



RESOURCES LIMITED

Management Discussion and Analysis
December 31, 2008

Gossan Resources Limited

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE UNAUDITED INTERIM PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 2008

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Gossan Resources Limited ("Gossan" or the "Company") for the unaudited interim period ending December 31, 2008. The MD&A was prepared as of March 2, 2009 and should be read in conjunction with the related unaudited interim statements and the audited annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2008, including the notes thereto and the related MD&A. These financial statements are filed on the SEDAR website www.sedar.com where additional disclosure relating to the Company can also be located.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern. All amounts are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Overview

Gossan is a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 2 company and trading under the stock symbol "GSS". Gossan also trades on the Frankfurt-Freiverkehr & Xetra Exchanges under the symbol "GSR". The Company is primarily engaged in the business of exploration and development of mineral resources. Gossan has a well-diversified portfolio of properties hosting gold, platinum group and base metals, as well as the specialty and minor metals, tantalum, lithium, chromium, titanium and vanadium. The Company also has a large deposit of magnesium-rich dolomite, the world-wide rights to the Zuliani magnesium production process, and a silica sand deposit. None of Gossan's properties are currently in production. All of the properties are located in Manitoba and northwestern Ontario.

Results of Operations

The net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ending December 31, 2008 was \$97,351 as compared to \$135,646 for the three months ending December 31, 2007. The decrease of \$38,295 reflects: a decrease in administrative expenses of \$39,938; a decrease in interest and other income of \$5,261; and an increase of \$3,618 in the non-cash equity gain from The Claims Network. The reduction in administrative expenses primarily reflected lower consulting fees of \$11,910 and reduced travel expenses of \$15,336. Stock-based compensation increased by \$1,557 to \$3,388. For additional information refer to the Supplemental Information section of this MD&A for detailed expense analysis.

The net loss and comprehensive loss for the nine months ending December 31, 2008 was \$279,558 as compared to \$579,307 for the nine months ending December 31, 2007. The decrease of \$299,749 reflects lower administrative expenses of \$273,069 and an increase in interest and other income of \$23,815. Office and general expenses declined by \$19,903 which primarily reflects the out-sourcing of accounting services. Public company expenses declined by \$18,905 due to the payment of listing fees associated with a private placement in the prior period. Stock-based compensation was lower by \$215,767 in the current period. For additional information refer to the Supplemental Information section of this MD&A for detailed expense analysis.

The net loss and comprehensive loss for the year ending March 31, 2008 was \$795,150 as compared to \$798,133 for the year ending March 31, 2007. The decrease of \$2,983 primarily reflects an increase in administrative expenses of \$108,684, as well as, a non-cash increase in stock-based compensation of

\$122,723 offset by a non-cash \$231,634 reduction in the write-down of mineral properties. Administrative expenses increased primarily due to: an increase of \$57,843 in consulting fees, primarily related to the examination of new potential properties; an increase of \$40,092 in public company expenses related to the private placement in the first quarter; and an increase in administrative fees of \$27,643 of which a major component was related to flow-through funds accounting. The non-cash share of The Claims Networks (TCN) net income was \$38,840 compared with \$49,135 last year when TCN had a one time gain on future income taxes. For additional information refer to the Supplemental Information section of this MD&A for detailed expense analysis.

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$798,133 as compared to \$515,826 for the year ended March 31, 2006. The increase of \$282,307 primarily is the result of a non-cash future income tax recovery of \$260,000 recorded in 2006 as a result of flow-through shares issued in December of 2005. In 2007, mineral property write-offs increased by \$46,725; offset by a gain on sale of marketable securities of \$24,550; and an increase in the non-cash share of The Claims Networks (TCN) net income of \$18,960. Administrative expenses for the 2007 year were \$638,391 compared to \$629,027 in the prior year. Non-cash stock-based compensation in 2007 was \$135,340 (2006 - \$152,900).

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2006 was \$515,826 as compared to \$772,200 for the year ended March 31, 2005. The increase of \$256,374 primarily was the result of a non-cash future income tax recovery of \$260,000 recorded in 2006 as a result of flow-through shares issued in December of 2005. Otherwise the net loss remained relatively constant although there were variances in certain expense categories. In 2006, Administrative expenses, inclusive of stock-based compensation, increased by \$168,458 to \$629,027 although a substantial component of which were non-cash charges. In 2006, Mineral property write-offs declined by \$111,997 to \$184,909. In 2006 the Company also recorded a non-cash mark-up in the equity value of its investment in The Claims Network Inc. of \$30,175 as compared to a non-cash write-down of \$17,052 in 2005. Significant changes in administrative expense categories included: Stock-based compensation which increased \$72,300 to \$152,900; Investor Relations which increased \$18,735 to \$59,392; Management fees which increased \$64,800 to \$135,900; Public Company expenses which including directors' fees increased by \$57,649 to \$101,283; and these increases were partially offset by a decrease in Travel expenses of \$33,724 to \$35,682.

On February 4, 2009, Carmelo Marrelli was appointed as the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary.

Mineral Properties

Currently, Gossan's property portfolio consists of two components. The Sharpe Lake and Bird River Properties each have significant exploration targets for precious metals. Gossan continues to look for a joint venture partner for the Sharpe Lake Property. On March 26, 2007 the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement on the Bird River Property with Marathon PGM Corporation. The second component of the property portfolio consists of specialty metal and industrial mineral properties. The primary focus amongst these properties is the Inwood Magnesium Project and the Manigotagan Silica Project with the Company progressing through a series of programs which could lead to the completion of scoping or pre-feasibility studies. The Company is conducting an ongoing evaluation of the Zuliani Process for the production of magnesium metal from dolomite. The continuing advancement of exploration and development at the Company's properties is dependent upon future financings.

Bird River Project

The Bird River Property which covers over 21 kilometres of the Bird River Sill Complex is comprised of the Western (Ward's - Coppermine) Extension and 4 separate faulted blocks of the Sill – the National Ledin, the Chrome and its Extension, the Peterson and the Page Blocks. This complex carries significant

concentrations of palladium and platinum along with nickel, copper, zinc and chromite. The Bird River Property is located about 40 km east of Lac Du Bonnet, Manitoba and, along the Sill, approximately 6 km west and northwest of Mustang Minerals' Maskwa Deposit.

On March 26, 2007 the Company entered into an option and joint venture agreement on the Bird River Property with Marathon PGM Corporation (Marathon). Under the terms of the agreement, Marathon earned an undivided 50% interest in the property by spending \$3.0 million on exploration and making cash payments of \$500,000 to the Company prior to April 30, 2011. Thereafter, Marathon could earn a further 15% interest by completing a bankable feasibility study and an additional 5% interest, to a total 70% interest, by arranging project financing.

On August 25, 2008, Marathon triggered the formation of a joint venture by making a \$400,000 cash payment to Gossan and having expended in excess of \$3 million on Bird River Project. Marathon has expended \$3,823,551 on the Project which includes the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Ore Fault Property, which remains subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty. Marathon has elected not to complete a bankable feasibility study to earn a 65% interest in the Project. Upon Marathon expending \$3 million on the Project, both parties each had a double deemed joint venture interest of \$6 million for the purposes of calculating dilution. If Gossan fails to fully contribute to three successive work programs or is diluted to a ten percent equity interest in the Project, Gossan's interest will be reduced to a 3% net smelter return royalty. On each March 30th and September 30th from and after the date of the Option Exercise Notice to the date of Commencement of Commercial Production, Marathon is required to make advance net profits or advance NSR royalty payments to Gossan in the amount of \$50,000 as long as Marathon remains manager of the Project. For further information refer to NR-08-11 dated August 19, 2008.

On October 22, 2008, Gossan received the \$50,000 advance net profits or advance NSR royalty payment, due September 30, 2008, on the Bird River Project from Marathon.

On October 28, 2008, Gossan contributed \$27,069 to the \$823,551 of exploration expenditures incurred by Marathon beyond the \$3 million required to earn a 50% interest in the Property, in order to hold an even 47.0% interest in the Project. Gossan has also funded \$122,168 of the joint venture's Summer-Fall-2008 exploration program to maintain its 47% interest in the Property. If Gossan fails to contribute to three successive work programs or is diluted to a ten percent equity interest in the Project, Gossan's interest will be reduced to a 3% net smelter return royalty. Gossan elected not to contribute to the current Winter 2009 Drill Program.

On August 19, 2008, Marathon advised that it had finalized the acquisition the Ore Fault Property from Bird River Mines Inc. by making a final cash payment of \$1,450,000. The Ore Fault Property is within the area of influence and is part of the Gossan-Marathon Joint Venture. The 446-hectare Ore Fault Property is located adjacent to the Page Block at the eastern end of Gossan's 8,781-hectare Bird River Property and immediately north of Mustang Minerals' Maskwa Property. Bird River Mines Inc. will retain a 1% net smelter return royalty in the Ore Fault Property. For further information refer to NR-08-11 dated August 19, 2008.

Mineralization at the Page Block has been historically known to occur along the base of the Bird River Sill. In light of a number of historical holes that intersected mineralization, Marathon's objective of drilling the Page block is to create sufficient drill intersection density to enable the calculation of an initial NI 43-101 compliant resource. In 2001, Manitoba Industry, Trade and Mines conducted a re-assaying program of core from the Page Block – drilled by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd. in 1954 - that identified a 4.6 metre section of drill core grading 1.43% nickel, 1.38% copper and 1.6gpt palladium. In 2005 and 2006, North American Palladium Ltd. drilled nine holes in this area which encountered significant sulphide mineralization. This program was highlighted by hole BR-05-02 that intersected

13.75 metres of 1.08% nickel; 0.50% copper; 0.27gpt platinum; and 0.73gpt palladium at a depth of 47.7 metres, as well as, hole BR-06-10 that intersected 8.7 metres of 0.92% nickel; 0.40% copper; 0.26gpt platinum; and 0.89gpt palladium at a depth of 77.9 metres. This mineralized zone is open along strike and at depth. Mineralization at the Page Block consists of disseminated, blebby and locally net textured sulphides (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite +/- pyrite) along the base of the Bird River Sill and in underlying mafic and ultramafic volcanics.

During the summer and fall of 2007, Marathon undertook a detailed compilation of historical work and conducted a prospecting program on the Bird River Sill. Marathon's prospecting has yielded positive initial results, as a number of rock samples collected over a strike length of 800 metres exhibit high values of PGM and variable nickel and copper values. These samples were collected at the Coppermine Zone (Ward's) in the far western end of the Bird River Property, some 21 km west of the Page Block. The chemistry of the samples clearly demonstrates that PGM mineralization is known to occur in multiple environments over the entire property. For further information refer to NR-07-09 dated June 11, 2007.

On January 7, 2008, Marathon announced the Option & Joint Venture of the adjacent 446-hectare Ore Fault Property held by Bird River Mines Inc. (BRMI-CNQ). The Ore Fault Property lies within the area of influence and is part of the Gossan-Marathon Option and Joint Venture Agreement. The two properties together are referred to as the Bird River Project. Marathon undertook a major drilling program on both of the Bird River properties during the winter and into the spring of 2008 with the goal of developing a NI 43-101 resource. After freeze-up, a ground IP geophysics program was conducted on selected grids on the Page Block, the Galaxy occurrence, and the Ore fault North Zone to assist in defining drill targets. For further information refer to NR-07-15 dated November 1, 2007 and NR-08-01 dated February 28, 2008. The Bird River Project's winter drill program was completed in April, 2008. It was comprised of 38 holes (6,938m). At the Page Block, 13 holes (2,047m) were drilled and 4 holes (582.4m) were drilled at the Galaxy occurrence. At the Ore Fault Property which is part of the Gossan – Marathon joint venture, 21 holes (4,308m) were drilled in two stages at the Ore Fault North Zone.

Results from the 13 holes drilled at the Page Block during the winter of 2008 confirm historic drill results and expand the known dimensions of the Page Zone mineralization. Multiple stacked sulphide lenses of Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization characterize the Page Zone. Semi-massive to massive sulphide lenses as in Hole MP0808, typically have higher metal values and require more definition. Historically, exploration at the Page Block was focused along the contact on the northern margin of the Bird River Sill. The current drill program has established that the Page Zone, is actually much wider than previously known with thicker intersections of mineralization located to the south. The mineralization outlined to date dips to the south at a shallow angle making it ideal for potential extraction by open pit mining. Currently the maximum thickness of the mineralized sequence is known to be 180m and it remains open down dip to the south. Highlights of the drill program include Hole MP0808 with a 15.5m intersection of Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization grading 0.81% Nickel, 0.35% Copper, and 0.67gpt PGM and Gold in a sulphide lens and Hole MP0803 with a 47.34m interval grading 0.35% Nickel, 0.11% Copper and 0.344gpt PGM and Gold which demonstrates the potential for open-pit mining. For further information refer to NR-08-04 dated May 12, 2008 and NR-08-07 dated May 26, 2008. A drill program on the Page Block comprised of five holes totalling 437 metres was recently completed in February 2009 and assay results are pending.

The area just west of the Page and Peterson Blocks, which includes the Galaxy Showing and a 600 metre long EM and magnetic anomaly, was examined during the winter of 2008 by ground IP geophysics and a limited 4-hole drill program which did not intersect economic mineralization. Prospecting has shown the EM anomaly to be mineralized with grab samples assaying up to 1.13% copper and 2gpt gold. In 2002, a limited shallow small-core drill program conducted by prospectors at the Galaxy Showing encountered 0.44 metres assaying 3.79% nickel; 0.8gpt platinum; 3.5gpt palladium; 0.16% copper; and 0.12% cobalt.

Marathon's geological interpretation from the Ore Fault North Zone (OFNZ) drilling reveals that there are two mineralized systems. Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide mineralization is hosted within north-west trending and moderately dipping (~50 to 70 degrees west) ultramafic units of the Bird River Sill and north trending VMS-type Zn-Ag-Cu mineralization hosted within near vertical quartz veins and associated chlorite-garnet schist. In the winter of 2008, a total of 21 holes (4,308 m) were drilled in two stages at the Ore Fault North Zone. Highlights of the drill program included Hole MF0807 with 17.5m true width of the lower Zn-Cu-Ag mineralization grading 0.03% Ni, 0.74% Cu, 4.61% Zn, and 51.1gpt Ag and a 53m intersection of the upper Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization grading 0.82% Nickel, 0.25% Copper and 1.15gpt PGM and Gold in a sulphide lens within hole MP0810. For further information refer to NR-08-03 dated April 23, 2008, NR-08-08 dated May 28, 2008 and NR-08-09 dated July 16, 2008.

Marathon completed a Crone geophysical down-hole survey on 8 holes at the OFNZ. The down-hole survey is a widely used exploration tool to assist in detection of off-hole mineralization. The results of the Crone survey will be used to target drill locations in future programs. A grouping of geophysical anomalies elsewhere on the Ore Fault Property was tested with four drill holes in the Winter 2009 drill program.

Marathon's goal is to develop NI 43-101 compliant resources at the Page Block and at the Ore Fault North Zone.

On January 15, 2009, the Company announced initial resource estimates for the Page Block and Ore Fault North Zones. The NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates were completed by independent mining consultants and Qualified Persons, F.H. Brown C.P.G., Pr.Sci.Nat., and Antoine Yassa, P.Geo. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc., of Brampton, Ontario ("P&E") (see NR-09-01 dated January 15, 2009).

Page Block Mineral Resource at US\$12.00/tonne NSR Cut-Off

									Contained Metals Base Metals lbs x 1,000,000 Precious Metals ozs x 1,000				
Category	Tonnes (x1,000)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Pt (gpt)	Pd (gpt)	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ag	PGM + Au
Indicated	1,498	0.32	0.13	0.01	0.90	0.02	0.07	0.28	10.6	4.3	0.3	41.0	17.8
Inferred	261	0.27	0.09	0.01	0.80	0.02	0.07	0.25	1.6	0.5	0.0	7.1	2.8

Ore Fault North Zone Mineral Resource at US\$12.00/tonne NSR Cut-Off

									Contained Metals Base Metals lbs x 1,000,000 Precious Metals ozs x 1,000				
Category	Tonnes (x1,000)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (gpt)	Au (gpt)	Pt (gpt)	Pd (gpt)	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ag	PGM + Au
Ni Zone													
Indicated	905	0.37	0.24	0.20	8.20	0.02	0.09	0.37	7.4	4.8	4.0	237.9	13.9
Inferred	2,509	0.35	0.19	0.08	7.10	0.01	0.10	0.40	19.6	10.8	4.6	573.6	41.7
Zn and Cu Zone													
Indicated	28	0.04	0.48	1.39	59.10	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.0	0.3	0.9	52.6	0.1
Inferred	341	0.06	0.47	2.02	44.50	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.5	3.5	15.2	487.9	1.66

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.

P & E Mining Consultants Inc. (P&E) estimated these new resources, including the 2008 drilling results,

using an average internal NSR cut-off of US\$12.00 per tonne (based on processing costs of US\$11.00/t and G&A costs of US\$1.00/t). Mining costs of US\$1.50/rock tonne were used in a pit optimization. Metal prices used in P&E's estimate were Ni US\$12.52/lb, Cu US\$3.18/lb, Zn US\$1.29/lb, Ag US\$13.28/oz, Au US\$716.00/oz, Pt US\$1,345.00/oz and Pd US\$345.00/oz. The metal prices utilized were based on the 36-month trailing average metal prices as at December 2008.

Currently, metal prices are generally significantly lower than their 36-month trailing average price as at December 2008. The use of lower metal prices would have the effect of reducing the size of the estimated resource.

Tonnages were calculated using a bulk density of 2.96 tonnes per cubic metre as determined from ten samples taken by Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. of P&E during a site visit in May 2008. Model grade blocks were sized at 20.0 m wide by 20.0 m long by 10.0 m high. Inverse distance squared (ID²) interpolation was used to determine grade block values. Potentially economic resources were constrained within an optimized pit shell.

The summary of the NI43-101 technical report has been filed on SEDAR by Marathon.

On February 27, 2009, the Company announced the completion of the first phase of the 2009 drilling program with a total of 971 m drilled in 7 holes designed to enhance the two known resources. Two holes (534 m) were drilled at the Ore Fault North Zone and five holes (437 m) were drilled at the Page Block. Marathon is presently awaiting assays for 5 holes drilled at the Page Block and 1 hole at Ore Fault. Results from Hole MF0926 included a 12.3 m intersection of Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization grading 0.33 % nickel, 0.13 % copper, and 0.73 gpt PGM and gold at a depth of 117 m and an almost adjacent 5.0 m intersection of Cu-Zn-Ag mineralization grading 3.79 % zinc, 0.56% copper and 13.73 gpt silver at a depth of 134.1 m. This hole also provided on-section continuity of higher grade mineralization previously established at the Ore Fault North Zone. Four additional holes were also drilled to test other geophysical anomalies elsewhere on the Ore Fault Property.

A theory which postulates a new magmatic model for the emplacement of the Chrome, Page, Peterson and the National-Ledin Blocks of the Bird River Sill (BRS) is one of the recent findings of the Joint Industry-Government-University Mapping Program of the Bird River Sill. The new model was developed by Caroline Mealin B.Sc. under the supervision of Robert Linnen, PhD., and Shoufa Lin, PhD., all of the University of Waterloo. It was published in November of 2006. Management believes that future exploration on the property will be significantly affected by Mealin's new theory.

This new magmatic model has important economic considerations in that the feeder system for the Page, Peterson and Chrome Blocks may be located at the western end of the Page Block. This area and its related faults provide an ideal location for the investigation of economic concentrations of nickel, copper and PGEs. Previous studies have treated the BRS as a single continuous intrusion that was block faulted. The 2006 summer mapping program, in conjunction with total field magnetics, failed to find any evidence to support the existence of these faults. Accordingly an alternative theory is proposed for the segmentation of the blocks of the BRS, based on field observations and preliminary geochemical interpretation. The blocks of the BRS are best explained if there were initially separate magmatic intrusions (i.e., the BRS does not represent a single, continuous intrusion). A preliminary magmatic model for the emplacement of the Chrome, Page, Peterson and National- Ledin Blocks is presented at www.gossan.ca/jigu.pdf.

During the spring and summer of 2006, Gossan received a considerable amount of new data on the Bird River Property. This data was provided by the Company's former joint venture partner, North American Palladium Ltd.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, Lac des Iles Mines Ltd. ("LDI"). Between March 14, 2005

and March 27, 2006, LDI conducted: a 750 line-km, high resolution, time domain, electromagnetic and magnetic survey using Geotech's helicopter-borne "dream-catcher" VTEM System; an initial 8-hole diamond drill program, totaling 934 metres, highlighted by hole BR-05-02, located on the Page Block, that intersected 13.75 metres of 1.077% nickel and 0.501% copper; a 37.8 line-km, deep penetrating, large loop, surface pulse DEEP EM survey along 2.6-km of the Sill on the Page and Peterson Blocks; and a second drill program at the eastern end of the Property. The second drill program consisted of ten holes, totaling 1,365 metres, of which five holes encountered significant sulphide mineralization, highlighted by hole BR-06-10 that intersected 8.7 metres of 0.924% nickel and 0.400% copper. During the life of the agreement, LDI made payments to Gossan totalling \$100,000 and incurred \$805,500 of expenditures conducting these exploration programs.

Sharpe Lake Gold Property

The 16,615-hectare (41,055-acre) Sharpe Lake Property covers 40-km of the Stull Lake-Wunnummin Fault Zone (SWFZ), a major gold metallotect, which is the western strike-extension of the deformation zone that transects the Monument Bay-Twin Lakes area where Rolling Rock Resources Corporation (formerly held by a Wolfden-Bema Gold Joint Venture) is developing a high-grade gold resource. The Rolling Rock NI 43-101 compliant inferred resource is 6.3 million tonnes grading 5.98 gpt gold for a total of 1.2 million ounces of contained gold. Gossan's property is comprised of three exploration permits located 560-km northeast of Winnipeg.

In the fall of 2006, Gossan completed a MMI geochemical program to expand the survey area at the Bear Showing with the goal of identifying additional drill targets. Based on the success of the prior year's summer program which identified a favourable a gold-copper MMI geochemical anomaly, a two phase program was conducted over the winter. In March 2006, a geophysical program was undertaken consisting of a 30.7-line km induced polarization – resistivity survey and a 48-line km magnetic survey. In January 2006, a 50.4-km grid was cut on 200m spacing at the Bear Showing and additional claims, totaling 799 hectares, were staked outside the existing exploration permit immediately to the south of the showing. The Sharpe Lake Property and its Bear Showing is the subject of a National Instrument 43-101 Report which was filed with SEDAR on October 27, 2006. The Report compiles the work that has been conducted on the property and recommends a drill program to investigate gold mineralization at the Bear Showing at the west end of Sharpe Lake. Gossan intends to seek a joint venture partner to undertake the drill program. With a minimum strike length of six kilometres bounded by bifurcations of the SWFZ, a major crustal break, the Bear zone is considered a high priority target for economic gold deposits.

Rice Lake Gold Royalties

The Company no longer holds any properties in the Rice Lake Gold belt near Bissett, Manitoba. However, Gossan will continue to participate in the Rice Lake Gold belt through NSR interests in three properties – the Angelina, the Topo and the Vena.

Inwood Magnesium Project

The 1,635 hectare (4,040 acre) Inwood Magnesium Property is located in south-central Manitoba, 80-km north of Winnipeg. In total Gossan's regional land package covers 6,231 hectares (13,396 acres). Its land position is designed to hold all of the area's near-surface beds of high-purity dolomite that are well above the water table. In order to prepare the property as an attractive target for a major producer or a joint-venture partner, the Company completed a National Instrument 43-101 resource report based on a 27-hole drill program which was completed in May of 2006. Now the current focus of the Project is the assessment of a new magnesium production process.

The Inwood Magnesium Project is being advanced based on higher magnesium prices and the development of more efficient magnesium extraction processes. Magnesium extraction technology will be the future focus of this project. Gossan has also acquired the option on the worldwide rights to an alternative magnesium extraction process. Magnesium prices which have increased dramatically over the past year, have recently softened to about US \$1.80 per pound.

On March 15, 2007, Gossan entered into a licensing arrangement for a new high efficiency magnesium production process being developed by Douglas J. Zuliani. Gossan controls large deposits of high grade dolomite and silica sand in Manitoba, Canada, both key raw materials used in magnesium metal production. Zuliani, who holds a Ph.D. in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Toronto, has over twenty years of experience in magnesium technology and business development. From 1985 to 2000, he held a number of senior executive positions with Timminco Ltd., an internationally recognized leader in the production of high purity magnesium using the Pidgeon silicothermic vacuum reduction process which recovers magnesium metal from briquettes containing ferrosilicon and calcined dolomite. As part of their agreement, Gossan retains an option to secure exclusive worldwide rights to the process.

Zuliani's technology is projected to significantly reduce the direct operating cost of magnesium metal production by as much as 25% compared to a typical Chinese Pidgeon process plant which, with China producing over 80% of the world's magnesium, has now become the industry norm. The new process is based on an efficient adaptation of the original Pechiney and Alcoa Magnatherm process which still remains the only successfully proven high temperature method for producing magnesium metal by silicothermic vacuum reduction of molten slag containing magnesia. By using an enhanced Magnatherm approach, the process can utilize low-cost hydro electricity abundantly available in Manitoba as its principal energy source.

The Zuliani process is designed to achieve operating cost savings by process efficiency improvements that significantly reduce both energy and key raw material requirements. These enhancements to the traditional Magnatherm method should materially improve both magnesium recovery and silicon reduction efficiency without the need for a vacuum. Energy use is reduced by development of a technically straightforward method that will ensure highly efficient condensation of liquid magnesium metal thereby avoiding the need to melt solid magnesium which has been a major problem for both the Pidgeon and Magnatherm processes. The Zuliani process can be commercialized in 10,000 tonne per annum production increments which will reduce initial investment risk and allow expansion of production capacity in tune with market demand.

In order to prove out the technology prior to commercialization, Gossan is undertaking a three phase evaluation process. Initially thermodynamic modelling was successfully used to verify the process fundamentals. The second phase which will involve bench scale testing has been contracted to CANMET Materials Technology Laboratory of Ottawa (CANMET-MTL) and Process Research ORTECH Inc. of Mississauga (PRO). Thereafter a third phase of pilot plant testing will be required to demonstrate commercial viability. Gossan may seek a joint venture partner to assist in the pilot plant testing and subsequent commercialization of the process.

On September 25, 2007, Gossan announced favourable results from a chemical thermodynamic modeling study of the Zuliani Process to extract magnesium metal from dolomite. Dr. Arthur Pelton, of THERMFACT Ltd. and a Professor at Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal completed the study. THERMFACT is a co-developer of the world leading FactSage integrated thermodynamic databank system which calculates the conditions for multiphase, multi-component equilibria in complex gas-slag-metal systems.

The FactSage study has confirmed the process thermodynamics for the Zuliani technology including the vapour pressure of magnesium as a function of process temperature and operating conditions, the slag – metal reactions and the formation of by-products. Pelton’s Report (the “Report”) recommends proceeding to Phase 2 – Bench Scale Testing, which has been sourced and contracted. For further information refer to NR-07-13 dated September 25, 2007.

FactSage Thermodynamic Study Highlights:

1. The main conclusion from the Report confirms that the Zuliani Process (the “Process”) is capable of producing magnesium vapour at atmospheric pressure in the desired temperature range of 1550-1650°C. As such the Process will not require the use of a vacuum.
2. Assuming a properly designed liquid phase condenser, the Report confirms that molten magnesium condensation is feasible with the Process. The FactSage thermodynamic model was used to assess the composition of the magnesium vapour phase. Based on this assessment, provided the dolomite is of sufficient purity, the Report concludes that the Process is capable of producing 99.8% commercial grade magnesium metal. Valuable thermodynamic data pertaining to the condensation of molten magnesium metal was provided in the Report to assist in the design of the Process’ liquid phase condenser used to recover molten magnesium.
3. Based on the FactSage thermodynamic analysis, the Report develops an optimum process route to produce magnesium at high vapour pressure with minimized raw material consumption. The Report indicates that under these conditions the Process operates at a high thermodynamic efficiency. Although the study focused principally on Process thermodynamics, the Report also indicates that it is expected that the Process will demonstrate excellent kinetics for producing magnesium compared to other thermal magnesium processes using dolomite and ferrosilicon.
4. The optimum composition of the Process slag to maintain acceptable physical properties, fluidity and reactivity is identified in the Report. The recommended principle slag constituents are widely available for commercial use. The Process temperature at which the slag becomes fully molten is confirmed at 1550C which is inline with the aim Process temperature range for magnesium production at atmospheric pressure.
5. The Report confirms that for the optimum process route, the Process has the capability of producing potentially attractive commercial by-products. However, under certain conditions there is a risk that the by-products may contain some impurities that may limit commercial pricing and sales. The extent of this by-product contamination risk is unknown at present due to uncertainties in the FactSage thermodynamic data base used in these by-product calculations. The Report indicates that these impurities are already present in the commercial specifications of the specified by-product material. As such, they are of limited concern provided the impurity levels are maintained within commercially acceptable limits. To mitigate the potential risk, FactSage analysis was used to develop three by-product process options that would limit the percentage of these potential impurities in the by-product material. The Report identifies these by-product process options and recommends that the Phase 2 bench-scale testing be conducted to clarify these uncertainties.

Dr. Pelton is a co-founder of the FactSage system, which is among the world’s largest database computing systems in chemical thermodynamics. FactSage has more than 200 industrial and 200 academic users worldwide. Dr. Pelton recently received a \$600,000 NSERC-CRD grant in collaboration with General Motors to develop databases for the thermodynamic and volumetric properties of magnesium alloys for purposes of evaluating the potential for new magnesium alloys. He also recently developed software dedicated to simulate the phase transformations during casting of magnesium alloys.

On May 13, 2008, Gossan announced that CANMET Materials Technology Laboratory (CANMET-MTL) of Ottawa, Canada, would conduct bench scale testing of the Zuliani Process to extract magnesium metal from dolomite. CANMET-MTL, a branch of the Minerals and Metals Sector of Natural Resources Canada, has been serving the industrial and academic communities since 1942. CANMET-MTL will undertake several bench scale tests to confirm process thermodynamics and kinetics for the Zuliani technology including determining the vapour pressure of magnesium as a function of process temperature and operating conditions, the slag – metal reactions and the formation of by-products. The CANMET bench scale tests are expected to be conducted in early 2009 after an initial round of bench scale testing is completed by ORTECH.

October 2, 2008, the Company announced it had retained Hatch of Montreal, Canada, to provide engineering process support for the Inwood Magnesium Project. The agreement covers a 5-phase work program culminating with the opening of a Certificate of Authorization file with the Manitoba government for construction and environmental approvals for a production facility at Inwood, located in south-central Manitoba. The initial phases of work will encompass a review of the Zuliani Process technology and the Pelton Thermodynamic Study conducted by THERMFACT using the Magnetherm and Pidgeon Processes as benchmarks. Phase 2 will focus on the evaluation of the planned bench scale test work including a review of the proposed test plan and testing protocols for the work at ORTECH and CANMET. These two phases will be conducted concurrently and are expected to be completed early in the 2009. Phases 3-5 are comprised of: an assessment of future pilot plant testing requirements; a Scoping Study providing general capital and operating cost estimates, infrastructure requirements, initial site planning, and a magnesium market study; and assistance in preparing the application for a Certificate of Authorization for construction and environmental approvals for a production facility.

Hatch, a global leader, provides consulting in process engineering, technologies, procurement, and project and construction management to three market sectors: Mining & Metals, Energy, and Infrastructure. With a network of more than 8,700 professionals and 60 offices worldwide, Hatch currently has more than \$50 billion of capital projects under management in more than 125 countries.

On March 2, 2009, the Company announced that Process Research ORTECH Inc. was nearing completion of an initial phase of bench scale testing of the Zuliani Process to extract magnesium metal from dolomite. The work to date has confirmed the volatilization of magnesium from dolomite using Gossan's technology within the desired temperature range.

Process Research ORTECH Inc. (PRO), a private corporation formed from ORTECH, an Ontario Government crown corporation established 80 years ago, provides extensive facilities and services to develop bench scale, pilot, pre-commercialization plant environment to industries in the mining, metallurgical, environment, energy and specialty chemicals sectors with emphasis on clean technologies and renewable energy. Its 40,000 sq. foot industrial facility is equipped with the necessary regulatory and environmental permits and supports a number of diverse initiatives and customers simultaneously. PRO's capabilities to support the mining and metallurgical sector include Mineral Processing, Hydrometallurgy and Pyrometallurgy.

In the fall of 2008, Gossan retained Dr. Dieter Ksinsik, Ph.D., to conduct a site inspection and an economic assessment of the Selkirk Smelter owned by Manitoba Hydro. A long-term lease on the Selkirk Smelter was being offered by Manitoba Hydro. Dr. Ksinsik's assessment considered the use of the smelter for the production of ferro-silicon and also as a pilot plant facility for the production of magnesium. Ferro-silicon is a primary input to the production of magnesium. The study concluded that the long-idle specific-purpose facility should not be leased.

Mintek, a leading, South African-based, mineral and metallurgical technology firm has also been developing an advanced thermal process for the production of magnesium based on silicothermic reduction of calcined dolomite, called the Mintek Thermal Magnesium Process. Mintek has claimed that this new technology is potentially superior to both the Pidgeon and the Magnetherm conventional vacuum processes as it is designed to operate at atmospheric pressure and at higher temperatures for better recoveries and throughputs. This new technology is being designed to be continuous rather than batch and to provide for substantially larger production units than the Magnetherm process, with expected improvements to capital and operating costs. Hatch, a Montreal-based engineering firm has been providing the Company with guidance in regard to Mintek's technology.

On May 13, 2006, the Gossan completed a 27-hole drill program, totaling 496 metres, on its Inwood Magnesium Dolomite Property. Watts, Griffis McQuat (WGM) were retained to undertake a National Instrument 43-101 Report resource calculation based on the results from the 2006 drill program and 25 holes previously drilled on the Property.

The 2006 drill program was conducted at a grid spacing of 200x200 metres over an area of approximately 80 hectares. The current program targeted the Fisher Branch Formation which typically outcrops at surface and extends to a depth of about 12-15 metres. Some of the holes also investigated the underlying Upper and Lower Stonewall Formations down to the Lower T Marker, a depth of about 25 metres.

On November 3, 2006 Gossan announced the initial findings of the Watts, Griffis, McQuat National Instrument 43-101 Report on the Inwood Dolomite Project. Gossan subsequently received a revised National Instrument 43-101 Report from Watts, Griffis and McQuat reflecting the elimination of certain core intersections that were partially outside the mineralized zone and the utilization of a more sophisticated block modeling technique. Total residue for the Fisher Branch resource was reduced to 0.34 %. The total resource remained basically unchanged but due to the use of block modeling, a portion of the tonnage shifted from measured to indicated.

The Inwood Property hosts a very-large, high-quality deposit as the final Measured Resource alone would be capable of sustaining a very substantial production facility of 80,000 tonnes of magnesium per year for about 30 years (subject to a positive feasibility study). The final report estimated the Fisher Branch resource as follows:

Formation and zone	Resource Classification	Tonnage	Grade MgO (wt%)	Grade CaO (wt%)
Fisher Branch	Measured	28,819,000	21.15%	30.91%
Fisher Branch	Indicated	5,057,000	21.40%	30.66%
Fisher Branch	Inferred	131,236,000	21.64%	30.51%

An initial environmental study has been conducted at the Inwood Property. No endangered species were identified in the assessment of the natural environment. Portions of the Inwood Property are part of a wildlife management area. It is Gossan's intention to replenish similar natural environment should production proceed on these portions of the Property. The cost of acquiring replacement land is not considered material to the project. The current drill program was conducted in an area of the property which is unaffected by wildlife management practices.

Manigotagan Silica Property

At the Manigotagan Silica Property, Gossan has completed an initial series of tests on various sized sub-samples of Manigotagan silica sand and the results have exceeded all of the minimum standards for frac

sand used by the oil and gas industry. This analysis, known as Proppant Testing, was conducted by PropTester Inc. of Cypress, Texas using the American Petroleum Institute's standards for the following tests: Sieve analysis (particle distribution and MPD), Crush test (crush resistance), Krumbein shape factors (roundness and sphericity), Densities (bulk and specific gravity), Photomicrographs, Acid Solubility (12:3 HCl:HF), Turbidity (silt and fine particulates), as well as, PropTester's PT Crush Profile. Gossan has received inquiries from potential purchasers of silica sand over the past year.

A drill program consisting of 23 holes was conducted at the Manigotagan Silica Property in December 2006. The drill program was successful in outlining the edge of two zones of silica sand with a thickness exceeding 8 metres and an average thickness of 11.5 metres. The ratio of overburden above the two zones of silica sand is less than 1:1. However, the extent of the silica sand potentially of use as frac sand cannot be reliably determined. A drill rig capable of both core and auger drilling was utilized in anticipation of difficult conditions for sample recovery. Although the auger drilling method proved to be the better of the two methods, neither method provided good sample recoveries. Management determined that a sonic drill, which should be capable of achieving NI 43-101 standards for sample recovery, would be used in future drill programs.

In June of 2007, two shallow pits were excavated at the east end of the property to provide additional sample material for testing.

In May of 2008, Gossan conducted a 26-hole sonic drill program to test the eastern border of the Property towards an open pit where the silica sand formation outcrops near surface; to assess the known area of the silica formation to the south; and to investigate the southern portion of the Property. Boart Longyear was the drill contractor. This initial program of sonic drilling has yielded near-perfect 10-foot core sections with excellent recovery. The improved quality of the sampling will have important implications for the economic assessment the Property. A number of holes could not be completed to depth. The deposit mainly consists of white silica sand, however some coloured sands have been encountered. The colouring appears to be caused by coatings on the silica sand grains. Methods for removing the coloured coating are being investigated. Three holes drilled in the southern portion of the Property outside the known area of mineralization did not identify commercial values of silica.

In February 2009, a substantial number of additional samples were sent to laboratories for attrition scrubbing in preparation for further analysis.

Drilling to date has been successful in outlining substantial zones of silica sand with a thickness exceeding 5 metres and ranging to over 15 metres. These zones, with lengths known to exceed 400m and 600m, are both open on one or more sides.

Gossan is continuing to consolidate its land position covering its silica sand deposit at Manigotagan on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. In July 2007, the Company was awarded two additional Quarry Leases and has recently applied for another lease. This property, which currently encompasses 297 hectares, is directly across from Black Island where silica sand was extensively quarried prior to the island becoming a Provincial Park.

Manigotagan silica sand has potential uses in foundries and smelters; in the production of float or container glass; and in the oil & gas industry as frac sand. Silica sand from the property has been subjected to a variety of tests that indicate it is of a high purity with few contaminants and that it is similar to the silica sands previously quarried at nearby Black Island. A prior composite of 19 samples, returned a silica content of 94.2% without sizing or treatment. Sizing, washing or other simple treatments significantly improve the purity. Tests to date indicate that a component of these silica sands meet the requirements for frac sand in shallow gas wells and metallurgical flux.

Separation Rapids Property

The 432-hectare Separation Rapids Specialty Minerals Project is located 58 km north of Kenora, Ontario in the highly prospective English River greenstone belt, which hosts lithium, tantalum and cesium mineralization. The Property is situated immediately adjacent to the east of Avalon Ventures Ltd.'s Big Whopper property, one of the largest rare metal pegmatite deposits in the world.

In the summer of 2007, Gossan conducted a field program at the Property comprised of line cutting and an Enzyme Leach geochemical survey to follow-up on a promising multi-element geochemical soil anomaly that was previously identified in 2004. The 2007 geochemical survey identified anomalous zones and a follow-up field program was conducted in the fall of 2008.

Pipestone Property

Our 50% joint-venture partner in the Pipestone Lake Deposit, Cross Lake Mineral Explorations Inc., is a wholly-owned private corporation of the Cross Lake First Nation. It has been involved in protracted negotiations with the Federal and Provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro to settle the Nelson River Flood Agreement. Development of the Pipestone Lake Deposit has been stalled pending this settlement.

As a result, Gossan has decided to offer the 3584-hectare Pipestone Lake Property for sale. Cross Lake Mineral Explorations Inc. has a 120 day first right of refusal on any proposed sale. Gossan has appointed a representative to assist in the negotiations for the development or sale of this property. The representative is entitled to a completion fee. Discussions regarding the sale or development of the Property remain active and management believes significant progress is being made.

In July of 2008, the Cross Lake First Nation held a 2-day mining symposium at Cross Lake. Gossan was a Sponsor of the symposium and management presented information on the Pipestone Project at an exhibitor's booth.

The Pipestone Lake property is located in north central Manitoba, approximately 150km south of Thompson. At the Pipestone Lake's Areas 1 and 2, drilling to date has outlined an a non-compliant NI-43-101 historic indicated resource of 156.8 million tonnes grading 5.56% TiO₂, 28.11% Fe₂O₃ and 0.22% vanadium pentoxide (Reedman & Associates-1998). More infill drilling could significantly increase the resource.

G. Ryan Cooke, P.Geo., Gossan's Lead Director – Exploration is the Company's Qualified Person and he has reviewed and approved the technical contents of this MD&A.

The Claims Network

Gossan also has a direct investment in The Claims Network (TCN), a web-based technology company with an extensive product data library, engaged in providing the Property and Causality Insurance Industry with loss assessment information. TCN currently has adequate cash to pursue and develop its business. Gossan completed its purchase of a 30% equity interest in TCN in July 2002. During the year ending March 31, 2008 the Company established a non-cash mark-up of \$38,840 (2007 - \$49,135) in its investment to reflect Gossan's share of TCN's profits during the period resulting in the carrying value of the TCN investment being increased to \$150,920 at the end of the period. During the interim period ending December 31, 2008 the Company established a non-cash mark-up of \$41,727 (2007 - \$38,862) in its investment to reflect Gossan's share of TCN's profits during the period resulting in the carrying value of the TCN investment being increased to \$192,646 at the end of the period. The business continues to grow and remains profitable. During 2007, Gossan's equity interest in TCN increased to 37% and in

2008 the interest increased to 47% as a result of a mandatory share buybacks under the terms of TCN's shareholders agreement.

In the future, TCN provides Gossan with a potential source of funding via dividends or sale. It also provides the opportunity to spin-off TCN to Gossan's shareholders in the event TCN went public. This non-mining asset and its potential value allowed the Company to raise funds through a difficult junior resource market and keep its portfolio of mining properties intact.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2008, the Company had working capital of \$1,496,477 which reflects a deterioration of \$397,427 since March 31, 2008. This deterioration primarily reflects the drill program at the Manigotagan Silica Property, ongoing evaluation of the Zuliani Process for the production of magnesium, receipt of option payments on the Bird River Property from Marathon, and the Company's ongoing administrative expenses. During the second fiscal quarter, Gossan received a \$400,000 property payment from Marathon to trigger a joint venture at the Bird River Project. At December 31, 2008 Gossan had a cash and short term investment position of \$1,563,804 down from \$2,036,702 at the 2008 fiscal year end.

The Company believes it has adequate cash resources for its current needs however Gossan will continue to rely on equity financings in the future in order to advance its exploration properties and replenish its working capital. Although at some point, certain mineral properties, such as the Bird River Project, Inwood Magnesium Project or the Company's interest in The Claims Network could be sold or spun-off to Gossan's existing shareholders to generate cash, equity financing activities will remain the single major source of cash flow for the Company. The Company is still in the development stage without revenues from operations and remains dependent on equity financings. The Company needs to complete future financings in order to advance its exploration properties and continue to replenish its working capital.

The Company's ability to raise additional funds and its future performance is largely tied to the financial markets related to junior exploration companies. Current financial markets are likely to be volatile in Canada for the remainder of the calendar year and potentially into 2010, reflecting ongoing concerns about the stability of the global economy and weakening global growth prospects. As well, concern about global growth has led to sustained drops in the commodity markets. Unprecedented uncertainty in the credit markets has also led to increased difficulties in raising funds. Junior exploration companies worldwide have been hit particularly hard by these trends. As a result, the Company may have difficulties raising equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration and development, particularly without excessively diluting the present shareholders of the Company. With continued market volatility and slower economic growth, the Company's strategy is to joint venture projects where possible; spend its funds in a prudent manner; and scale back on its exploration programs while maintaining the Company's flow-through commitment, if any (currently \$nil). The Company believes this strategy may enable it to meet these near-term challenges. The Company still has a strong belief in the exploration potential of its properties and hopes to emerge in a solid financial position once the economy moves into the next upturn of the commodity cycle.

Share Capitalization

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares of which 29,020,900 were outstanding as at December 31, 2008. An additional 2,541,000 common shares were reserved for issuance in relation to stock options as at December 31, 2008.

On May 18, 2007, the Company completed a private placement of 7,000,000 units at \$0.40 per unit for net proceeds of \$2,641,240. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of a share purchase

warrant. A whole warrant is exercisable over a one year period at \$0.60 per share and callable in certain circumstances if the Company's shares trade at or above \$0.90 for 20 consecutive trading days. Finders fees of 7% cash (\$158,760) and 7% warrants (396,900 finders warrants) to purchase common shares at \$0.40 per share for a one year period were paid in regard to the financing.

On July 16, 2008, the Company granted 270,000 incentive stock options to its officers and directors. All of the options have an exercise price of \$0.20 per share and expire on March 28, 2013.

On February 4, 2009, the Company granted 140,000 incentive stock options to its officers and directors. All of the options have an exercise price of \$0.15 per share and expire on March 28, 2011.

As at the date of this MD&A, there were 29,020,900 Common Shares outstanding and 31,701,900 shares on a fully diluted basis.

Selected Annual Information

The following selected financial information is derived from the financial statements of the Company and should be read in conjunction with such statements, including the notes thereto:

Statement of Operations and Deficit Data

Audited for the Year ending March 31	2008	2007	2006
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue – other	38,608	27,557	7,935
Administrative expenses	611,735	503,051	476,127
Stock Option Compensation expense	258,063	135,340	152,900
Mineral properties written off	Nil	231,634	184,909
Write-down of marketable securities	2,800	4,800	-
Investment mark-up (write-down) – TCN	38,840	49,135	30,175
Future income tax recovery	-	-	260,000
Loss for the year	795,150	798,133	515,826
Loss per Common Share (basic and fully diluted)	0.03	0.04	0.02

Balance Sheet Data

Audited for the Year ending March 31	2007	2007	2006
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Total Assets	5,715,623	3,582,531	3,683,358
Long term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total liabilities	179,321	221,832	173,516
Cash Dividends	Nil	Nil	Nil

Selected Quarterly Information

The following is a summary of selected financial information of the Company for the quarterly periods indicated:

2009 Unaudited	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue – other	16,565	14,865	(2,464)	
Administrative expenses – net	109,835	109,039	108,830	
Stock Option Compensation expense	456	18,703	3,388	
Mineral properties written off	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Investment mark-up (write-down) – TCN	17,562	6,834	17,331	
Net loss and comprehensive loss	76,164	106,043	97,351	
- per common share	0.00	0.00	0.00	
(basic & fully diluted)				

2008 Unaudited	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue – other	1,893	461	2,797	33,457
Administrative expenses	113,678	121,003	150,325	226,729
Stock Option Compensation expense	181,528	54,955	1,831	19,749
Mineral properties written off	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Investment mark-up (write-down) – TCN	6,677	18,472	13,713	(22)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	286,636	157,025	135,648	215,843
- per common share	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.007
(basic & fully diluted)				

2007 Unaudited	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue – other	2,396	13,875	11,035	251
Administrative expenses	83,087	93,103	120,890	205,971
Stock Option Compensation expense	Nil	Nil	35,250	100,090
Mineral properties written off	Nil	Nil	231,303	331
Investment mark-up (write-down) – TCN	12,700	3,950	14,830	17,655
Loss for the quarter	67,991	75,278	361,578	293,286
Loss per common share	0.004	0.004	0.018	0.014
(basic & fully diluted)				

Over the past eight quarters administrative expenses have ranged between \$108,830 and \$150,325, except for the Fourth Quarters which are seasonally higher (2008 – 226,729 and 2007 - \$205,971). Stock-based compensation expense for stock options, which is highly material, generally occurs in the quarter that stock options are granted. This non-cash expense is significant to the magnitude of the Company's loss and may be somewhat greater around the time of the Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting when a larger number of options may be granted or when expiring options are rolled over. Mineral properties are written off from time to time when the management believes their value is impaired. Future income tax

recoveries may be material and they are booked in the quarter following the issuance of flow-through shares. For additional information regarding period to period variations, kindly refer to the Results of Operations and other sections of this MD&A.

Transactions with Related Parties

The following is a summary of the related party transactions of the Company during the unaudited interim period ended December 31, 2008:

During the unaudited interim period ended December 31, 2008, a director was paid or accrued \$40,740 for geological field work (December 31, 2007 - \$15,600) and is owed \$3,050 as at December 31, 2008 (December 31, 2007 - \$2,750) by the Company. Another director, appointed President October 1, 2004 was compensated \$54,000 for corporate administration services (December 31, 2007- \$54,000) and is owed \$1,800 at December 31, 2008 (December 31, 2007 - \$8,760). An officer of the Company charged \$22,500 for management services (December 31, 2007 - \$22,500) and is owed \$2,500 at December 31, 2008 (December 31, 2007 - \$22,500). Another officer charged/accrued \$3,000 for secretarial administrative services (December 31, 2007 – nil) and is owed \$nil as of December 31, 2008 (December 31, 2007 – nil).

The basis of compensation to related parties reflects market rates for similar services. These transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount (the amount established and agreed to by the parties).

During fiscal 2008, fees were paid to Directors in the amount of \$36,000 for director's fees (2007 - \$30,000) and \$18,000 (2007 - \$14,000) for committee and other board activities. In the current year, thirty percent of the fees paid to directors were retained by the Company for acquisition of the Company's common shares on the director's behalf. At December 31, 2008, \$16,200 (2007 - nil) was owed in regard to Directors fees.

The amounts due to related parties, which totals \$16,200 (March 31, 2008 - \$108,846) are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Supplemental Information:

Expense comparisons for the interim period ended December 31

	December 2007	December 2008
INVESTOR RELATIONS		
IR in Canada	\$ 5,591	14,836
IR in Europe	23,000	19,510
Website/Conventions	38,028	39,912
	<u>\$ 66,619</u>	<u>74,258</u>
OFFICE AND GENERAL		
Wages and benefits	\$ 62,100	28,914
Rent	11,090	18,200
Insurance	11,527	17,770
Office supplies & equipment	1,439	2,011
Telephone	3,980	4,227
Misc (courier etc)	5,186	4,297
	<u>\$ 95,322</u>	<u>75,419</u>
PUBLIC COMPANY EXPENSES		
Transfer Agent fees	\$ 11,788	7,184
TSX Venture Exchange	16,530	-
Professional fees	5,720	970
Other (SEDAR etc)	20,106	27,085
	<u>\$ 54,144</u>	<u>35,239</u>
TRAVEL AND RELATED		
		-
Domestic	\$ 24,457	15,475
International	13,341	9,920
	<u>\$ 37,798</u>	<u>25,395</u>

Changes in Accounting Policies

To date, Gossan has not earned significant revenues from its exploration properties and is thus considered to be in the development stage. Gossan was incorporated in 1980. In regard to CICA Accounting Guideline 11 (AcG11), management believes it is not appropriate to disclose cumulative-from-inception accounts.

Capital Disclosures and Financial Instruments – Disclosures and Presentation

On December 1, 2006, the CICA issued three new accounting standards: Capital Disclosures (Handbook Section 1535), Financial Instruments – Disclosures (Handbook Section 3862), and Financial Instruments – Presentation (Handbook Section 3863). These new standards became effective for the Company on January 1, 2008.

Capital Disclosures

Handbook Section 1535 specifies the disclosure of (i) an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital; (ii) quantitative data about what the entity regards as capital; (iii) whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements; and (iv) if it has not complied, the consequences of such noncompliance. The Company has included disclosures recommended by the new Handbook section in Note 3 to these unaudited interim financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Handbook Sections 3862 and 3863 replace Handbook Section 3861, Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation, revising and enhancing its disclosure requirements, and carrying forward unchanged its presentation requirements. These new sections place increased emphasis on disclosures about the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and how the entity manages those risks. The Company has included disclosures recommended by the new Handbook section in Note 4 to these unaudited interim financial statements.

Future accounting changes

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

In January 2006, the CICA's Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") formally adopted the strategy of replacing Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with IFRS for Canadian enterprises with public accountability. The current conversion timetable calls for financial reporting under IFRS for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2011. On February 13, 2008 the AcSB confirmed that the use of IFRS will be required in 2011 for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

The Company has commenced the development of an IFRS implementation plan to prepare for this transition, and is currently in the process of identifying the key accounting policy changes that may be required. Once the potential accounting policy changes have been identified, other elements of the plan will be addressed including the implication on information technology, internal controls, contractual arrangements and employee training.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In November 2007, the CICA approved Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” which replaces the existing Handbook Sections 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” and 3450 “Research and Development Costs”. This standard is effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, with earlier application encouraged. The standard provides guidance on the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for goodwill and intangible assets. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new accounting standard on its financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements include the Company's estimate of recoverable value on its mineral properties as well as the value of stock-based compensation.

Both of these estimates involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control.

The Company's recorded value of its mineral properties is based on historical costs that it expects to be recovered in the future. The Company operates in an industry that is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties, including exploration risk, development risk, commodity price risk, operating risk, ownership, funding, and currency risk, as well as environmental risk. All of these factors are potentially subject to significant change, out of the Company's control, however such changes are not determinable. Failure to conduct additional work on its exploration properties may result in their loss. Accordingly, there is always the potential for a material adjustment to the value assigned to mineral properties.

The factors affecting stock-based compensation include the use of a Black-Scholes option pricing model which has its limitations and the use of estimates when stock options might be exercised and stock price volatility. While these factors could have a material impact on stock-based compensation expense and hence the results of operations, stock-based compensation is a non-cash item and there would be no impact on the Company's financial condition.

Risks and Uncertainties

Mineral exploration is a speculative venture. There is no certainty that expenditures on exploration and development will result in the discovery of an economic ore body. At the present time, the Company does not hold any interest in a mining property in production. The Company's viability and potential success lie in its ability to develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. Revenues, profitability and cash flow from any future mining operations involving the Company will be influenced by precious, base and other metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control.

The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Adverse commodity price will affect the ability to complete equity and other financing. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the property interests of the Company with the possible dilution or loss of such interests.

The Company needs to complete a financing in order to advance its exploration properties and replenish its working capital. Gossan is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management who are not full-time employees of the Company. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, the Company's operations could be disrupted.

The Company's ability to raise additional funds and its future performance is largely tied to the financial markets related to junior exploration companies. Current financial markets are likely to be volatile in Canada for the remainder of the calendar year and potentially into 2010, reflecting ongoing concerns about the stability of the global economy and weakening global growth prospects. As well, concern about global growth has led to sustained drops in the commodity markets. Unprecedented uncertainty in the credit markets has also led to increased difficulties in raising funds. Junior exploration companies worldwide have been hit particularly hard by these trends. As a result, the Company may have difficulties raising equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration and development, particularly without excessively diluting the present shareholders of the Company. With continued market volatility and slower economic growth, the Company's strategy is to joint venture projects where possible; spend its funds in a prudent manner; and scale back on its exploration programs while maintaining the Company's

flow-through commitment, if any (currently \$nil). The Company believes this strategy may enable it to meet these near-term challenges. The Company still has a strong belief in the exploration potential of its properties and hopes to emerge in a solid financial position once the economy moves into the next upturn of the commodity cycle.

Financial Instruments, Risk Management and Sensitivity

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including interest rate, foreign exchange rate and commodity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents, short term investments and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents and short term investments consist of cash on hand and term deposits with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Financial instruments included in accounts receivable consist of sales tax receivable from government authorities in Canada and deposits held with service providers. Management believes that credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in accounts receivable is minimal.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2008, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$238,792 (March 31, 2008 - \$95,176) and liquid short-term investments of \$1,325,012 (March 31, 2008 - \$1,941,526) to settle current liabilities of \$79,811 (March 31, 2008 - \$179,321). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices.

In regard to interest rate risk, the Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company regularly monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices as it relates to valuable minerals to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

The Company has, for accounting purposes, designated its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as held-for-trading, which are measured at fair value. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost.

As at December 31, 2008, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a nine month period.

Held-for-trading assets include investment certificates totalling \$1,321,963 subject to varying interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in rates would affect the reported net income by approximately \$9,900. Similarly, as at December 31, 2008, reported shareholders' equity would have varied by approximately \$9,900 as a result of the 1% variance in interest rates.

The Company does not hold balances in foreign currencies to give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability from mineral exploration depends upon the world market price of valuable minerals. Commodity prices have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of minerals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company is not a producer of valuable minerals. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Mineral property risk is significant. In particular, if an economic ore body is not found, the Company cannot enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability or provide a return on investment in the future from any of the properties it may have an interest in.

The Company's major mineral properties are previously described in the Mineral Property section. Unless the Company acquires or develops additional material mineral properties, the Company will be mainly dependent upon its existing properties. If no additional major mineral properties are acquired by the Company, any adverse development affecting the Company's properties would have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Capital Management

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, stock options and warrants. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

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

acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2008. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Disclosure and Internal Financial Controls

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

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

- i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate.

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

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Except for statements of historical fact relating to Gossan, certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking information" under Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the potential of the Company's properties; the future price of precious, base and specialty metals; success of exploration activities; cost and timing of future exploration and development; requirements for additional capital and other statements relating to the financial and business prospects of the Company. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates"

or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, and are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to risks related to: unexpected events and delays during permitting; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company’s expectations; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms and in light of the current decline in global liquidity and credit availability; the uncertainty of conducting activities within a joint venture structure; future prices of precious, base and specialty metals; currency exchange rates; government regulation of mining operations; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; risks inherent in precious and base metals exploration and development including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological formations; and uncertain political and economic environments. Although management of Gossan has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, 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 information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Douglas Reeson
President and CEO
Gossan Resources Limited
Winnipeg, Canada
March 2, 2009