



Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results For the quarter ended July 31, 2009

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to help the reader to understand the history, business environment, strategy, risks and the financial condition of the Company. Management's Discussion and Analysis has been prepared as of August 28, 2009 and is issued in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2009. The Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2009. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with the Canadian dollar as the reporting currency.

The reader is encouraged to review additional information relating to the Company on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") at www.sedar.com or from the office of the company.

Financial and Operating Highlights

- For the 6 month period ended July 31, 2009, URSA Major received receipts of \$712,491 on the sale of metals from test mining programs in the fall of 2008 and additional shipments of 10,000 tonnes of ore made in 2009.
- The company reported no operating revenue for the six months ended July 31, 2009. Since the company has not declared commercial production at the Shakespeare project, preproduction revenue was applied against the investment in the Shakespeare project in accordance with Canadian general accepted accounting principles (GAAP). As a result, net loss for the quarter was \$163,014 (\$0.00) per share.
- During the quarter URSA Major completed the shipment of 10,000 tonnes of Shakespeare nickel-copper ore for processing in Sudbury, Ont. This shipment has enabled further evaluation of opportunities for blending Shakespeare ore with Xstrata's ore and will provide Ursa Major with additional cash.
- In August 2009, URSA Major signed an Impacts and Benefits Agreement (IBA) with Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation in relation to the Shakespeare Nickel Project.

Overview and Strategic Activities

URSA Major Minerals Incorporated ("URSA Major") is a TSX-listed Canadian public company with a focus on development and exploration of nickel, copper and precious metal deposits. URSA Major has a variety of projects ranging from pre-production mining with defined mineral reserves at the feasibility level through to early stage exploration.

URSA Major's main property is the Shakespeare Nickel Project, located 70 km west of Sudbury, Ontario. During the third quarter of 2008, the Company announced a temporary suspension of pre-production mining operations due to low commodity prices. During 2008, the Company shipped and processed a total of 83,029 tonnes of ore at Xstrata Nickel's ("Xstrata's") Strathcona mill. The property is currently on care and maintenance. Management continues to monitor base metal prices in anticipation of a restart of mining operations in the near future.

During the six months ended July 31, 2009, URSA Major received receipts of \$712,491 for metals from test mining programs in the fall of 2008 and additional shipments of 10,000 tonnes of available ore in the first six months of 2009.

At the Shakespeare Project, the Company has defined a substantial near-surface mineral reserve and has completed a positive feasibility study on a 4,500 tonne/day open pit mining operation and on-site processing plant. The project has a diluted Probable Reserve of 11,828,000 tonnes grading 0.33% nickel, 0.35% copper, 0.02% cobalt, 0.33 g/t platinum, 0.36 g/t palladium and 0.18 g/t gold. URSA Major has received all of the major permits required to proceed with an open-pit mine and 4,500 tonne per day concentrator at Shakespeare. The ore processed by Xstrata during the pre-production mining program exceeded the reserve grade by over 10% and had consistent grade and metallurgical characteristics.

URSA Major has a 100% interest in the Shining Tree nickel-copper deposit located 110 km north of Sudbury. At Shining Tree, URSA Major has defined an Indicated Resource of 1.02 million tonnes grading 0.71% nickel, 0.36% copper plus an Inferred Resource of 1.49 million tonnes grading 0.67% nickel and 0.36% copper. Based on a preliminary economic study that evaluated an open-pit mine at Shining Tree, with truck haulage and processing at the proposed Shakespeare mill, URSA Major has identified an in-pit diluted resource of approximately 398,000 tonnes at a grade of 0.68% nickel and 0.33% copper.

URSA Major has a large 37,000 acre exploration property known as the Porter Baldwin property that covers a prospective 15 km strike length extending from the Shakespeare deposit towards the Sudbury intrusive complex. This property contains exploration targets for magmatic sulphide nickel-copper deposits similar to Shakespeare. Exploration since 2004 has demonstrated the presence of Shakespeare-type mineralization on the property.

URSA Major has entered into an option agreement with United Reef Limited ("United Reef") whereby URSA Major can earn a 70% interest in United Reef's 100% owned past-producing Nickel Offsets Mine, located in Foy Township, 40 km northwest of Sudbury, Ontario. The Nickel Offsets Property consists of twelve contiguous patented mining claims and five unpatented mining claims covering 358 ha (884 acres). The property hosts the past-producing Nickel Offsets (Ross) Mine which between 1943 and 1957 produced 208,551 tons of nickel and copper ore with reported production of 4.56 million lbs of nickel and 3.32 million lbs of copper.

In the first quarter, URSA Major announced the staking of the Seagull and Disraeli exploration properties located 70 km north of Thunder Bay, Ontario that target intrusions similar to Magma Metals Limited's platinum-palladium discovery at Current Lake, north of Thunder Bay. The Company plans a prospecting and mapping program in the early summer to follow up on results of data compilation and develop targets for drill testing.

URSA Major has a strategic alliance with Korea Resources Corporation ("KORES"), a state owned Korean Corporation, to identify and acquire significant advanced base metal exploration projects for exploration and development.

Results of Exploration and Development Activities

Shakespeare Nickel Project – The Shakespeare nickel project is located 70 km west of Sudbury, Ontario. During October, 2008, URSA Major suspended pre-production mining operations at Shakespeare due to low commodity prices. The Shakespeare project is currently on care and maintenance. In 2008, a total of 83,029 tonnes of ore were processed by Xstrata. This ore had average grades of 0.39% nickel, 0.40% copper, 0.03% cobalt and over 1 gram/tonne precious metals. The grade has been consistently higher than block model projections. Being an open pit operation, the Company can quickly resume ore shipments to Xstrata when metal prices improve.

In early 2008, Micon International Limited ("Micon") completed an update to the Shakespeare project feasibility study using the base case of an open pit mine and a 4,500 tonne/day on-site concentrator. In Micon's opinion, "Shakespeare project contains an economic mineral reserve and is worthy of continued development through detailed engineering and construction to produce 4,500 t/d of ore and subsequent concentrate for sale". At projected metal prices including nickel at an average of US\$9.37/lb, the project is projected to yield an after tax internal rate of return ("IRR") of 22.6% (29.1% pre-tax IRR) on an initial total capital cost of C\$148,193,000. Net smelter revenue ("NSR") is \$58.89/tonne and totals C\$696,331,000 for the project. Total operating cost is C\$26.64/tonne milled. The undiscounted total annual cash flow ("NPV") is C\$169,581,000 and the NPV discounted at 8% is C\$73,297,000. The project has a 7.2 year mine production life. The economic analysis makes the assumption of a reversion of metal prices from current levels to their 10-year historical median Canadian dollar prices, expressed in 2007 terms. Current price levels are assumed to regress exponentially toward the median, with a 'decay' half-life of three years. The resulting average prices over the life of the project, expressed in 2007 dollars, are nickel US\$9.37/lb, copper US\$2.11/lb, cobalt US\$27.57/lb, platinum US\$995.52/ounce, palladium US\$342.49/ounce, gold US\$563.27/ounce. The base exchange rate for the economic analysis is taken from the average of over 9 months of 2007, for a rate of C\$1 = US\$0.9052.

The feasibility study update has defined a diluted Probable Reserve of 11,828,000 tonnes grading 0.33% nickel, 0.35% copper, 0.02% cobalt, 0.33 g/t platinum, 0.36 g/t palladium and 0.18 g/t gold. The mineral reserve is to a maximum depth of 250 metres below surface and was determined by applying a C\$12.84/tonne NSR internal cut-off value which is derived from the sum of the milling and G&A costs. The reserve is based on an Indicated Resource (undiluted) of 12,430,000 tonnes grading 0.35% nickel, 0.37% copper, 0.02%

cobalt, 0.35 g/t platinum and 0.39 g/t palladium and 0.20 g/t gold. This Indicated Resource is contained within an optimized pit shell with an NSR cut off above C\$24.23. An additional Indicated Resource of 1,830,000 tonnes grading 0.37% nickel, 0.41% copper, 0.03% cobalt, 0.36 g/t platinum, 0.39 g/t palladium and 0.22 g/t gold at an NSR cut off of C\$50/tonne is located outside of the pit shell. The majority of the Indicated Resource is down plunge to the east of the pit shell. Mr. Terrence Hennessey, P.Geo, of Micon is the qualified person for the resource estimate. Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. of P&E Engineering is the qualified person for the reserve estimate. Mr. Ian Ward, P.Eng. of Micon is the qualified person for the feasibility study.

In 2007, the Company received permits from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment including a Permit to Take Water, Certificate of Approval for noise and air emissions, and a Certificate of Approval for the Shakespeare Mine and Mill co-disposal facility and sedimentation pond for water treatment. The Company also received acceptance of a certified Closure Plan for the Shakespeare Mine and Mill Project from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM") in 2007.

The Company continues to carry out surface and groundwater sampling, and stream flow monitoring as part of on-going site monitoring activities. The Company also has received a permit from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources ("MNR") for the operation of a gravel pit located approximately 3 km north of the Shakespeare nickel-copper project, in the Sudbury area of Ontario. The 290 acre (120 ha) gravel pit will be used as an aggregate source for site improvements and construction at the Shakespeare project.

In addition to custom milling of Shakespeare ore at the Strathcona Mill, URSA Major has an agreement with Xstrata that provides terms for the smelting of URSA Major's concentrates for a period of seven years.

URSA Major currently has a 100% beneficial interest in the Shakespeare project area which contains all of the Shakespeare reserves and resources and is subject to a 1.5% royalty in favour of Xstrata. The Shakespeare project area is partially surrounded by an exploration property that is the basis of a joint venture between URSA Major and Xstrata with URSA Major as the project operator. URSA Major has an approximately 80% beneficial interest in the joint venture area.

Porter Baldwin Property (including the Porter Option) - URSA Major's 100%-owned Porter Baldwin property (formerly referred to as the Agnew Lake property) now comprises over 958 claim units (38,650 acres) that cover a 15 km strike length extending from the Shakespeare deposit towards the Sudbury intrusive complex. During 2004, URSA conducted geological mapping, geophysical surveys including a MEGATEM airborne electromagnetic ("EM") survey and diamond drilling on the Porter Baldwin property. This exploration demonstrated that rocks with similar characteristics and style of mineralization to the Shakespeare deposit are present on the property. Drilling in early 2005 intersected minor sulphide mineralization on the property at the same stratigraphic position as the Shakespeare deposit. The results provide evidence of a magmatic sulphide target of

regional extent. The Company is continuing to map and prospect the property to develop new drill targets.

Shining Tree Nickel Project – URSA Major has a 100% interest in a nickel-copper deposit located near Shining Tree, Ontario. The Shining Tree property is located in Fawcett Township, 110 km north of Sudbury, Ontario and consists of 39 staked mining claims covering an area of approximately 1,600 acres. The property has an Indicated Resource of 1.02 million tonnes grading 0.71% nickel, 0.36% copper plus an Inferred Resource of 1.49 million tonnes grading 0.67% nickel and 0.36% copper at a cut off value of 0.30% nickel equivalent. Mr. Robert Carter, P.Eng., of Wardrop Engineering Inc. supervised the resource estimate, and is the Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.

Micon has completed a preliminary technical and economic analysis that evaluated a 1,000 tonne/day open pit operation at Shining Tree with truck haulage to the proposed Shakespeare mill. Based on operating the Shining Tree project as a satellite to the Shakespeare project, and using metal price assumptions from the Shakespeare feasibility study, Micon identified an in-pit diluted resource of approximately 398,000 tonnes at a grade of 0.68% nickel and 0.33% copper. Preliminary metallurgical test work on the Shining Tree mineralization by SGS Lakefield Research Limited has demonstrated that the mineralization is amenable to processing using the proposed Shakespeare mill floatation circuit. During 2008, the Company has continued environmental baseline studies at Shining Tree.

Nickel Offsets Property – URSA Major has an option agreement with United Reef Limited (“United Reef”)(TSX-V:URP) whereby URSA Major can earn a 70% interest in United Reef’s 100% owned Nickel Offsets property, located 40 km northwest of Sudbury, Ontario. The Nickel Offsets Property is located in Foy Township, Ontario and consists of twelve contiguous patented mining claims and five unpatented mining claims covering 358 ha (884 acres). The property hosts the past-producing Nickel Offsets (Ross) Mine which between 1943 and 1957 produced 208,551 tons of nickel and copper ore with reported recoveries of 4.56 million lbs of nickel and 3.32 million lbs of copper. The past-producing mine has two shafts and was developed to a maximum depth of 1,599 ft (487 m). The property covers a 2.25 km strike length of the Foy Offset Dike which is part of the Sudbury basin. Sulphide mineralization on the property consists of pods, lenses and veins of massive and semi-massive pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. Subsequent to the historical production, the property was explored by United Reef Petroleum Limited (1987-1988), Inco Limited (1990) with 8,680 meters of drilling in 10 holes, and United Reef Limited – International CHS Resources Corporation (2004-2005) with 1,830 meters in 9 holes.

URSA Major can earn a 70% interest in the Nickel Offsets property by making cash payments totalling \$75,000 (\$50,000 paid) and completing exploration expenditures on the property totalling \$1.25 million over a period of three years from the date of the formal option and joint venture agreement. URSA Major is required to complete a minimum expenditure of \$250,000 during the first year of the option. URSA Major is currently compiling historical information in order to develop drill targets on the property.

KORES Alliance - URSA Major has a strategic alliance with Korea Resources Corporation (“KORES”) to identify and acquire significant advanced base metal exploration projects for exploration and development. KORES is a state owned South Korean public corporation which is dedicated to advancing Korean domestic mineral resource development efforts and at the same time securing required mineral resources from abroad.

During the quarter, the Company announced a letter of intent with Canadian Arrow Mines Limited (“Canadian Arrow”) (TSX-V:CRO) whereby Canadian Arrow granted to URSA an exclusivity period in which to complete due diligence and a definitive agreement in respect of a proposed business combination of the two companies. On July 28, 2009, URSA Major announced that it would not be proceeding with the proposed business combination with Canadian Arrow.

URSA MAJOR MINERALS INCORPORATED - RESERVES AND RESOURCES

Shakespeare Nickel Copper Deposit Reserve and Resource Estimates

Shakespeare Nickel Copper Deposit Reserves (As of June 30, 2007)*

Reserve Category	Tonnes	%Ni	%Cu	%Co	g/t Au	g/t Pt	g/t Pd
Probable Reserve	11,828,000	0.33	0.35	0.02	0.18	0.33	0.36

*These reserves have been depleted by pre-production mining of approximately 150,000 tonnes to October 31, 2008.

Additional Shakespeare Nickel Copper Deposit Resources outside of pit shell

Resource Category	Tonnes	% Ni	% Cu	% Co	g/t Au	g/t Pt	g/t Pd
Indicated							
East	1,763,000	0.37	0.41	0.03	0.219	0.363	0.388
West	69,000	0.35	0.43	0.02	0.176	0.327	0.361
Total	1,832,000	0.37	0.41	0.03	0.218	0.361	0.387
Inferred							
East	716,000	0.38	0.39	0.03	0.181	0.317	0.334
West	20,000	0.31	0.35	0.02	0.157	0.283	0.317
Total	736,000	0.37	0.39	0.03	0.180	0.316	0.333

The reserve is based on an Indicated Resource (undiluted) of 12,430,000 tonnes grading 0.35% nickel, 0.37% copper, 0.02% cobalt, 0.35 g/t platinum and 0.39 g/t palladium and 0.20 g/t gold contained within an optimized pit shell with an NSR cut off above C\$24.23. The Probable Reserve, which is diluted for mining, is to a maximum depth of 250 metres below surface and was determined by applying a C\$12.84/tonne NSR internal cut-off value which is the sum of the mill processing and G&A costs. The feasibility economic analysis which defines the reserve makes the conservative assumption of a reversion of metal prices to their 10-year historical median Canadian dollar prices, expressed in 2007 terms. Current price levels are assumed to regress exponentially toward the median, with a ‘decay’ half-life of three years. The resulting average prices over the life of the project, expressed in 2007 dollars, are nickel US\$9.37/lb, copper US\$2.11/lb, cobalt US\$27.57/lb, platinum US\$995.52/ounce, palladium US\$342.49/ounce, gold US\$563.27/ounce. The base exchange rate for the economic analysis is taken from the average of over 9 months of 2007, for a US\$/C\$ rate of 0.9052. The NSR model uses smelting and refining costs in URSA Major’s agreement with Xstrata Nickel. Mr. T. Hennessey, P.Geol, of Micon and Mr. E. Puritch of P&E Engineering are the qualified persons for the

resource and reserve estimates and Mr. I. Ward, P.Eng. of Micon is the qualified person under National Instrument 43-101 for the feasibility study.

Shining Tree Nickel-Copper Deposit, Mineral Resource Estimate

Resource Category	Tonnes	% Ni	% Cu	% Co
Indicated	1,020,000	0.71	0.36	0.02
Inferred	1,490,000	0.67	0.36	0.03

The resource estimate was performed by Wardrop Engineering Inc. (Wardrop) and is based on eight NQ holes (total length of 976m) that were drilled by URSA Major and 16 holes by previous operators. In estimating the mineral resource, a mineralization envelope of greater than 0.30% nickel equivalent (NIEQ, where $NIEQ = Ni\% + Cu\%/4$) was interpreted. Capping was required for 5 assays at a value of 2.50% for nickel and 1.56% copper and 4 assays of cobalt at 0.08%. The Indicated resource was classified based on ranges defined by variography using a minimum of two drill holes. The remaining mineralization was classified as Inferred. Mr. Rob Carter, P.Eng., of Wardrop supervised the resource estimate, is the Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.

Results of Operations

The Company reported no operating revenue for the quarter ended July 31, 2009. The Company has not declared commercial production at the Shakespeare project, and as a result pre-production revenue was applied against the investment in the Shakespeare project in accordance with Canadian general accepted accounting principles. Net loss for the quarter was \$163,014 or (\$0.00) per share compared to a net loss of \$181,292 or (\$0.01) per share for the comparative quarter.

During the quarter, the Company incurred \$246,648 in administrative and general expenses compared to \$242,604 for the comparative quarter in the prior year.

Management and directors' compensation increased by \$32,423 primarily due to an increased time commitment and commensurate compensation paid to the CFO.

Business development expense decreased by \$19,392 as the result of a reduction in marketing initiatives including cutting back on attending industry related trade shows and reducing fees paid to consultants for corporate marketing.

Professional fees decreased by \$20,461 as compared to the prior year as a result of a decrease in legal work.

Office and general increased by \$23,607 as a result of certain overheads such as rent no longer being proportionally shared with other companies.

All other administrative expenses remained materially unchanged from the prior year's comparative quarter.

For the six months ended July 31, 2009, \$750,034 was incurred on care and maintenance costs, test mining costs, exploration expenditures and acquisitions of interests in mineral

properties. This compares with \$4,968,366 incurred in the previous year's comparable six month period.

The Company incurred expenditures of \$647,155, on the Shakespeare Project compared to \$4,666,934 in the comparative six month period. The prior year's period contained all the mining costs related to a 50,000 tonne test mining campaign at the Company's Shakespeare Project. There was no mining activity on site during the six months ended July 31, 2009. There was a limited amount of stockpiled ore that was shipped to the Xstrata mill and processed during the first six month of the year. Metal receipts of \$712,491 were received and ore processing costs of \$298,331 were recorded as a result of realizing metal sales from ore deliveries made in the fall of 2008 and the limited shipping in the second quarter of this year.

Additionally care and maintenance costs of \$305,269 were incurred at the Shakespeare site during the six month period ended July 31, 2009.

During the six month period ended July 31, 2009 the Company made an option payment of \$25,000 on the Nickel Offsets Option and incurred additional exploration cost of \$20,303.

The Company spent an additional \$57,576 on its other exploration properties during the six months ended July 31, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at July 31, 2009, the Company had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$108,614. This compares to \$1,382,887 in cash and cash equivalents as at January 31, 2009. At July 31, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$732,671 compared to working capital deficit of \$634,338 as at January 31, 2009. Working Capital has decreased primarily as a result of ongoing head office administrative costs and care and maintenance costs at the Shakespeare project.

At this time, the Company has no operating revenues. No financing activities were completed during the second quarter. The Company has raised funds in the past through equity financing and the exercise of options and warrants to finance its operations.

The Company has negotiated the option to settle certain outstanding payables aggregating \$440,073 in cash or common shares of the Company. These amounts are due on or before December 15, 2009. The Company will be seeking new funding for future development and exploration.

The Company has a lease commitment for premises, which expires February 29, 2013. Minimum rental commitments over the life of the lease approximate \$444,000.

The Company is committed to spending approximately \$400,000 on exploration costs by December 31, 2009 as part of flow-through funding agreements that were completed during 2008.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	(3 month periods)			
	July 31 2009 \$	Apr. 30 2009 \$	Jan. 31 2009 \$	Oct. 31 2008 \$
Revenue	734	3,426	6,501	11,860
Net (loss) for the period	(163,014)	(103,207)	(755,005)	(867,522)
Net (loss) per share ¹	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Total assets	18,180,741	18,321,404	19,846,594	21,258,784

	(3 month periods)			
	July 31 2008 \$	Apr. 30 2008 \$	Jan. 31 2008 \$	Oct. 31 2007 \$
Revenue	12,308	9,437	24,209	39,219
Net income (loss) for the period	(181,292)	(170,115)	(151,993)	(175,016)
Net income (loss) per share ¹	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Total assets	20,099,927	20,350,330	21,671,725	20,537,979

¹ Income (loss) per share remains the same on a fully diluted basis

Related Party Transactions

See Notes 4 and 6 to the July 31, 2009 unaudited quarterly financial statements.

Related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Shares Issued and Outstanding

As at August 28, 2009, the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company totalled 44,088,776. In addition, 670,000 stock options and 409,822 warrants have been granted to purchase a total of 1,079,822 common shares of the Company.

Proposed Transactions

While the company continues to seek and evaluate mines, mineral deposits, exploration projects and financing opportunities to advance the Company, there are no reportable transactions pending at this time.

Financial Instruments

Fair Value:

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the balance sheets approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments. Investments are carried at their quoted market value. The fair value of amounts due from a related company cannot be determined, as no

comparable market information exists. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet date, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The most significant accounting estimates are the policy of capitalizing exploration costs on its mineral properties and the valuation of such properties, asset retirement obligations and stock-based compensation.

The Company reviews its portfolio of mineral properties on a periodic basis to determine whether a write-down of the capitalized cost of any property is required. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain financing to complete the development of such reserves and meet its obligations under various agreements.

Estimates of asset retirement obligations are the costs associated with the Shakespeare Nickel Project closure plan. These amounts are estimates of expenditures that are not due until future years.

The Company uses a Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of options and warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of stock-based compensation is the stock price volatility used. The Company uses historical price data and comparables in the estimate of future volatilities.

Commitments

The Company's activities are subject to environmental regulation (including regular environmental impact assessments and permitting) in each of the jurisdictions in which its mineral properties are located. Such regulations cover a wide variety of matters including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour relations and worker safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to cleanup costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances which may exist on or under any of its properties or which may be produced as a result of its operations. It is likely that environmental legislation and permitting will evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement. This may include increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a higher degree of responsibility for companies, their directors and employees. The Company has not determined and is not aware whether any provision for such costs is required and is unable to determine the impact on its financial position, if any, of environmental laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future due to the uncertainty surrounding the form

that these laws and regulations may take. To date, the Company has provided a reclamation bond in the amount of \$601,979 to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

New Accounting Policies Adopted

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The CICA issued Handbook Section 3064 “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, which will replace the existing Goodwill and Intangible Asset standard. The new standard revises the requirement for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of intangible assets. The Company adopted this standard on February 1, 2009.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In January 2009, the CICA approved EIC 173 Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This guidance clarified that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including derivative instruments. This guidance is applicable to fiscal periods ending on or after January 12, 2009. The Company is continually evaluating its counterparties and their credit risks.

Mining Exploration Costs

On March 27, 2009 the CICA issued EIC-174. In this EIC the Committee reached a consensus that an enterprise that has initially capitalized exploration costs has an obligation in the current and subsequent accounting periods to test such costs for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company has adopted EIC-174.

Future Accounting Changes

Business Combinations

CICA Handbook Section 1582 “Business Combinations”, replaces Section 1581 - “Business Combinations” and provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) 3 - Business Combinations. This applies to a transaction in which the acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses. Most assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities that are considered to be improbable, will be measured at fair value. Any interest in the acquiree owned prior to obtaining control will be remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date, eliminating the need for guidance on step acquisitions. Additionally, a bargain purchase will result in recognition of a gain and acquisition costs must be expensed. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011.

Consolidations and Non-Controlling Interests

CICA Handbook Sections 1601 “Consolidations” and Section 1602 “Non-Controlling Interests” replace Section 1600 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Section 1602 provides the Canadian equivalent to International Accounting Standard 27 -

“Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”, for non-controlling interests. The Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2011.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In January 2006, the CICA Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") adopted a strategic plan for the direction of accounting standards in Canada. As part of that plan, accounting standards in Canada for public companies are expected to converge with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") by the end of 2011. The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of convergence of Canada GAAP and IFRS.

Risks and Uncertainties

Mining Industry

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

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Shakespeare Project is subject to most of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of ore, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

The Company's activities are directed towards the search, evaluation, development and mining of mineral deposits. Several of the mineral properties in which the Company has an interest contain no known body of commercial ore and any exploration programs thereon are exploratory searches for ore, other properties in which the Company has an interest are subject to preliminary stages of exploration and development programs only, while other properties in which the Company holds an interest are in the pre-production stage. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company as described herein will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other interests, many of which have greater financial resources than it will have for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production from successful exploration efforts.

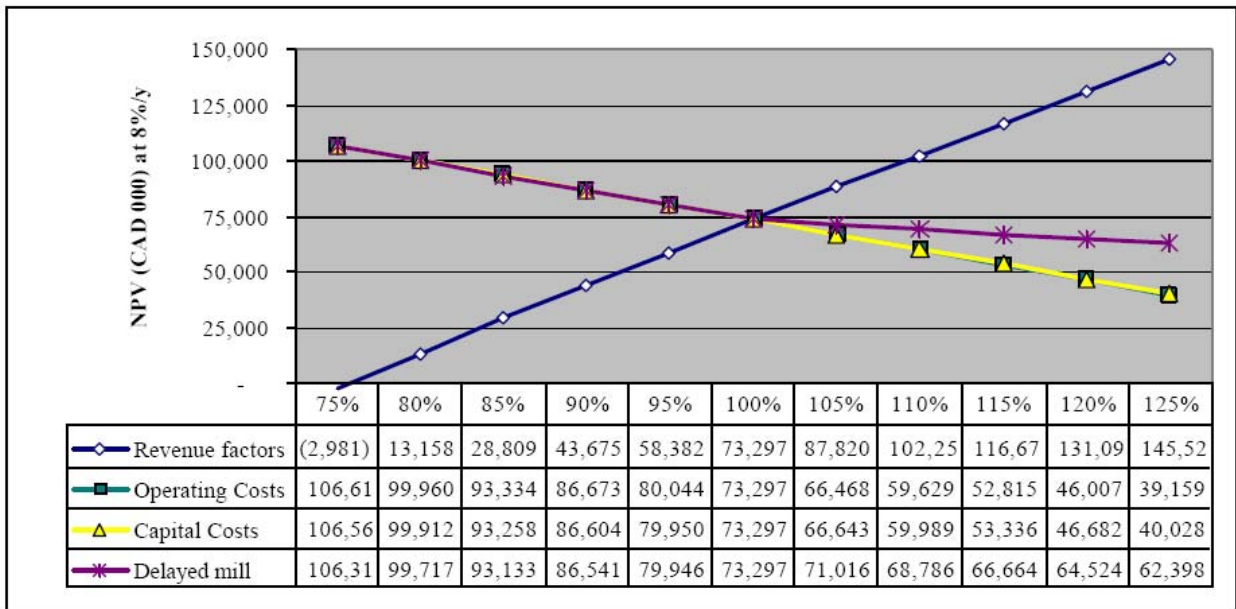
Uncertainty of Reserve and Resource Estimates

URSA Major is a development stage enterprise in the process of exploring and developing its interests in resource properties. The figures for reserves and resources presented herein are estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the expected level of recovery will be realized. Such figures have been determined based upon assumed metal prices and operating costs. Future production could differ dramatically from reserve estimates for, among other reasons:

- mineralization or formations could be different from those predicted by drilling, sampling and similar examinations;
- increases in operating mining costs and processing costs could adversely affect resources and reserves;
- the grade of the resources and reserves may vary significantly from time to time and there is no assurance that any particular level of metals may be recovered from the ore; and
- declines in the market price of the metals may render the mining of some or all of the reserves uneconomic.

Any of these factors may require the Company to reduce its resource or reserves estimates or increase its costs. Short-term factors, such as the need for the additional development of a deposit or the processing of new different grades, may impair the Company's profitability. Should the market price of the metals fall, the Company could be required to materially write down its investment in mining properties or delay or discontinue production or development of new projects.

The Net Present Value ("NPV") of the Shakespeare project as determined in the 2008 feasibility study addendum by Micon is most sensitive to improvements in revenue drivers (metal prices, recovery, grades, NSR terms), moderately sensitive to operating costs and reserve tonnage, less sensitive to capital and throughput. The graph and table below provide the sensitivity analysis from the feasibility study for a NPV discounted at 8%.



The Shakespeare feasibility study was based on average metal prices as follows: nickel US\$9.37/lb, copper US\$2.11/lb, cobalt US\$27.57/lb, platinum US\$995.52/ounce, palladium US\$342.49/ounce, gold US\$563.27/ounce. The exchange rate for the economic analysis is a US\$/C\$ rate of 0.9052.

Government Regulation

The exploration and development activities of the Company are subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substance and other matters. Exploration and development activities are also subject to various federal, provincial and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, and land reclamation. These laws also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Although the Company's exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and development, mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or

be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Permits and Licenses

Mineral exploration and mining activities may only be conducted by entities that have obtained or renewed exploration or mining permits and licenses in accordance with the relevant mining laws and regulations. No guarantee can be given that the necessary exploration and mining permits and licenses will be issued to the Company or, if they are issued, that they will be renewed, or that the Company will be in a position to comply with all conditions that are imposed. Nearly all mining projects require government approval. There can be no certainty that these approvals will be granted to the Company in a timely manner, or at all.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners and operators of the properties even where it has attempted to contractually limit its liability. Production at mineral properties may involve the use of dangerous and hazardous substances. While all steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water and the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against.

Commodity Prices

The future profitability of the Company will be directly related to the market price of nickel, copper and other metals. Metal prices fluctuate considerably and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as industrial demand, inflation and expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the strength of the U.S. dollar and of other currencies, interest rates, forward sales by producers, production and cost levels and changes in investment trends. Nickel and copper prices are sometimes subject to rapid short-term changes because of speculative activities. If these prices were to decline

significantly or for an extended period of time, the Company might be unable to continue its operations, develop its properties or fulfill its obligations under its agreements with its partners or under its permits and licenses. As a result, the Company might lose its interest in, or be forced to sell, some of its properties. In the event of a sustained, significant drop in nickel and copper prices, the Company may be required to re-evaluate its assets, resulting in reduced estimates of reserves and resources and in material write-downs of the Company's investment in mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges. Furthermore, since nickel and copper prices are established in US dollars, a significant increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar coupled with stable or declining nickel and copper prices could adversely affect the Company's results with respect to development of, and eventual sale of these metals.

Uninsured Risks

The Company carries insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include environmental pollution or other hazards against which the Company cannot insure or against which it elects not to insure.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or significant shareholders of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. In the event that a director or executive officer has a material interest in any transaction being considered by the Company, any such conflict will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (the "OBCA") which require a director or officer of a corporation experiencing such a conflict to disclose his interest and refrain from voting on any such matter unless otherwise permitted by the OBCA. In addition, Section 134 of the OBCA provides that every director must act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. Section 134 is a formalization of the fundamental fiduciary duty that a director has to the corporation and encompasses, among other obligations, a duty of loyalty and a duty of confidentiality. As a fiduciary, a director may not interfere with, or take advantage of, any opportunities that rightfully belong to the Company. That a director may represent a specific shareholder of the Company does not relieve the director from fulfilling his fiduciary duty to the Company. If such director was to take any action which preferred the interests of a third party to the interests of the Company, such director would be liable to the company for a breach of his fiduciary duty, regardless of any legal duties which such director may have to the third party.

Land Title

Although title to the Company's mineral properties has been reviewed by or on behalf of the Company and title opinions were delivered to the Company, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting the properties. Title insurance generally is not available for mining claims in Canada, and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. The Company has not conducted surveys of all the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests; therefore, the precise area and location of such claims

may be in doubt. Accordingly, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate the properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

Requirement of Additional Financing

The continuing development of the Company's properties will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing or the joint venturing of projects or other means. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing on acceptable terms, if at all.

Dependence on Personnel

The Company's ability to manage growth effectively will require the Company to continue to implement and improve the Company's management systems and to recruit and train new employees. Although the Company has done so in the past, the Company cannot assure that it will be successful in attracting and re-training skilled and experienced personnel.

Off Balance Sheet Items

There are no off balance sheet items.

Outlook

URSA Major continues to evaluate its' exploration properties and anticipates resuming field exploration programs. As a result of an improved economic outlook and metal prices the Company is aggressively pursuing the resumption of ore shipments. The Company is currently evaluating high-grade nickel exploration targets at the Nickel Offsets property, particularly down-plunge from previously mined ore shoots, and on the down-plunge projection of the Shakespeare deposit.

At Nickel Offsets, the Company has planned a five hole, 1,800 meter diamond drilling program to explore potential sulphide bearing environments within the Foy Offset dyke, all occurring in close proximity to the existing workings of the former Nickel Offset No.1 Mine. At the Seagull and Disraeli properties in the Thunder Bay area, the Company plans a prospecting and mapping program in the summer to follow up on results of data compilation and develop targets for drill testing.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made to facilitate full and timely disclosure to the public.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures was conducted January 31, 2009, by and under the supervision of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings, are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports that are filed or submitted under Canadian securities legislation are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls can provide only reasonable assurances and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Furthermore, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Audit Committee of the Company has reviewed this MD&A, and the financial statements for the quarter ended July 31, 2009, and the board of directors approved these documents prior to their release.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company’s Certifying Officers are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The design of our internal control over financial reporting was assessed as of January 31, 2009 with the following findings:

- Control deficiencies have been identified within the Company’s accounting and finance departments and its financial information systems over segregation of duties and user access respectively. Specifically, as is common for companies of this size, certain duties within the accounting and finance departments were not properly segregated due to the small number of individuals employed in these areas. In addition, the Company identified instances whereby personnel had the ability to initiate transactions or accounting entries within certain financial reporting applications that were not compatible with their other roles and responsibilities. None of the segregation of duty or access control deficiencies has resulted in a misstatement to the financial statements; however, these deficiencies may be considered a material weakness resulting in a more-than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the Company’s annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected. As the Company incurs future growth, we plan to expand the number of individuals involved in the accounting function. At the present time, the CEO and CFO oversee all material transactions and related accounting records and there is daily oversight by the senior management of the Company. In addition, the Audit Committee reviews on a quarterly basis the financial

statements and key risks of the Company and queries management about significant transactions.

- The Company does not at this stage in its development employ an income tax specialist. The Company's accounting staff has only a fair and reasonable knowledge of the rules related to income tax accounting and reporting. Although these have not resulted in a material misstatement of the financial statements, this lack of knowledge represents a material weakness in the Company's control environment as a material error relating to income tax accounting or disclosure could go undetected. To address this risk, the Company consults with its third party advisors on a regular basis for advice. As the Company grows, we plan to expand the number of individuals involved in the accounting function who have an enhanced level of tax knowledge.
- The Company's accounting staff has a reasonable knowledge of the rules related to Canadian GAAP: however, it is possible that complex and non-routine transactions may not be recorded correctly, potentially resulting in material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company. To address this risk, the Company consults with its third party advisors as needed in connection with the recording and reporting of complex and non-routine transactions.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements that are based on beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management of the Company. When used in this Report, the words "estimate", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "plan", "may", "should", "will", and the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events based on currently available information and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in those statements.

Such risk factors include those set forth under "Risks and Uncertainties" above. The statements contained in this Report speak only as of the date hereof. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to these statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

August 28, 2009



Richard H. Sutcliffe, Ph.D., P.Geo.
President and Chief Executive Officer



Christopher R. Chadder, CA
Chief Financial Officer