WCB RESOURCES LTD
Management Discussion and Analysis
(Form 51-102F1)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013
Information as of October 16, 2013 unless otherwise stated

Note to Reader

The following management discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of WCB Resources Ltd. ("WCB" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013 and the thirteen month period ended June 30, 2012. The material herein, as of October 16, 2013, updates that information. These annual audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Quarterly consolidated financial statements are prepared by management on the same basis. These statements are available for review under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.

The Company changed its year end from May 31 to June 30 during the 2012 fiscal year. All references to the period ended June 30, 2012 in this MD&A refer to the thirteen month period ended June 30, 2012.

Forward-Looking Information

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Business of the Company

Overview

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on March 2, 2007 and was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and called to trade on October 10, 2007. The Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (the "Transaction") under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange on April 8, 2010. As a result of the Transaction, the Company is a Tier 2 mining issuer and changed its name from WCB Capital Ltd. to WCB Resources Ltd. The Company has not earned revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The Company is currently focused on exploring the Red Hill copper gold project in central New South Wales, Australia, and the Misima gold copper project in Misima Island, Papua New Guinea described below.

Red Hill Project

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into an Option Agreement with Elephant Mines Pty Ltd. ("Elephant"), as amended on November 14 and 30, 2011, whereby the Company can acquire up to 100%

of Elephant's 100% owned interest in the Red Hill copper gold project in central New South Wales, Australia (the "Property").

To acquire an undivided 50.1% right, title and interest in and to the Property:

1. WCB must incur an aggregate of A$1,000,000 of expenditures on the Property during the five year period (the "Option Period") commencing the date the Option Agreement was approved by the TSX-V (August 30, 2010). These expenditures include a minimum of A$40,000 per tenement per year commencing on September 7, 2010 and each anniversary date of September 7, 2010 thereafter during the Option Period; and
2. Following WCB attaining favorable geological results on the Property and upon the recommendations of its geologists, the completion of a minimum 300 meter depth drill hole on the Property before August 30, 2012.

In addition to the above and commencing on August 30, 2010, WCB will pay Elephant A$30,000 annually for a period of five years or until it has earned a 100% interest in the Property, whichever is completed earlier. At any time during the Option Period, WCB may acquire a full 100% interest in and to the Property by paying A$1,000,000 in cash and common shares of the Company ("the Second Option Price") to Elephant, provided that no more than 50% of the Second Option Price may be payable in common shares of the Company. WCB is current in all of its obligations for the Red Hill Project.

On April 10, 2013, the Red Hill License was renewed to September 7, 2015. As at June 30, 2013, WCB is current in all of its obligations for the Red Hill Project.

Misima Island Project (EL 1747)

The Company has, through its wholly owned subsidiary, WCB Pacific Pty Ltd, entered into a Sale & Farm-In Agreement with Pan Pacific Copper ("PPC") covering EL1747 located on Misima Island, Papua New Guinea.

Pan Pacific Copper is the owner of Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) Ltd ("Gallipoli") which is the owner of granted EL 1747 "Misima". PPC is owned by JX Nippon Mining and Metals (66%) and Mitsui Mining and Smelting (34%). PPC is a global mining, smelting, refining and international copper producer, currently developing the Caserones Copper Project in Chile.

Under the terms and conditions of the Sale & Farm-In Agreement, the Company can obtain up to a 70% interest in EL1747 Misima by spending a total of AUD9.0M within a 4 year timeframe as follows:

1. A 30% interest in Gallipoli for expending AUD1.0M within the first 12 months;
2. The Company shall earn a further 19% interest (for a total interest of 49%) by expending a further AUD3.0M within 12 months from the date on which Gallipoli provides their approval of the Stage 1 Farm-In Exploration Program and Budget, which was granted in September 2013; and
3. The Company shall earn a further and final 21% interest (for a total interest of 70%) by expending a further AUD5.0M within a further two years.

Should the Company elect not to proceed further to earn additional option interests at any time after earning its initial 30% interest or to fully earn the full 70% interest, the parties will enter into a joint venture in which standard dilution formulas will apply for non-contribution. PPC retain the right to an offtake agreement for all mineral production within EL1747 based on prevailing metal prices and a commercial terms basis.

The Sale & Farm-in Agreement is subject to standard conditions precedent including PPC and Gallipoli Board approvals and PNG regulatory approvals. As of the date of signing, the Company had satisfied the first hurdle and has, subject to PNG regulatory approvals, a 30% interest in Gallipoli.

Summary of Projects

Red Hill Project

The Red Hill Prospect is located on the eastern interpreted faulted boundary of the Cowra Yass Synclinorial Zone and is defined by a series of intense magnetic highs with associated zoned polymetallic geochemistry. Historically the area has received a variety of previous exploration typically targeting a VMS style of mineralization. WCB however interprets the alteration and geochemical association at Red Hill to be more typical of intrusive related systems and in particular skarn type alteration/mineralization. The significance of this is that this style of system has potential for well developed depth extensions and the geological targeting for this style mineralization has different criteria which have not been previously tested.

Initial examination of historical exploration data suggests that previous drill testing of these targets was completed only to shallow depths and returned poor drill recoveries that are not reflective of the prospect scope. At the time of entering the Option Agreement with Elephant, WCB's initial exploration plans included:

1. a complete review and examination of the previous exploration data including and project summary of targets
2. a detailed first pass soil survey over the interpreted prospective zones
3. magnetic depth and orientation modeling over the high priority magnetic high features with associated geochemistry

In October 2010, the Company released the results of a soil sampling program which resulted in the collection of a total of 913 samples on a staggered grid pattern and collection of in excess of 200 grams of basal B/C horizon material which was sent for multi-element analysis.

Analysis of the results indicated well developed coherent high order Cu and Au anomaly. The Cu/Au anomalism forms a central core (Cu to 1020ppm / Au to 5.61ppm) which is surrounded to the east by a high order Zn anomaly (Zn to 1790ppm) and Pb anomaly (up to 5420). Mo (up to 17ppm) and Bi (up to 67ppm) form a scattered pattern throughout the system.

The dimensions of the central Cu/Au anomaly are 300m by 150m with the Zn Pb anomalism forming a peripheral marginal enveloping zone over 1000m in strike and 200m wide. Importantly, the Cu Au anomalism is coincident with the largest magnetic high anomaly developed in the area.

Interpretation of this data clearly demonstrates the concept of the intrusive related zoned hydrothermal system with a central core region of Cu and Au surrounded by a peripheral zone of elevated Zn Pb Ag and minor Au.

Surface alteration of the steeply dipping volcanic sequence suggest alteration mineralogy typical of a skarn hydrothermal system. The surface spatial association of disseminated magnetite chlorite and minor garnet with secondary Cu support this concept. These systems may have significant depth extent.

Exploration during the period ended June 30, 2012 included rock chip sampling, magnetic modeling, validation mapping, surveying, and drilling. Field inspections identified a central gossanous zone measuring up to 300 m strike and up to 80 m width of anomalous Cu Au which is enveloped by a 1.4 km long (strike) peripheral gossanous Pb Zn halo. This central zone is coincident with an intense magnetic high and previously reported Cu Au anomalism in soil samples (which were collected in the 2010 exploration program).

Subsequent compilation of historic drill data suggests Cu anomalism is widespread over an area measuring 300 m by 200 m. The historical drill data (circa early 1970s) do not accurately reflect the mineralization tenor due to exceptionally poor drill recoveries. Accordingly, the main target has not been adequately tested.

The Company undertook a rock chip sampling program, focused on the gold endowment. Results from the sampling included peak results of up to 11.45 g/t Au, 0.24% ppm Cu, up to 51 ppm Mo, and up to 0.75% ppm Zn. The peak value of 11.45 g/t Au is coincident the largest and highest order magnetic feature which is the primary target.

Results from an IP survey identified a significant chargeability anomaly coincident with the earlier high order geochemical data. The sub-vertical chargeability anomaly can be traced for over 400 m within which there is a high order chargeability anomaly defined over a strike length of 300 m. This feature has an apparent width in the order of 100 m. The highly chargeable anomaly is also coincident with peak gold rock chip samples and peak copper and gold soil samples. The lower chargeability anomaly is observed over a 600 m strike length.

The results to date identified a well defined drill target and the Company announced in November 2011 that it had commenced drilling on a single hole. The hole (WRH001) was completed at the end of November 2011 with a depth of 357 meters.

WRH001 encountered a sequence of silicified limestone and weak magnetite bearing skarn from 1m to 56m down hole at which point a major fault was encountered. Dacitic volcanics were then encountered from 56m to the end of the hole at 358.7m. Several zones of variable pyrite alteration were encountered, the most significant of which was a 1.55m zone of variable pyrite - silica breccia associated with a near vertical fault. Disseminated chalcopyrite was observed in places in this fault zone.

This result returned:

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Core length	Gold (g/t)	Cu %	Core Recovery
WRH001	219.95	221.5	1.55	0.37	0.54	>95

This drill result in combination with the observed geology logged in the hole did not correlate with the observed magnetic data and modelled induced polarisation chargeability and resistivity data nor did it explain the observed surface geochemistry.

WCB undertook additional work to complete a down hole 3D down hole magnetic survey to define the location and position of the targeted magnetic high anomaly. The results of this survey indicate that the intense magnetic high is positioned immediately to the north of the existing drill hole WRH001

Misima Island Project (EL 1747)

EL 1747 Misima is located in the same terrain and geological region that includes the deposits of Grasberg, Ok Tedi, Hidden Valley, Wafi-Golpu, Lihir, Simberi and Panguna as well as significant projects such as Tolukuma, Kainantu and Woodlark Island. Importantly Misima Island has previously demonstrated mineral deposit pedigree through the past production of 4.0M ounces of gold and 20M ounces of silver from various operations but most recently the Misima Mine owned by Placer Dome Asia Pacific (now Barrick Gold). This mine ceased open pit production in 2001 and closed in 2004.

EL1747 Misima consists of 53 sub blocks covering an area of 180km2. The exploration license is located on the eastern portion of the island and includes the historic SML (Special Mining Lease). The exploration license was targeted - due to the presence of a significant high order copper stream sediment anomaly in multiple drainages which has received limited detailed follow up activity. Additional high order gold and zinc anomalies have been identified and require follow up detailed work.

The target on EL1747 is the Porphyry copper gold and Epithermal gold silver mineralisation. The early exploration program included an extensive ridge and spur auger soil sampling program, a rock chip sampling program, and a large trenching program supported by a detailed aeromagnetic survey.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 rock sampling and soil sampling programs were completed on EL1747. Assay results from 46 rock chip grab samples confirmed WCB's concepts and indicated further exploration was required. The data confirmed and indicated the existence of two metal bearing spatially separate hydrothermal systems (Target Areas). Interpretation of the initial data from Target Area 1 indicated the presence of a mineralized intrusive diorite phase with coincident highly encouraging copper, gold, and silver levels. Target Area 2 at Quartz Mountain suggested a gold related system with high order Ag and Mo.

Assay results of 2,487 auger ridge and spur soil samples were released in June 2012. The initial release covered 1,299 samples located at Target Area 1. Results from these soil samples returned individual highs for copper of 2,130 ppm, gold of 5.62 g/t, silver of 11.1 g/t, Mo of 70 ppm, zinc of 6,510 pm and lead of 6,110 ppm. The analysis of this data highlighted two spatially separate anomalies, the previously identified Target Area 1 and a new Target Area (Target Area 3) located to the northwest of Target Area 1.

The soil results for Target Area 1 identified a large copper soil anomaly covering an estimated surface area of 1.46 km2 and Target Area 3 covering an estimated surface area of 1.26 km2. For more detailed results please see the Company's press release dated June 14, 2012.

A second release provided the results for the remaining 1,188 samples covered the Target Area 2 (Quartz Mountain). Results from these soil samples returned individual highs for gold of 4.26 g/t, silver of 2.80 g/t, Mo of 60 ppm and lead of 3,390 ppm. Furthermore, anomalism was observed over a large surface area with the anomaly displaying a strong spatial association of molybdenum, gold, and lead. More detailed results for the soil results from Target Area 2 can be found in the Company's press release dated June 18, 2012.

A magnetic survey of the property was completed during the last fiscal year. The survey found a significant magnetic anomaly coincident with the high order Cu Au soil geochemistry. The magnetic anomaly has surface dimensions of 1,100m by 900m within which a high order anomaly was observed with the dimensions of 500m by 250m. Further 3D modeling indicated that the majority of the magnetic high is located subsurface and that the intense magnetic high component increases with depth while maintaining continuity.

Subsequent to the end of the 2013 fiscal year, WCB released channel sampling results. These results included 170.9 m at 0.36% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au and 10.10 g/t Ag. The channel sample results confirm the existence and continuity of a highly anomalous Cu Au and Ag geochemistry in the interpreted peripheral levels of a large porphyry Cu Au system. It was found that the mineralization was similar to other large porphyry deposits.

Also subsequent to the end of the 2013 fiscal year, the Company announced an initial inferred mineral resource reported in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") for the Umuna Zone on the Misima Island Project. The Umuna mineral resource estimate was developed by Richard W Lewis of Lewis Mineral Resource Consulting Pty Ltd under the independent guidance and supervision of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd (AMC). The resource is based on historical data including 1,945 drill holes and includes geological input from 144 trenches. The resource is constrained by geological and grade domains and is incorporated within a conceptual open pit with results being reported at an USD$1,100 per oz gold price.

The Umuna Zone Inferred Mineral Resource comprises:

			GRADE		METAL	
Material	Cut-Off g/t Au	Tonnes (1,000,000)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Au (000 oz)	Ag (000 oz)
Oxide	0.36	7.0	0.8	14	170	3,100
Fresh	0.50	36.1	1.2	4.7	1,400	5,400
	TOTAL	43	1.1	6.1	1,570	8,500

Notes

1. Rounding may cause apparent computational errors
2. Cut-off based on USD$1,100 per oz Au
3. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. As there are no Measured or Indicated Resources, there cannot be any Mineral Reserves at this time. There can be no assurances that an inferred mineral resource will ever be updated to an indicted or measured mineral resource.

Acquisition of the Misima Mines Pty Ltd Database (MMPL) from Barrick Papua New Guinea was completed in late 2012. This database includes an extensive array of surface sampling including 11,846 soil, 2,941 rock, 4,853 trench and 25,980 channel samples. Included in the MMPL data are 2,640 exploration drill holes of which 2,613 have assay data. In addition there are 467,316 located blast hole assays. The drill core photographs, mine feasibility documentation, petrological data and production records including reconciliations have also been sourced. Surfaces for original topography, current topography and as mined topography were compiled from this data. The 43-101 technical report detailing the resource calculation will be available on SEDAR by November 20, 2013.

For further information on the Company's exploration activities and projects, please visit www.wcbresources.com. Mr. Cameron Switzer, BSc (Hons), MAIG (3384), MAUSIMM (112798), President and Chief Executive Officer of WCB Resources Ltd., is a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. He is responsible for quality control of exploration undertaken by WCB. Mr. Switzer has reviewed and approved the technical information in this MD&A. Mr. Peter Stoker, an Honorary Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Chartered Professional, and a full time employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd who is a "qualified person" as defined by the National Instrument 43-101 was the Qualified Person for the mineral resource estimate for the Misima property.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of its business and the present stage of development. The following risk factors should be considered:

Exploration, Development and Production Risks

The exploration for and development of minerals involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of minerals disclosed will be economically recoverable. With all mining operations there is uncertainty and, therefore, risk associated with operating parameters and costs resulting from the scaling up of extraction methods tested in pilot conditions. Mineral exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any minerals discovered will result in an increase in WCB's resource base.

WCB's operations will be subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity, flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction 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. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in metal markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The remoteness and restrictions on access of properties in which the Company has an interest will have an adverse effect on profitability as a result of higher infrastructure costs. There are also physical risks to the exploration personnel working in the terrain in which the Company's properties will be located, often in poor climate conditions.

The long-term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to explore, develop and commercially produce minerals from its properties and to locate and acquire additional properties worthy of exploration and development for minerals. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, the Company may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participation uneconomic.

Substantial Capital Requirements

The management of the Company anticipates that it may make substantial capital expenditures for the acquisition, exploration, development and production of its properties, in the future. As the Company will be at the exploration stage with no revenue being generated from the exploration activities on its mineral properties, the Company may have limited ability to raise the capital necessary to undertake or complete future exploration work, including drilling programs. There can be no assurance that debt or equity financing will be available or sufficient to meet these requirements or for other corporate purposes or, if debt or equity financing is available, that it will be on terms acceptable to the Company. Moreover, future activities may require the Company to alter its capitalization significantly. The inability of the Company to access sufficient capital for its operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. In particular, failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities and reduce or terminate its operations.

Competition

The mining industry is highly competitive. Many of the Company's competitors for the acquisition, exploration, production and development of mineral properties, and for capital to finance such activities, will include companies that have greater financial and personnel resources available to them than the Company.

Volatility of Mineral Prices

The market price of any mineral is volatile and is affected by numerous factors that are beyond the Company's control. These include international supply and demand, the level of consumer product demand, international economic trends, currency exchange rate fluctuations, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, global or regional political events and international events as well as a range of other market forces. Sustained downward movements in mineral market prices could render less economic, or uneconomic, some or all of the mineral extraction and/or exploration activities to be undertaken by the Company.

Mineral Reserves / Mineral Resources

All of the properties in which the Company will hold an interest are considered to be in the early exploration stage only and do not contain a known body of commercial minerals. Mineral reserves are, in the large part, estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Reserve estimates for properties that have not yet commenced production may require revision based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies and the processing of new or different mineral grades may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Recent Global Financial Conditions

Recent global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility and numerous financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to public financing has been negatively impacted by both sub-prime mortgages and the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper market. These factors may impact the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future and, if obtained, on terms favorable to the Company. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the value and the price of the shares of the Company could be adversely affected.

Environmental Risks

All phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations 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 and, in particular, environmental laws.

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 capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at any future producing properties or require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

Reliance on Key Employees

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees. The Company does not maintain life insurance policies in respect of its key personnel. The Company could be adversely affected in the event such individuals do not remain with the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies (including mineral resource companies) and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of the Company may become subject to conflicts of interest. The BC Company Act provides that in the event that a director or senior officer has a material interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement that is material to the issuer, the director or senior officer must disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and a director must refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement, subject to and in accordance with the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA. To the management of WCB's knowledge, as at the date hereof there are no existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and a director or officer of WCB except as otherwise disclosed herein.

Dividends

To date, WCB has not paid any dividends on its outstanding shares. Any decision to pay dividends on the shares of the Company will be made by its board of directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions.

Permits and Licenses

The activities of the Company are subject to government approvals, various laws governing prospecting, development, land resumptions, production taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters, including issues affecting local native populations. Although the Company believes that its 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 exploration, production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of its projects may be subject to conditions which, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of the Company's investments in such projects may decline.

Limited Operating History

WCB is a relatively new company with limited operating history. WCB was incorporated in March 2007 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. The Company will be subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. There is no certainty that the Company will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Uninsured Risks

The Company, as a participant in mining and exploration activities, may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against or against which it may elect not to be so insured because of high premium costs. Furthermore, the Company may incur a liability to third parties (in excess of any insurance coverage) arising from negative environmental impacts or any other damage or injury.

Unforeseen Expenses

While the Company is not aware of any expenses that may need to be incurred that have not been taken into account, if such expenses were subsequently incurred, the expenditure proposals of the Company may be adversely affected.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for, and as at the end of, each of the last financial period of the Company up to and including June 30, 2013. This financial information is derived from the consolidated financial statements of the Company which were audited by Smythe Ratcliffe LLP, Vancouver. The Company prepares financial information according to IFRS and all information is reported in Canadian Dollars.

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012[2]	May 31, 2011[1]
Interest income	$26,816	$21,345	$98
Net loss for the period	$1,242,281	$954,588	$122,999
Basic and diluted loss per share	$0.045	$0.045	$0.008
Total assets	$3,480,880	$3,250,624	$594,474
Total long-term liabilities	$-	$-	$-
Cash dividends per share	$-	$-	$-

[1] year ended
[2] 13 month period ended

No cash dividends have been declared or paid since the date of incorporation and the Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares. The Company anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

The net loss increase for 2013 is largely comprised of increases in share-based payments (2013 - $326,411; 2012 - $255,065), administration fees (2013 - $175,317; 2012 - $72,643), consulting fees (2013 - $416,041; 2012 - $260,162), and foreign exchange loss (2013 - $81,145; 2012 - $21,334). The increases are due to the expanded level of operations during 2013 for the Misima Island property. Consulting fees pertain primarily to the administrative management of the Company as opposed to professional fees which pertain primarily to audit and related fees. There are no operational revenues.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The net loss for the year ended June 30, 2013 amounted to $1,242,281 (2012 - $954,588) and the basic and diluted loss per common share was $0.045 (2012 - $0.045). There have been no dividends declared to date. The Company has not been significantly affected by changes in exchange rates, business practices, productivity or competition.

The Company's total assets as of June 30, 2013 amounted to $3,480,880 compared to $3,250,624 as at June 30, 2012. The Company has no long-term liabilities.

Operations for the year ended June 30, 2013 consumed cash of $1,011,956 compared to $471,097 for the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2012. Investing activities totaled $1,750,850 for the year ended June 30, 2013 (2012 – $940,945). Investing activities were comprised primarily of expenditures on exploration and evaluations assets which were $1,655,812 (2012 - $890,023). These exploration expenditures were at the Company's Misima Island project. The Company received cash in the amount of $1,281,874 from the exercise of options and warrants during the year ended June 30, 2013. The Company received cash in the amount of $3,135,666, net of share issuance costs, from private placements and the exercise of options and warrants during the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2012.

In aggregate the Company had a net decrease in cash of $1,526,028 during the year ended June 30, 2013 (2012 - $1,723,724 increase). The Company had a cash balance of $524,601 at June 30, 2013 (2012 - $2,050,629).

FOURTH QUARTER ANALYSIS

For the three months ended June 30, 2013 and the four months ended June 30, 2012, operations comprised of:

	Three months ended June 30, 2013	Four months ended June 30, 2012
Interest income	$ (1,751)	$ (19,727)
Stock-based compensation	36,227	218,443
Professional fees	21,934	30,263
Administration, consulting, transfer agent, filing fees and operating expenses	159,598	247,643
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	105,711	51,777
Operating Loss	$ (321,719)	$ (528,399)

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth a comparison of revenues and earnings for the previous eight quarters ending with June 30, 2013. Financial information is prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and is reported in Canadian Dollars.

	Jun 30, 2013	Mar 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Sep 30, 2012	Jun 30, 2012[1]	Feb 29, 2012	Nov 30, 2011	Aug 31, 2011
Interest income	$1,751	$6,422	$7,677	$10,966	$19,727	$505	$643	$470
Net loss	$321,719	$243,798	$387,489	$289,275	$685,049	$92,982	$132,068	$44,489
Net loss per share	$0.009	$0.009	$0.015	$0.012	$0.031	$0.004	$0.006	$0.003

[1] Four month period

The Company has an accumulated deficit, from its incorporation date of March 2, 2007 to June 30, 2013, of $2,575,029 (2012 - $1,388,233).

SHARE ISSUANCES

During the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2013:

(i) 1,362,500 warrants with a fair value of $104,615 were exercised to purchase 1,362,500 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.35 per warrant for gross proceeds of $476,875.

(ii) 200,000 options with a fair value of $48,609 were exercised to purchase 200,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $20,000.

(iii) 5,380,000 warrants with a fair value of $112,980 were exercised to purchase 5,380,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $538,000.

(iv) 2,470,000 warrants with a fair value of $53,833 were exercised to purchase 2,470,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $247,000.

During the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2012:

(v) 3,000,000 units were issued at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $600,000. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a “warrant”), with each warrant exercisable into one common share for a period of 12 months (on or before July 14, 2012) at an exercise price of $0.35. From the gross proceeds, $56,891 was allocated to the fair value of warrants;

(vi) 2,000,000 units were issued at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $400,000. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share for a period of 12 months (on or before July 21, 2012) at an exercise price of $0.35. From the gross proceeds, $113,826 was allocated to the fair value of warrants;

(vii) 2,760,161 units were issued at a price of $0.75 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,070,121. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share for a period of 18 months (on or before September 22, 2013) at an exercise price of $1.10. From the gross proceeds, $311,010 was allocated to the fair value of warrants;

(viii) $142,210 was paid as share issuance costs in conjunction with the Company’s unit offerings during the year. In addition, 165,610 agent options with a fair value of $55,976 were granted;

(ix) 610,000 options with a fair value of $50,485 were exercised to purchase 610,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.10 per option for gross proceeds of $61,000;

(x) 100,000 options with a fair value of $13,560 were exercised to purchase 100,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.13 per option for gross proceeds of $13,004;

(xi) 200,000 warrants with a fair value of $4,250 were exercised to purchase 200,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.10 per option for gross proceeds of $20,000; and

(xii) 325,000 warrants with a fair value of $10,616 were exercised to purchase 325,000 common shares in the Company at a price of $0.35 per option for gross proceeds of $113,750.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

For the year ended June 30, 2013 and the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2012 there were no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year ended June 30, 2013, the Company granted 200,000 options to directors of the Company. Included in share-based payments expense is $66,800 allocated to these options. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $45,662 owing to directors of the Company.

The key management personnel of the Company are the directors and officers of the Company. Compensation awarded to key management for the financial year ended June 30, 2013 and the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
Short-term employee benefits:		
Cameron Switzer[1]	$ 307,731	$ 295,900
Duncan Cornish[2]	123,752	52,630
James Simpson[3]	36,973	9,257
Peter Lynch[3]	36,789	-
Shaun Maskerine[4]	80,000	61,666
Total short-term employee benefits	585,245	419,453
Share-based payments	98,471	242,893
	$ 683,715	$ 662,346

1 Fees for management services provided as Chief Executive Officer and President
2 Fees for management services provided as Chief Financial Officer
3 Directors’ fees
4 Fees for management services provided as Corporate Secretary

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company is a Tier 2 mining issuer focused on exploration under the policies of the TSX-V, and liquidity is related to the market conditions of such issuers, investor patience and expectations for a mining exploration company finding economically recoverable reserves.

The Company's consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 shows that the Company has current assets of $600,600 and $2,125,149, respectively, to apply to exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets and operating costs. At June 30, 2013, the Company's working capital is not sufficient to fund its ongoing administrative and property expenditures for the ensuing year.

The Company's ability to continue its operations and further the development of its projects depends on its ability to successfully raise additional financing. The Company is currently working on obtaining additional financing but there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds. The Company continues to utilize its cash resources to fund property expenditures and administrative requirements. As the Company has no significant income, the cash balances, unless replenished by capital fundraising, will continue to decline as the Company utilizes these funds to conduct its operations.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements are discussed below.

(i) Rehabilitation Provisions

Management's best estimates regarding the rehabilitation provisions have been created based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. Based on management's best estimate, the Company does not have a rehabilitation obligation as at June 30, 2013 (2012 - $nil).

(ii) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written-off to profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

(iii) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

(iv) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 10 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no changes in accounting policies for the year ended June 30, 2013.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are listed in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2013.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed transactions.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company classifies its cash as held-for-trading; reclamation bond, as held-to-maturity; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as other financial liabilities.

(a) Fair Value

The carrying values of the reclamation bond and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk for the Company is associated with its cash and reclamation bond. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk as its cash and reclamation bond are placed with a major Canadian financial institution.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company has cash and other receivables at June 30, 2013 in the amounts of $524,601 and $42,130, respectively, (June 30, 2012 - $2,050,629 and $39,147, respectively), which is not sufficient to meet its short-term business requirements for the ensuing year. At June 30, 2013, the Company has accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $98,542 (2012 - $234,290) with contractual maturities of less than 30 days.

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, primarily in Australian dollars. The Company has net monetary assets of $335,753 (2012 – $1,676,000) denominated in Australian dollars.

For the thirteen-month period ended June 30, 2013, the Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a change in the absolute rate of exchange in AUD by 7.5% will have an effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations in the amount of approximately $25,000.

The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash consists of cash held in bank accounts that earn interest at variable interest rates. Due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on the estimated fair value as at June 30, 2013.

(iii) Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financing instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

1. Total number of shares issued and outstanding as at June 30, 2013: 33,757,661 common shares (October 16, 2013 – 35,032,661 common shares)

2. Total number of stock options outstanding and exercisable as at June 30, 2013: 4,500,000 stock options (2,700,000 stock options exercisable) (October16, 2013 – 3,125,000 outstanding).

3. Total number of warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2013: 1,545,693 warrants (October 16, 2013 - Nil):

4. Directors and officers: (as at June 30, 2013 and October 16, 2013)

Cameron Switzer	President and Chief Executive Officer
Duncan Cornish	Chief Financial Officer and Director
Shaun Maskerine	Corporate Secretary and Director
Peter Lynch	Director
James Simpson	Director

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's website address is www.wcbresources.com. Other information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

"Shaun Maskerine"

Shaun Maskerine
Director