sumber Energi ("PT GSE") to form a joint venture to advance the West Lombok project. Under the terms of the Agreement, PT GSE can earn a 25% interest in the West Lombok project by funding and obtaining Government approval of an environmental impact study and feasibility study for small-scale underground gold mines and processing plants on the property. PT GSE must also obtain Government approval to convert the West Lombok exploration permit into an exploitation permit, thereby securing tenure on the property for a further 20 years with the option to extend.

Upon receipt of the exploitation permit, Southern Arc will enter into an Integrated Service and Support Agreement with PT GSE (the "ISS Agreement") to conduct small-scale mining on the West Lombok Project using traditional methods to a maximum depth of 100 metres. Profits from the sale of gold and other minerals produced from such artisanal mining activities will be split 25% Southern Arc, 65% PT GSE and 10% Local Government.

Southern Arc and PT GSE can continue to explore for deeper gold and porphyry targets on the property, when market sentiment warrants the expenditure. Should the partners choose to mine deeper targets on the property (deeper than 100 metres), profits will be split 65% Southern Arc, 25% PT GSE and 10% Local Government.

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PT GSE, at its sole cost and expense, will organize and direct an artisanal mining cooperative to conduct small-scale gold mining on the West Lombok project. Local miners will extract ore using traditional methods, but will process the ore using small-scale (20 to 50 tonne-per-day) CIP processing plants. PT GSE's principal shareholder has recently commissioned a similar mining venture at the Taliwang project on Sumbawa Island, from which Southern Arc will earn a 5% net smelter royalty.

These small-scale mining ventures are receiving strong support from local communities and the Ministry of Environment. The mining ventures will provide significant employment and economic benefits to local communities, while the use of proper mining and milling techniques will greatly reduce the health, safety and environmental risks associated with traditional mining methods.

Under the Agreement, PT GSE will assume all field costs associated with the West Lombok project as well as costs associated with administration of the project, including financial, environmental and technical reporting to the respected Government agencies to maintain all permits in good standing. As a result, Southern Arc anticipates that its Indonesian costs will be reduced to less than US\$20,000 per month, allowing the Company to protect its treasury while still participating in upside at West Lombok.

The ISS Agreement shall be for a term of two years, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Southern Arc also retains the right to terminate the ISS Agreement should it wish to proceed with the construction of an open-pit or underground mine on the West Lombok project.

East Elang Property (Sumbawa Island)

The East Elang project covers 9,670 hectares immediately to the east of Newmont's Elang-Dodo property, which hosts a large copper-gold porphyry deposit. In October 2010, the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement with Vale to advance the East Elang project pursuant to which Vale can earn a 75% interest in PT. Selatan Arc Minerals by funding exploration through to completion of a bankable feasibility study within an agreed-upon time frame. Phase 1 exploration would require a minimum of US\$1,200,000 of exploration expenditures within one year from the date that Southern Arc receives a *Pinjam Pakai* permit from the Ministry of Forestry.

On the East Elang project, 60.3% of the area is designated primary forest, 34.2% is designated production forest and 5.5% has no forestry classification. The Indonesian government has imposed a moratorium on exploration and mining activities in areas designated as primary forest. While the property is considered highly prospective due to its location and results from aerial surveys, exploration of this property has been deferred pending reclassification of the property's forestry status and receipt of the appropriate permits. Unless such reclassification is granted or the moratorium lifted, the Company cannot commence any significant exploration activities on the property.

Southern Arc has applied for and received a one-year suspension of the exploration IUP "clock" at the East Elang project, effectively extending its exploration tenure to December 2018. The exploration IUP was granted on December 17, 2009 for a period of eight years. As a result of the forestry moratorium, however, Southern Arc and its joint venture partner, Vale International S.A. ("Vale"), have not been able to initiate exploration at the property. The forestry moratorium is expected to expire in May 2015, at which time Southern Arc and Vale will apply for a *Pinjam Pakai* permit to allow exploration to commence. The exploration IUP "clock" has been suspended for 12 months to October 2015, and will then restart if the exploration moratorium has been lifted and Southern Arc has secured a *Pinjam Pakai* permit. If, come October 2015, the forestry moratorium is ongoing or the *Pinjam Pakai* has not been granted, Southern Arc may request another year's extension.

Taliwang Property (Sumbawa Island)

In December 2012, following a strategic review of the Company's projects and exploration strategy, the Company agreed to sell its 90% interest in the Taliwang project in exchange for US\$500,000 and 15 million shares of the acquiring company, Coke Resources Limited ("Coke"). The transaction was contingent on Coke completing its initial public offering on the Australian Securities Exchange and certain other conditions. Coke was unable to complete its initial public offering, but an individual (the "Purchaser") related to Coke proposed to continue with the transaction. In August 2013, Southern Arc agreed to a purchase and sale agreement (the "Taliwang Sale Agreement") whereby the Purchaser would purchase the Company's 90% interest of the Indonesian company that owns the Taliwang project for US\$3,500,000, of which US\$100,000 was received as a non-refundable deposit. As a result, during the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized a \$3,291,080 impairment provision against its book value of the Taliwang project and the Taliwang project was classified as an asset held for sale pending completion of this transaction.

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In February 2014, Southern Arc and the Purchaser renegotiated the terms of the Taliwang Sale Agreement, whereby the purchase price was changed to US\$1,600,000 and the granting of a 5% net smelter royalty to Southern Arc ("Taliwang NSR"). The Purchaser retained the option to buy back 3% of the Taliwang NSR by paying Southern Arc US\$3,000,000. As a result of the renegotiation, Southern Arc recognized an additional \$1,889,096 of impairment provision against its book value of the Taliwang project.

In July 2014, the Company announced that it had amended the Taliwang Sale Agreement for a second time and closed the sale of its interest in the Taliwang project. Pursuant to the terms of the amended Taliwang Sale Agreement, the Company sold its 90% share of the Indonesian company that owns the Taliwang project to the Purchaser for US\$1,000,000 and the Taliwang NSR. The Purchaser has the option to buy back 3% of the Taliwang NSR by paying the Company US\$3,000,000. The Purchaser is also required to pay the Company 40% of gross revenue generated from the Taliwang project, after payment of the Taliwang NSR, until the aggregate amount of such payments equals US\$750,000.

Since July 2014, the Purchaser has rapidly advanced the project, completing and receiving Government approval for an environmental impact study and feasibility study for the development of small-scale gold mining and processing, and converting the exploration IUP into an exploitation IUP, thereby securing property tenure for a further 20 years with the option to extend.

In early December 2014 the Purchaser achieved first gold production at Taliwang. Local miners have been organized into a cooperative to mine and supply ore to the first of potentially several 50 tonne-per-day CIL processing plants. With gold production underway and strong Government and local support for the mining venture, Southern Arc may receive royalties and further payment toward the purchase price in 2015.

Windfall Lake Gold Project (Quebec, Canada) – Eagle Hill Investment

In August 2013, following an extensive search worldwide for high-quality properties, the Company partnered with Dundee Corporation ("Dundee") to invest a total of \$12 million in Eagle Hill. Immediately following approval of the private placement, Eagle Hill's board of directors and executive team was reconstituted. John Proust and Dr. Mike Andrews, also Directors of Southern Arc, were appointed to Eagle Hill's board along with David Christie and Carl Calandra, representing Dundee. John Proust was also appointed Interim CEO of Eagle Hill and Dr. Mike Andrews was appointed Interim President of Eagle Hill.

Eagle Hill owns the high-grade Windfall Lake Gold Deposit ("Windfall Lake") in Quebec, Canada. Windfall Lake is located between Val-d'Or and Chibougamau in the Abitibi Gold Belt, a highly favourable jurisdiction for exploration and mining. The greenstone belts of the Abitibi region constitute one of the most prolific gold-producing regions in the world, having produced over 170 million ounces of gold to date. The project is easily accessible by paved highways and all-weather gravel roads and has substantial infrastructure on site, including a 58-person camp and a 1,450-metre access ramp (vertical depth of 100 metres).

Exploration

Southern Arc and Dundee's investment funded an aggressive exploration program at Windfall Lake. From September 12 to December 20, 2013, Eagle Hill drilled a total of 28,232 metres in 68 drillholes (including one extension and six wedges), with the objective of expanding the known mineral resource. The drill program achieved its primary objectives, confirming continuity of mineralization below the Red Dog intrusion ("Red Dog"), confirming the extension of mineralization southwest of the Main Zone, and expanding Zone 27. In addition, a downhole IP survey showed additional potential below Red Dog.

The Winter 2014 drill program was focused on testing for gold mineralization below shallow lakes in the Main Zone. A total of 3,333 metres was drilled in 16 drill holes. Several drill intercepts demonstrated the presence of pyritic stockwork similar to other lenses of the Main Zone. The results confirmed continuity of the Zone 27 gold mineralization and demonstrated lateral extension of the Zone.

In March 2014, Eagle Hill released an updated mineral resource estimate for the Windfall Lake project, increasing the indicated mineral resource tonnage and contained gold by 43% and 38%, respectively. SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. estimated an indicated mineral resource of 2,375,000 tonnes grading 9.75 g/t gold for contained gold of 744,000 ounces, with an additional inferred mineral resource estimated at 3,084,000 tonnes grading 7.37 g/t gold for contained gold of 731,000 ounces (see technical report for the Windfall Lake Gold Projects, Quebec dated March 3, 2014). These grades make Windfall Lake one of the highest grade resource-stage gold projects in the world.

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In November 2014 Eagle Hill announced the results of its Summer 2014 drill program. As part of the Fall 2013 drill program, Eagle Hill drilled 11 deep holes below Red Dog, confirming the continuity of gold mineralization below Red Dog in three sparsely drilled lenses to a depth of approximately 870 metres, and delineating an inferred mineral resource of 455,000 tonnes at a grade of 8.21 g/t gold (for 120,000 contained ounces of gold at depth). A structural re-interpretation of the deposit indicated that the gold mineralization hosted by Zone 27 and the Caribou Zone (the major resource zones in the Windfall Lake deposit) may have been displaced to the north below Red Dog. A hole-to-hole IP anomaly identified below Red Dog further supported this interpretation. With its Summer 2014 drill program, Eagle Hill deepened five existing drill holes (2,039 metres) to test for gold mineralization in the displaced zones below Red Dog at a vertical depth of approximately 650 metres. The new drill holes intersected pyrite intervals up to 26 metres thick similar to gold-bearing mineralization in Zone 27 above Red Dog, which could be interpreted as the displaced down-dip extension of Zone 27. Another lens was intersected at a shallower depth (500 metres below surface) and is interpreted as the depth extension of the Caribou Lens.

This new drilling underscores the potential to increase the size of the Windfall Lake deposit directly below the known mineral resource. While the new intercepts are narrower than what has typically been encountered above Red Dog, the grades are similar and Eagle Hill's technical team believes there is potential to discover wider gold-bearing intercepts with additional drilling. The 4,759 metres from the Fall 2013 program added 120,000 inferred ounces below the Red Dog intrusion to the Windfall Lake mineral resource. Additional drilling in these newly identified lenses could likewise add additional ounces to the mineral resource.

All drill results are available on Eagle Hill's website at www.eaglehillexploration.com and on SEDAR.

To further advance the Windfall Lake project, a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") is underway. Different components of the project have been awarded to five internationally recognized engineering firms: Tetra Tech (mine design, infrastructure and financial analysis), Soutex (metallurgy and mill trade-off study), Golder (environmental), WSP (tailings evaluation) and SRK Consulting (Canada) (resource estimate). The PEA is proceeding on schedule and on budget, with completion targeted by the end of March 2015.

Financing

On April 8, 2014, Eagle Hill closed the flow-through portion of a non-brokered private placement announced on March 28, 2014, raising \$1 million to be used for exploration at Windfall Lake. Southern Arc participated in the flow-through portion of the private placement by purchasing 375,940 units at a price of \$1.40 per unit for an investment of \$526,316. Each unit consists of one common share ("a Share") and one share purchase warrant (a "Warrant") of Eagle Hill. Each Warrant entitles Southern Arc to acquire one Share at a price of \$2.00 until April 8, 2016. On June 20, 2014, Eagle Hill announced that it had closed the final tranche of the working capital portion of the private placement announced on March 28, 2014. Eagle Hill raised a total of \$2.74 million in three different tranches to be used for general working capital. Southern Arc purchased 1 million units of Eagle Hill at a price of \$1.00 per unit for an investment of \$1,000,000. Each unit consists of one Share of Eagle Hill and one Warrant of Eagle Hill. Each Warrant entitles Southern Arc to acquire one Share of Eagle Hill at a price of \$1.60 until May 8, 2016.

As at December 31, 2014, Southern Arc owned 26.25% of Eagle Hill on an undiluted basis, and 30.92% on a fully diluted basis.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The Company's accounting policy is to record its exploration properties at cost. Exploration and evaluation expenditures relating to exploration properties are deferred until either the properties are brought into production, at which time they are amortized on a unit of production basis, or the properties are sold or abandoned, at which time deferred costs are written off.

West Lombok Property (Lombok Island)

The Company acquired its original interest in the West Lombok project in 2005 by paying \$57,100 and issuing 8,050,000 common shares (valued at \$603,750) to Sunda Mining Corporation ("Sunda") and by paying \$126,000 and issuing 700,000 common shares (valued at \$87,500) to Indotan Inc. ("Indotan"). The Company also granted a 0.5% net smelting royalty ("NSR") to individuals related to Sunda and a 1% NSR to Indotan on approximately 8% of the current West Lombok project, which excludes Block 1 described below.

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The West Lombok property was previously held by PT Newmont Nusa Tenggara ("Newmont"), a subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation. In August 2005, Southern Arc entered into an agreement with Newmont regarding a property ("Block 1") that now forms the western portion of the West Lombok project and is included in the West Lombok IUP. The acquisition was completed through a relinquishment by Newmont of the Block 1 area. The terms of the agreement include granting Newmont a 2% NSR on any mineral production from the Block 1 area and a right of first refusal should the Company wish to introduce a new partner into any development within the area originally covered by Block 1. The Company has the right to repurchase this 2% NSR for US\$1 million at any time.

Southern Arc has given a free-carry interest for 10% of the West Lombok project to the local Regency Government as per a cooperation agreement signed in December 2010, ensuring government support for the project and long-term benefits for local communities as the project advances. Southern Arc believes that having the local Regency Government as an equity partner creates a synergistic and mutually beneficial environment for advancement of the project. This relationship ensures it is in the local government's interest to support the Company's activities and that local communities will receive benefits directly from Southern Arc's success at the project. The Regency interest is loan-carried through to a production scenario, whereby debt and equity contribution are paid back through dividends or other financial means.

The exploration stage of the West Lombok IUP (encompassing 10,088 hectares), issued in January 2011, is initially valid for five years and permits the Company to pursue exploration activities up to the conclusion of a feasibility study. This period may be extended with approval of the Indonesian Government. On approval of a feasibility study, the Company can automatically transition the IUP into the exploitation stage, with the right to conduct mining production on this property for 20 years with the potential for two further 10-year extension periods. In addition to the IUP, the Ministry of Forestry *Pinjam Pakai* permit required for exploration activities within areas designated as production forest was issued in November 2012. On the West Lombok project, 1.1% of the area is designated protected forest (no open-pit mining), 55.1% is designated production forest (open-pit mining allowed) and 43.8% has no forestry designation (no restriction on mining activities).

Since receiving its West Lombok IUP in January 2011, Southern Arc has proactively engaged with local communities to discuss its exploration and development plans and to address questions and concerns. The Company offers employment and training programs and undertakes an extensive CSR program through its fully-funded foundation, with an emphasis on education, community health, environmental protection and economic empowerment of local communities.

East Elang Property (Sumbawa Island)

The East Elang project covers 9,670 hectares immediately to the east of Newmont's Elang-Dodo property, which hosts a large copper-gold porphyry deposit. Southern Arc acquired the East Elang project in 2006 by way of a mining license, which was subsequently transitioned into a seven-year IUP license in December 2009. The IUP is held by Southern Arc's subsidiary, PT. Selatan Arc Minerals.

In October 2010, the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement with Vale to advance the East Elang project pursuant to which Vale can earn a 75% interest in PT. Selatan Arc Minerals by funding exploration through to completion of a bankable feasibility study within an agreed-upon time frame. Phase 1 exploration would require a minimum of US\$1,200,000 of exploration expenditures within one year from the date that Southern Arc receives a *Pinjam Pakai* permit from the Ministry of Forestry.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	December 31, 2014	September 30, 2014	June 30, 2014	March 31, 2014
Total assets	\$ 7,783,759	\$ 8,361,344	\$ 9,423,679	\$ 12,574,176
Exploration properties	102,068	102,068	102,068	102,068
Working capital	1,154,798	1,685,532	2,481,827	4,579,738
Net loss	(645,314)	(879,482)	(3,162,716)	(765,358)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)

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	December 31, 2013	September 30, 2013	June 30, 2013	March 31, 2013
Total assets	\$ 13,412,252	\$ 16,675,188	\$ 18,192,286	\$ 53,939,440
Exploration properties	102,068	102,068	102,068	37,212,907
Working capital	5,207,824	8,146,387	16,060,362	15,164,760
Net loss	(3,234,969)	(1,517,749)	(35,487,971)	(527,628)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.32)	(0.00)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

During the three-month period ended December 31, 2014, the Company had a loss of \$645,314 compared to a loss of \$3,234,969 for the three-month period ended December 31, 2013. Significant fluctuations occurred in the following categories:

- a) Management fees in the three months ended December 31, 2014 remained consistent with the previous period. The decrease of \$69,000 compared to the previous quarter (\$227,700 compared to \$296,700 in the previous quarter) was due to a termination fee paid to a former officer in the three-month period ended December 31, 2013.
- b) Consulting fees of \$96,480 (December 31, 2013: \$40,524) was higher compared to the previous period, as the Company incurred consulting costs in connection with the review of other resource opportunities during the period.
- c) Professional fees of \$79,416 (December 31, 2013: \$121,483) decreased compared to the previous quarter due to lower levels of corporate activity in the period. The Company did not incur any significant legal and other professional costs during the three-month period ended December 31, 2014.
- d) Interest income of \$2,309 (December 31, 2013: \$12,202) decreased during the period as a result of lower cash balances.
- e) The Company spent \$164,136 (December 31, 2013: \$454,339) on exploration properties. These exploration costs (such as geological, camp and labour) were not capitalized and were written-off to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as incurred during the period.
- f) The Company recognized a loss from its equity investment in associates of \$96,816 (December 31, 2013: \$372,118) for the period.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

During the six-month period ended December 31, 2014, the Company had a loss of \$1,524,796 compared to a loss of \$4,752,718 for the six-month period ended December 31, 2013. Significant fluctuations occurred in the following categories:

- a) Management fees in the three months ended December 31, 2014 remained consistent with the previous period. The decrease of \$60,600 compared to the previous quarter (\$455,400 compared to \$516,000 in the previous quarter) was mainly due to a termination fee paid to a former officer in the three-month period ended December 31, 2013.
- b) Consulting fees of \$148,862 (December 31, 2013: \$63,952) was higher compared to the previous period, as the Company incurred consulting costs in connection with the review of other resource opportunities during the period.
- c) Professional fees of \$92,841 (December 31, 2013: \$192,518) decreased compared to the previous quarter due to lower levels of corporate activity in the period. The Company incurred professional cost related to the sale of the Taliwang property during the six-month period but did not incur any other significant legal and professional costs during the six-month period ended December 31, 2014.
- d) Interest income of \$5,576 (December 31, 2013: \$43,796) decreased during the period as a result of lower cash balances.
- e) The Company spent \$423,324 (December 31, 2013: \$1,009,648) on exploration properties. These exploration costs (such as geological, camp and labour) were not capitalized and were written-off to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as incurred during the period.

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- f) The Company recognized a loss on its equity investment in associates of \$221,705 (December 31, 2013: \$593,948) during the six-month period ended December 31, 2014.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash position at December 31, 2014 was \$573,296, a decrease of \$981,447 from June 30, 2014. As at December 31, 2014, the Company's working capital was \$1,154,798 compared to working capital of \$2,481,827 at June 30, 2014. The decrease is primarily due to cash used for its operating activities on the Indonesian properties.

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company's working capital balance is approximately \$1.3 million, inclusive of the US\$750,000 receivable for the remaining payments related to the sale of the Taliwang project.

Net cash used in operating activities for the period ended December 31, 2014 was \$981,447 compared to net cash used of \$1,371,385 during the period ended December 31, 2013. The cash used in operating activities reflects the level of exploration and corporate activity and a decrease in the accounts payable balance during the period.

Net cash used in investing activities during the period ended December 31, 2014 was \$78,513 compared to net cash used of \$7,597,362 during the period ended December 31, 2013. The Company received \$319,860 on proceeds from the sale of the Taliwang property and incurred \$398,373 of general exploration costs. The cash used in investing activities for the prior period consists primarily of the Company's investment in Eagle Hill and expenditures on exploration properties, in particular the West Lombok project.

There were no financing activities during the period ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management and personnel compensation

Key management personnel include the Directors and other officers of the Company. Key management compensation consists of the following:

	Three months ended December 31, 2014	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Six months ended December 31, 2014	Six months ended December 31, 2013
Management fees	\$ 227,700	\$ 296,700	\$ 455,400	\$ 516,000
Consulting services (exploration)	\$ 74,297	\$ 64,259	\$ 129,664	\$ 137,559
Geological services	\$ -	\$ 45,770	\$ -	\$ 107,701
Share-based compensation	\$ 481	\$ (23,122)	\$ 7,884	\$ (8,493)

During the period ended December 31, 2014, the Company paid \$227,700 (2013: \$296,700) in management fees to a private company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Company. This fee is inclusive of administrative, finance, accounting, investor relations and management consulting fees, as well as certain office expenses.

During the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company entered into a contract with a company controlled by a director and officer of the Company for drilling and geological services at the Company's West Lombok property. This contract was awarded under a competitive bidding process and all charges under the contract are considered to be at market rates. During the period ended December 31, 2014, the Company paid a total of \$nil (2013: \$61,913) for geological services pursuant to the contract.

The above transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

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CURRENT SHARE DATA

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company had 109,214,510 common shares issued, of which 107,914,510 are outstanding and 1,300,000 are treasury shares.

At February 26, 2015, the Company had share options outstanding as follows:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options	2,650,000	\$ 0.80	July 19, 2015
	160,000	\$ 2.00	January 18, 2016
	300,000	\$ 1.85	February 11, 2016
	300,000	\$ 1.70	June 22, 2016
	200,000	\$ 1.71	July 11, 2016
	565,000	\$ 0.90	November 14, 2016
	300,000	\$ 0.25	July 18, 2017
	250,000	\$ 0.25	May 10, 2018
	500,000	\$ 0.10	November 7, 2018
	110,000	\$ 0.10	March 3, 2019
	5,335,000		

At the date of this MD&A, the Company had no share purchase warrants outstanding.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The nature of the Company's operations exposes the Company to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and geopolitical risk, which may have a material effect on cash flows, operations and comprehensive income.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and policies.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the fair value or carrying value of the financial assets. The Company reduces its credit risk by maintaining its bank accounts at large financial institutions. Receivables are amounts receivable from the Canadian federal government for the refundable HST/GST amounts. The credit risk on these amounts is minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current and are anticipated to mature within the next fiscal year. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. See also Note 1 in the accompanying Financial Statements.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. The Company is exposed to the interest rate risk to the extent that the cash maintained at the financial institutions is subject to a floating rate of interest. The interest rate risk on the Company's cash is minimal. The Company is exposed to market risk as the ability of the Company to develop or market its properties and the future profitability of the Company is related to the market price of certain minerals.

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Foreign exchange risk

The Company's largest non-monetary assets are its exploration interests in Indonesia. The Company could accordingly be at risk for foreign currency fluctuations and risks associated with legal and political issues in a developing-country environment. The Company minimizes cash and monetary assets or liabilities in Indonesia.

At December 31, 2014, the Company had US\$49,459 (approximately CDN\$57,377), Japanese Yen ("Yen") 370,559 (approximately CDN\$3,586) and Indonesian Rupiah ("Rph") 12,702,128 (approximately CDN\$1,194) in cash, and US\$190,924 (approximately CDN\$221,491), Yen 1,201,527 (approximately CDN\$11,628) and Rph 170,695,139 (approximately CDN\$16,045) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As at December 31, 2014, US\$ amounts were converted at a rate of US\$0.8612 to CDN\$, Yen 103.33 to CDN\$, and Rph amounts were converted at a rate of Rph 10,639 to CDN\$1.

At June 30, 2014, the Company had US\$308,766 (approximately CDN\$329,638), Yen 1,997,499 (approximately CDN\$20,974) and Rph 245,177,040 (approximately CDN\$21,330) in cash, and US\$320,383 (approximately CDN\$342,041), Yen 1,256,432 (approximately CDN\$13,193) and Rph 221,676,601 (approximately CDN\$19,286) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. As at June 30, 2014, US\$ amounts were converted at a rate of US\$0.9367 to CDN\$, Yen 95.24 to CDN\$, and Rph amounts were converted at a rate of Rph 11,494 to CDN\$1.

Geopolitical risk

To date, all of the Company's properties and operations have been located in Indonesia. As such, the Company is subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including, but not limited to, changes in policies and regulations or the personnel administering them, changes with regard to foreign ownership of property rights, exchange controls and royalty and tax increases, and other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which the Company's operations are to be conducted, as well as risks of loss due to civil strife, acts of war and insurrections. If a dispute arises regarding the Company's property interests, the Company cannot rely on western legal standards in defending or advancing its interests.

In August 2013, the Company undertook a significant investment to diversify its geopolitical risk and has invested a total of \$8.85 million to purchase an equity interest in Eagle Hill, which is advancing a high-quality gold project located in Quebec, Canada. As at December 31, 2014, the Company held a 26.25% interest in Eagle Hill.

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments is approximated by their carrying value as at December 31, 2014 due to their short-term nature.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") require disclosure about fair market value measurements for financial instruments and liquidity risk using a three-level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. The three-level hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Financial instruments measured at fair value on December 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014 are summarized in levels of fair value hierarchy as follows:

December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Cash	\$ 573,296	\$ -	\$ -
June 30, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Cash	\$ 1,643,966	\$ -	\$ -

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The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, loans receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

INDUSTRY

The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties, an inherently risky business, and there is no assurance that an economic mineral deposit will ever be discovered and subsequently put into production. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of economically mineable deposits. The focus of the Company is on areas in which the geological setting is well understood by management.

GOLD AND METAL PRICES

The price of gold is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company including central bank sales, producer hedging activities, the relative exchange rate of the US\$ with other major currencies, demand, political and economic conditions and production levels. In addition, the price of gold has been volatile over short periods of time due to speculative activities. The prices of other metals and mineral products for which the Company may explore all have the same or similar price risk factors.

TRENDS

Continued strength in the US dollar, decreasing oil prices and the stable gold price increases demand, especially from Asia, and perception of increased risk in major financial markets has supported a discernible need for the development of commodity exploration projects. Junior companies, like Southern Arc, are key participants in identifying properties of merit to explore and develop.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN AND BONUS AND COMPENSATION PLAN

The Company's Shareholder Rights Plan dated effective December 5, 2014 (the "Plan") is designed to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any takeover bid for outstanding common shares of the Company. The Plan seeks to provide shareholders with adequate time to properly assess a takeover bid without undue pressure. It also provides the Board of Directors with adequate time to fully assess an unsolicited takeover bid, to allow competing bids to emerge, and, if applicable, to explore other alternatives to the takeover bid to maximize shareholder value.

The Plan is not intended to prevent or deter takeover bids that treat shareholders fairly. Under the Plan, those bids that meet certain requirements intended to protect the interests of all shareholders are deemed to be "Permitted Bids". Permitted Bids must be made by way of a takeover bid circular prepared in compliance with applicable securities laws and, among other conditions, must remain open for 60 days. In the event a takeover bid does not meet the Permitted Bid Requirements of the Plan, the rights will entitle shareholders, other than any shareholder or shareholders making the takeover bid, to purchase additional common shares of the Company at a substantial discount to the market price of the common share at that time. The Plan has an initial term of three years. The Plan is similar to plans adopted by other Canadian companies and ratified by their shareholders.

The Company's Bonus and Compensation Plan permits the Company to distribute or option up to 1.3 million common shares of the Company to eligible persons, including directors, officers, employees or consultants of Southern Arc.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reference should be made to the Company's significant accounting policies contained in Note 2 of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2014 and 2013. These accounting policies can have a significant impact on the financial performance and financial position of the Company.

Significant accounting judgement and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates

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which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to the following:

- i) The estimated fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are by their nature, subject to measurement uncertainty.
- ii) The calculation of share-based compensation requires estimates of volatility, forfeiture rates and market prices surrounding the issuance of share options. These estimates impact share-based compensation expense and share-based payment reserve.
- iii) The collectability of loans receivable which may impact bad debt expense.
- iv) The estimated rehabilitation provision.
- v) The estimated fair value of the Company's assets held for sale.

Critical accounting judgements

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgements or assessments.

- i) A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future income tax profits will be available against which the asset can be used. To the extent that management does not consider it probable that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, a deferred income tax asset is not recognized.
- ii) The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration expenditure requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the year the new information becomes available.
- iii) The determination of a subsidiary's functional currency often requires significant judgement where the primary economic environment in which they operate may not be clear. This can have a significant impact on the consolidated results of the Company based on the foreign currency translation method.
- iv) To classify the Company's asset as held for sale requires judgement in determining whether the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for a sale of such assets and whether the sale of the asset is highly probable.

Financial instruments

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, other than financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. The directly attributable transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

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Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Cash is classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables and loans receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss. The Company has not classified any financial assets as held-to-maturity.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss). Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss. The Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

All financial assets except for those recognized at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans payable, all of which are recognized at amortized cost at the settlement date using the effective interest method of amortization.

New standards, amendments and interpretations implemented

The accounting policies followed by the Company are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB or IFRIC that took effect as of January 1, 2014 and were adopted by the Company effective July 1, 2014, following the Company's June 30, 2014 fiscal year-end.

- IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation. The amendments to IAS 32 pertain to the application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. The changes focus on four main areas: the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off", the application of simultaneous realization and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts, and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The Company concluded that the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.
- IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets. The amendments to IAS 36 outline the additional disclosures that will be required with regards to the recoverable amount of impaired assets. The Company concluded that the application of this IAS did not have any material impact on the disclosures for the current or prior years, but may affect the disclosures of future transactions or arrangements.

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- International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee Interpretation (IFRIC) 21 - Levies. This interpretation clarifies the accounting treatment for a liability to pay a levy, where a levy is an outflow of economic benefits imposed by governments on entities in accordance with legislation. The Company concluded that the application of this IFRIC did not have any material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

New accounting standards and pronouncements issued

The following is an overview of accounting standard changes that the Company will be required to adopt in future years. The Company does not expect to adopt any of these standards before their effective dates. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2018:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. This IFRS introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities and carries over from the requirements of IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement, derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

QUALIFIED PERSON AND QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE

The technical information in this document related to Southern Arc's Indonesian properties has been reviewed by Dr. Michael Andrews, Southern Arc's President & Chief Operating Officer, Dr. Mike Andrews, PhD, FAusIMM, who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization under consideration and qualifies as a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The West Lombok drill program and sampling protocol was managed by Southern Arc under the supervision of Andrew Rowe, B. App. Sc. Geology, MAusIMM. The diamond drill holes are drilled at PQ, HQ and NQ sizes depending on hole depth and core recovery to date has averaged 98.0%. Half core is cut by rock saw and is generally sampled using nominal 1-metre intervals; however, sample intervals are varied according to geological contacts and have ranged between 0.2 to 2.5 metres in length. Three quality control samples (one blank and two standards) are inserted into each batch of 40 samples. The half core samples are securely transported from the project site to the Intertek Testing Services ("ITS") sample preparation laboratory in Sumbawa Besar via private truck hired by Southern Arc. Sample pulps are then sent to the ITS Jakarta laboratory by ITS. Gold is analysed by fire assay with AAS finish and a four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish is used to analyse a full suite of elements including silver and base metals. ITS is one of the world's largest product and commodity testing, inspection and certification organizations. The Jakarta laboratory is ISO 17025 accredited and employs a Laboratory Information Management System for sample tracking, quality control and reporting.

The technical information in this document related to the Windfall Lake property has been reviewed by Eagle Hill's Vice President Exploration, Jean-Philippe Desrochers, PhD, PGeo, who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization under consideration and qualifies as a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The drill program and sampling protocol is managed by Eagle Hill under the supervision of Jean-Philippe Desrochers. The diamond drill holes are drilled at NQ sizes and core recovery to date has averaged better than 95.0%. Half core is cut by rock saw and is generally sampled using nominal 1-metre intervals; however, sample intervals vary according to geological contacts and have ranged between 0.3 to 1.5 metres in length. Two quality control samples (one blank and one certified reference material) are inserted into each batch of 20 samples. All assays were performed by ALS Chemex Laboratory Group, in Val d'Or, Quebec. The half core samples are securely transported from the project site to the ALS Chemex laboratory by Eagle Hill personnel. Gold analyses reported in this release were performed by standard fire assay using a 50-gram charge with atomic absorption finish and a gravimetric finish for assays greater than 10 grams per tonne and by metallic sieve method for samples containing significant amounts of pyrite or visible gold. In addition, an Aqua regia digestion with ICP-AES finish is used to analyse a full suite of elements including silver and base metals.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the statements made and information contained herein is "forward-looking information" within the meaning of the British Columbia Securities Act. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "anticipates", "plans", "scheduled", "continue", "estimates", "forecasts", "expect", "is expected", "project", "propose", "potential", "targeting", "intends", "believes" or variations of such

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words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon by readers, as actual results may vary. These statements speak only as of the date of this MD&A and are expressly qualified, in their entirety, by this cautionary statement. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following: capital expenditure programs, development of resources, treatment under governmental and taxation regimes, expectations regarding the Company’s ability to raise capital, expenditures to be made by the Company and its joint venture partners on its properties and work plans to be conducted. With respect to forward-looking statements listed above and contained in the MD&A, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things, uncertainties relating to receiving mining, exploration and other permits in Indonesia; exploration and developments costs for its properties in Indonesia; availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint-venture partners; and the Company’s ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms. The Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this MD&A: volatility in the market price for minerals; uncertainties associated with estimating resources; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks, inherent in mineral and oil and gas operations; fluctuations in currencies and interest rates; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; unanticipated results of exploration activities; competition for, amongst other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; lack of availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint venture partners and unpredictable weather conditions. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. Forward looking statements are made as of the date hereof and accordingly are subject to change after such date. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.