ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operation is prepared as at July 31, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 of Altair Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Altair"). The following disclosure and associated financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Except as otherwise disclosed, all dollar figures included therein and in the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation ("forward-looking statements"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this document and the Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Company management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this document, certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including "may", "future", "expected", "intends" and "estimates". By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of those statements, all of which are filed and available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Company Overview

The Company was incorporated on November 17, 2005 under the provisions of the Company Act (British Columbia). On February 2, 2016 the Company changed its name from Altair Gold Inc. to Altair Resources Inc. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") as a Tier 2 issuer, under the symbol "AVX" and on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol "90A". The Company's principal office is located at #1305 - 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V7.

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company currently engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has not earned any production revenue, nor found any proven reserves on any of its properties.

Officers and Directors

The Company's current board of directors and officers as of the date of this MD&A are as follows:

Mr. Roy Shipes	Director, President, CEO and COO
Mr. Robert Naso	Director
Mr. Jeffrey Steiner	Director
Dr. Aylin Cecen Aksu	Director
Mr. Bruce Reid	Director
Mr. Nick DeMare	Interim CFO and Corporate Secretary

Property Update

Cerpulje Project, Republic of Kosovo

In September 2015 the Company signed a binding option agreement, as amended (collectively the "Cerpulje Agreement"), to acquire a 90% interest in the common shares of A.GJ.A. SH.P.K. ("AGJA"), a private company registered in the Republic of Kosovo. AGJA held an exploration license of 9.82 square kilometers, now known as the "Cerpulje Project", in the Republic of Kosovo. During February 2017 the Company completed the acquisition of AGJA whereby it paid a total of US $300,000. The Company also paid a total of US $15,000 as finder's fees to Dr. Aksu, who, subsequent to the Cerpulje Agreement, was appointed as a director of the Company.

On May 16, 2016 the Company filed a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report for the Crepulja (sic) Property, Mitrovica District, Kosovo" (the "Technical Report") dated December 15, 2015 with an effective date of November 15, 2015 prepared by Perry Grunenberg, P. Geo. of PBG Geoscience, Kamloops, BC. The Technical Report may be viewed under Altair's profile on www.sedar.com.

The Cerpulje Project is located seventeen kilometers due west of the city of Mitrovica in North Kosovo. The first year work program has been approved by the Independent Commission of Mining and Minerals of Kosovo.

Phase 1 of the proposed work program would involve the following:

(i) re-establishing the historic trenches to reveal the mineralized zones;
(ii) expanding the trenching beyond the historically worked zones;
(iii) short diamond drill holes aimed to intercept the oxide mineralization beneath the trenched zones; and
(iv) ground Induced Polarization ("IP") survey conducted over the target areas.

Phase 2 would be dependent upon the success of Phase 1, including the diamond drilling for deeper sulphide mineralization.

During May and June, 2016 a field program was undertaken on the Cerpulje Project. Three existing trenches were re-exposed and were also extended, and five new trenches were completed. Limited prospecting was also undertaken. The results of this work not only confirmed the high lead and zinc values reported during previous work but also discovered high grade mineralization in four new areas. These new discoveries extended the zone of good grade lead zinc mineralization, which has been trenched, by approximately an additional 300 meters to over 450 meters.

Eighteen samples were collected from the trenches and one surface grab sample was collected from a surface exposure.

Five new trenches were completed; trench numbers eight through twelve. In addition, one sample (#19) was collected from a newly discovered outcrop. Results from these new trenches and newly discovered outcrop are presented in the following table:

Trench No.	Trench Length (m)	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
8	15.0	14	3.1	5.2	2.1	35.80	2.77
		15	5.2	7.7	2.5	37.02	1.75
9	14.0	No mineralization encountered					
10	12.5	18	1.7	3.4	1.7	36.57	3.95
11	20.5	6	0.0	6.4	6.4	1.69	0.43
		5	6.4	7.3	0.9	41.39	2.27
		4	13.5	15.0	1.5	34.79	3.66
12	17.7	3	11.0	11.8	0.8	28.90	5.21
		2	13.0	14.6	1.6	1.09	1.53
		1	15.6	16.5	0.9	4.53	2.13
Outcrop	-	19	-	-	-	38.28	1.80

Portions of trenches 1, 2 and 3, which were originally excavated in 1974, were re-opened, deepened and widened. Nine samples were collected during this summer's program. The results of these samples are presented in the following table:

Trench No.	Trench Length (m)	Sample No.	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
1/1	30.0	7	9.2	13.8	4.6	27.90	2.30
		8	13.8	17.9	4.1	0.63	0.22
		9	17.9	20.7	2.8	34.74	3.36
		10	20.7	22.2	1.5	19.70	1.96
2/1	41.3	11	10.0	12.9	2.9	37.98	4.78
		12	12.9	15.8	2.9	14.30	1.97
		13	15.8	18.8	3.0	29.92	3.24
3/1	20.5	16	7.0	9.5	2.5	32.06	4.02
		17	9.5	14.5	5.0	20.60	2.30

The samples collected during this program were submitted to the ALS Laboratory in Bor, Serbia where they were initially crushed and pulverized prior to a split being analyzed. The samples were initially analyzed for 33 elements using the ME-ICP61 technique. Where the samples exceeded the upper limit of 1% for zinc and/or lead they were then analyzed using the Zn-OG62 and Pb-OG62 techniques respectively. A number of samples exceeded the 30% zinc upper limit and were then analyzed using the Zn-AAORE technique.

The Company commenced a gravity surveying program in mid-February 2017 to check not only the above described target area but also on a broader scale for the possibility of a large target within this belt of limestones and schists that host numerous rich surface showings and some historical underground workings. The surface target zone on the property extends over 5 kilometers in length and 200-300 meters in width.

In early 2017 the Company acquired an additional mining license that doubled the land position on the Crepulje Project. This license extends the property to the south from the original holdings. The gravity survey program was expanded to cover the new holding which is underlain by the same geological units that contain numerous surface showings and drill intersections of mineralization on the original property holding. The Company subsequently acquired a third mining license expanding the land position on the Crepulje Project. The third license extends the property to the west and north from the original two holdings. A recently completed gravity survey encountered anomalies extending onto this additional land which is underlain by the same geological units as the original property holding.

In April 2017 the Company commenced a diamond drilling program on the Crepulje Project, to test for extensions of high-grade zinc-lead-silver mineralization encountered in previous trenching and drilling of the original mineralization. Drilling also targeted three gravity anomalies outlined by a gravity survey completed over the target area by SJ Geophysics of Vancouver, Canada. The drilling program will initially test the zinc continuity in a target zone 500 meters long by 300 meters wide and 50 meters deep. The geologists have identified this zone as containing smithsonite mineralization, thereby explaining the high grades encountered. Smithsonite mineralization is usually caused by the supergene cycle of enrichment overlying the hypogene cycle. The Company intends to test the depth of these surface showings and test the continuity of this occurrence with the first phase of the drill program.

On May 31, 2017, as restated on June 9, 2017, the Company reported the results of drill hole CRP 008. Hole Number CRP 008 intersected two zones of oxidized zinc mineralization that extends to depth a zone of mineralization previously known from surface trenching. As shown in the table below, the uppermost zone begins at surface extending to 9.8 meters in depth averaging 10.11% zinc, and 0.46% lead. A second interval of 8.5 meters in length extends from 32.5 meters to 41 meters averaging 28.88% zinc and 1.53% lead. Both intervals contain higher-grade internal zones as shown in the table.

Of the 15 assays included in computing these intervals, zinc grades for five of the samples exceeded 30%. Additional re-assaying is in progress to ascertain the zinc assay levels above 30%, to be reported later.

All intervals are core length, as the true thickness of the zones cannot be established as the attitude of the mineralization is not known.

This hole substantially increases the zinc potential for the project as it extends downward the oxidized zinc mineralization sampled in Trench No. 2-1a. As reported in the Technical Report, this trench showed 4 meters grading 25.6% zinc, 1.56% lead, and 11 meters grading 20.1% zinc and 1.83% lead.

Hole Number CRP 009, drilled to intersect another nearby zone projected to greater depth within this belt of karsted limestone terrane, did not return significant values.

Assay values for zinc and lead CRP 008
Crepulje Project, Mitrovica District , Kosovo.

Drill Hole	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Pb (%)*	*Zn (%)*
CRP 008	0.00	9.80	9.80	0.46	10.11
including	2.00	7.80	5.80	1.27	14.56
CRP 008	32.50	41.00	8.50	1.53	28.88
Including	33.50	39.75	6.25	2.09	29.45

During June 2017 the Company conducted additional drilling on the project to evaluate gravity anomalies encountered in a gravity survey encompassing the carbonate belt and the surrounding complex stratigraphy. On July 21, 2017 the Company announced that diamond drill holes CRP 010, and CRP 011 on Gravity Anomaly 1 returned only geochemically anomalous values of lead, zinc, antimony, barite, manganese, arsenic, and scandium. Additionally holes CRP 012, CRP 013, and CRP 014 on gravity anomalies 2 and 3 have been completed and submitted for assay.

All sampling was conducted under the guidance of Selim Berisha, MSc, the Company's technical director and chief geologist, and supervised by Dr. Stewart A. Jackson, PGeo, QP, technical advisor to the Company. Assaying was conducted by ALS Laboratory Services, Bor, Serbia. Internal standards and blanks are routinely inserted by the Company for quality control of laboratory results.

Pioche Project, Nevada

Silver was discovered on the eastern slope of the Pioche Mountains in 1869 and exploited for high grade, bonanza silver mineralized material until the 1930's when the known fissures were fundamentally depleted. This mineralized material occurred in brecciated fissure veins hosted in the Cambrian age Prospect Mountain Quartzite. The veins ranged in thickness from one to four feet, with swells up to ten feet. The three most productive veins extended for several thousand feet in strike and to a depth of 1200 feet.

Just to the west of the bonanza silver vein area and extending from it into exposures of stratigraphically higher limestones and shales, bedded non-oxidized sulfide replacement lead/zinc/silver mineralization was discovered. Oxidized replacements above the sulfide zone were only partially mined due to smelting issues.

The principal mines in the district were underground in order to develop the very large sulfide replacement "channels" or structural zones. They contain silver, zinc, lead, gold and manganese in sedimentary replacements with varying grade in each channel. The three principal channels are the Caselton or Combined Metals Channel, the Prince Channel, and the Pan American Channel. These tremendous zones of limestone replacement are known to extend for several miles in length and range from 100 feet to as much as 1,800 feet wide with individual bedded replacements up to 90 feet thick.

On April 4, 2017, as amended, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") to acquire the assets comprising the Pan American mine and the Caselton concentrator (collectively the "Pioche Project") located in the Comet and Caselton Mining Districts of Lincoln County near Pioche, Nevada, USA. The Company has agreed to a purchase price of US $1,440,000, of which US $60,000 was paid as at March 31, 2017 and a further US $105,000 was paid subsequently. The balance owing is payable in staged payments, with a payment of US $70,000 due on September 15, 2017, US $60,000 due on December 1, 2017 and, thereafter, the remaining balance of $1,145,000 to be paid in quarterly installments of $100,000 beginning January 1, 2018 and bearing simple interest at 5% per annum until paid in full.

Closing of the Assets Purchase Agreement is scheduled to occur upon finalization of all documentation for the transfer.

During June 2017 the Company staked a further 77 unpatented mining claims, comprising 1,540 acres, to the Pan American mine. The staking of these claims more than doubles the Company's holding in the area and protects the mine from encroachment while possible extensions are explored.

The Pan American mine is a fully developed room-and-pillar mine previously and lastly operated by Bunker Hill Mining ("Bunker Hill") at a rate of 1,500 tons per day. Output from the mine was processed in the Caselton concentrator, 16 miles from the mine, averaging 2.7% zinc, 1.8% lead, 1.6 ounces of silver per ton and 8.6% manganese (Bunker Hill Annual Reports). Bunker Hill records indicate a historical resource of 1.7 million tons, of which 732,000 tons were developed for mining. Workings are currently flooded. Permitting of mine dewatering and mine planning with a view to permitting restart of mining will commence immediately. **The reader is cautioned that there are no current reserves or resources on the property compliant with National Instrument 43-101**. Dewatering and resampling of the mine mineralization and broken rock will be required to establish a resource and there can be no assurance that when established that such resource will be economically recoverable. This historic estimate was prepared by Bunker Hill and was completed in 1978/1979, and there was limited activity after the preparation of this historic estimate. There has not been a preliminary economic evaluation or feasibility conducted on the project and a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the Company is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The Caselton concentrator facility, initially constructed in 1944 to process mineralized materials from the Combined Metals Reduction Company Caselton #2 Mine, was refurbished in 1966 to process mineralized material from the Pan American mine, and was again refurbished in 1976. It operated for only two years prior to closure in 1978, and has been held on a care and maintenance status since that time. The Caselton concentrator requires only minor refurbishments and capital investment and rehabilitation and permitting activities have begun. The Company has the objective of bringing the Caselton concentrator back into production in 2018 to initially process sulfide mineralized material already developed within the Pan American mine. The plant hosts a three-stage mill for the flotation of zinc and lead/silver concentrates. It includes two-stage closed circuit crushing, three grinding mills with closed circuit classification and three circuit flotation to produce both zinc and lead/silver concentrates (including thickening and filtration). The mill has all required infrastructure for operations, including electric power, water, warehouses and shops. It was last operated in 1979 by Bunker Hill with an average throughput of 1,500 tpd. The mill has a nominal capacity of 2,000 tpd. Design and permitting of a new tailings dam will also begin immediately.

On May 15, 2017 the Company entered into an assignment and assumption agreement (the "Prince Assignment") of the lease and option to purchase agreement (the "Prince Option") over the Prince Mine, located in Pioche Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. The Prince Option, dated November 6, 2010, was originally held by International Silver Inc. ("ISI"), a private Arizona corporation and Prince Mine LLC ("Prince"), a private Nevada corporation. Under the Prince Option, ISI leased the Prince Mine at a cost of US $50,000 per year with an option to purchase the mine for US $2,750,000 (with previous lease payments being applied to the purchase price). Under the terms of the Prince Assignment: (i) the Prince Option will be assigned to the Company; (ii) the Company will pay

Prince US $200,000 (US $75,000 paid), representing unpaid lease payments, by November 2017 and complete reclamation work, estimated at US $20,000; and (iii) the Prince Option will be extended to November 1, 2022. Once assigned, the Prince Option will continue in effect with annual lease payments of US $50,000 with an option to purchase the Prince Mine at any time for US $2,750,000, less previous lease payments.

The Prince Mine includes 227 acres of patented surface and mineral rights contained in 12 patented mineral claims. The property has historical workings including a shaft to 850 feet (259 meters) and several levels of drifts.

The Prince Mine is an underground mine last operated in 1949. The main shaft is 850 feet deep with several levels of drifts. Drilling at the Prince Mine in 2012 partially delineated an open-pit mineralized oxide zone and the Company's exploration target at Prince is up to 18mt of mineralized material. The Company anticipates that the Prince Mine will provide additional mill feed for the Caselton concentrator located only 2.4 kilometers to the north.

The Company will be conducting initial exploration work on the Prince Mine.

Quebec Lithium Properties Canada

During fiscal 2017 the Company acquired five lithium resource properties located in the Abitibi area of the province of Quebec.

White Hills Property, La Motte Township, Quebec

The White Hills Property is in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32D08. Road 109 crosses the White Hills Property in a North-South direction allowing easy access to the center of the claim package. The White Hills Property is made of one block of 77 claims totaling approximately 4,000 hectares or 40 km^2.

The accessibility of large outcropping rocks along main and secondary roads and the lithium potential of the area warrant an extensive sampling survey that will aim at discovering lithium mineralization inside of the La Motte Batholith. There are no known reserves or resources on the White Hills Property and exploration work will be needed to test for the presence of lithium on the property.

Kino Property, Malartic Township, Quebec

The Kino Property is in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32D08. Secondary roads allow access to the Kino Property, via road 395. The Kino Property is made of one block of 40 claims totalling approximately 2,139 hectares or 21.39 km^2.

There are no known mineral reserves or resources on the Kino Property. Exploration will be necessary to establish whether lithium mineralization is present. The accessibility of large outcropping rocks along main and secondary roads and the lithium potential of the area warrant an extensive sampling survey that will aim at discovering lithium mineralization inside of the La Motte Batholith.

Mathers Property, Malartic Township, Quebec

The Mathers Property is in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheets 31M10, 31M15 and 31M16. Secondary roads allow access to almost everywhere on the Mathers Property. It consists of one claim block, totalling 213 claims, over approximately 12,250 hectares or 122.5km^2.

There are no known mineral resources or reserves on the Mathers Property. Exploration is required to test for the presence of lithium on the property. The presence of beryl showings and lithium mineralization in the vicinity of the Mathers Property indicate a potential for discovery of complex pegmatite and its associated lithium mineralization on the Mathers Property. Pegmatite veins were also found out even if the historical exploration was limited. Geochemical anomalies in beryllium, lithium, rubidium, tantalum and niobium were present in some samples, indicating possibilities of presence of complex pegmatites.

Tilia Property, La Motte Township, Quebec

The Tilia Property located in the Abitibi area of Quebec Province in the NTS sheet 32C05, comprises one block of 38 claims, totalling approximately 2091.85 hectares or 20.9 km^2. Secondary roads allow access to the boundaries and the center of the Tilia Property.

There are no known reserves or resources on the Tilia Property. Exploration will be required to determine whether lithium is present on the property. The presence of beryl showings and lithium mineralization in the vicinity of the Tilia Property indicate a potential of discovery of complex pegmatite and its associated lithium mineralization on the Tilia Property. The lithium-rich pegmatites are usually located close-by to their parent granitic bodies.

Virium Property, La Motte Township, Quebec

The Virium Property is made up of two claim blocks in close proximity which are located 23km southeast of the municipality of Amos. There are a total of 40 staked claims with a combined area of 1,360 hectares.

There are no known resources or reserves on the Virium property. Exploration is required to determine if lithium may be present on the property. Pegmatite dykes bearing spodumene or beryl mineralization are the main exploration target on the claims. The pegmatites can contain zoning and can be of substantial dimensions with lengths and widths ranging up to hundreds of meters. In addition to the lithium-bearing spodumene economic minerals can include beryl (Be), lepidolite (Li, Rb), colombo-tantalite (Nb, Ta) and cassiterite (Sn).

Lejin Property, Peru

On May 24, 2016, the Company signed an agreement (the “Lejin Agreement”) to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Epic Mining Corp. (“Epic”). Under the terms of the Lejin Agreement the Company has agreed to make cash payments totalling $50,000 and issue 500,000 common shares of the Company. On October 5, 2016 the Company received TSXV approval and on November 30, 2016 the Company made an initial $25,000 cash payment, issued 500,000 common shares of the Company and also issued 54,905 common shares as a finder’s fee. On December 31, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by making the final $25,000 cash payment.

Epic beneficially owns 100% of Panamericana SAC which holds 100% of the rights, title and interest in the Lejin property (the “Lejin Property”) located in Peru.

Through the acquisition, the Company holds 100% of the rights, title and interest in the 900 hectare Lejin Property. A 700 hectare portion of the Leijin Property is surrounded on three sides by HudBay Minerals Inc.’s (“HudBay”) holdings adjacent to their Constancia Mine in the Province of Chumbivilcas in southern Peru. HudBay invested $1.7 billion in the construction of the Constancia Mine and achieved commercial production in April 2015. The Constancia Mine is an open pit operation with a 22-year life primarily extracting copper with additional molybdenum and silver credits. Limited sampling conducted on the Lejin Property has detected alteration suggesting the potential for copper mineralization.

There are no known mineral resources or reserves on the Lejin Property. Exploration will be required to see if economic mineralization may be present on the property. The Company will consider an exploration program to test the Lejin Property.

Qualified Person

The Qualified Person for the Company’s projects, Dr. Stewart A Jackson, PGeo., the Geological Technical Advisor to the Company, has reviewed and approved the technical information in this MD&A.

Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial information is derived from the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company.

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**	**2015** **$**
Operations:			
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	(1,675,836)	(795,078)	(298,222)
Other items	4,550	(2,880)	(2,147,328)
Net loss	(1,671,286)	(797,958)	(2,445,550)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	(0.07)	(0.08)	(1.01)
Dividends per share	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance Sheet:			
Working capital (deficiency)	(171,722)	(117,340)	(120,742)
Total assets	2,627,954	46,070	7,072
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company.

	Fiscal 2017				Fiscal 2016			
	Mar. 31 **2017** **$**	**Dec. 31** **2016** **$**	**Sept. 30** **2016** **$**	**Jun. 30** **2016** **$**	**Mar. 31** **2016** **$**	**Dec. 31** **2015** **$**	**Sept. 30** **2015** **$**	**Jun. 30** **2015** **$**
Operations:								
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	(615,357)	(261,851)	(458,342)	(340,286)	(41,444)	(536,731)	(115,616)	(101,287)
Other items	2,264	3,179	(740)	(153)	11,126	(14,170)	164	Nil
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	(613,093)	(258,672)	(459,082)	(340,439)	(30,318)	(550,901)	(115,452)	(101,287)
(Loss) income per share - basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Dividends per share	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance Sheet:								
Working capital (deficiency)	(171,722)	(218,388)	(212,303)	(419,257)	(117,340)	(83,896)	328,010	(221,785)
Total assets	2,627,954	2,072,295	1,578,782	1,238,347	46,070	298,221	431,110	10,788
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

During the three months ended March 31, 2017 (the "Q4/2017") the Company reported a net loss of $613,093, compared to a net loss of $30,318 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 (the "Q4/2016"), an increase in loss of $582,775, reflecting the impact of stock options granted in Q4/2017 and a recovery of expenses in Q4/2016 for expenses previously recorded. Specific expenses of variance are as follows:

(i) during Q4/2017 the Company incurred $77,416 (Q4/2016 - $94,300) for director and officer compensation for services provided by former and current officers of the Company. See "Transactions with Related Parties Disclosure";

(ii) during Q4/2017 the Company was billed $28,088 by various parties for consulting services. During Q4/2016 management of the Company determined to reverse $264,840 of accrued liabilities previously recorded during fiscal 2016 as consulting expenses;

(iii) during Q4/2017 the Company incurred $14,415 (Q4/2016 - $2,994) for legal costs relating to preparing and reviewing numerous mineral proper purchase agreements;

(iv) during Q4/2017 the Company incurred $78,965 (Q4/2016 - $127,968) for travel costs for trips to Europe, North America and South America to review and negotiate prospective properties, identify business and financing opportunities; and

(v) during Q4/2017 the Company granted share options to purchase 950,000 common shares and recorded compensation expense of $272,604 and also recorded compensation expense of $17,366 on the vesting of share options previously granted. During Q4/2016 the Company reversed $1,959 compensation expense on share options previously granted.

Year Ended March 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2016

During the year ended March 31, 2017 ("fiscal 2017") the Company reported a net loss of $1,671,286 ($0.07 per share) compared to a net loss of $797,958 ($0.08 per share) for the year ended March 31, 2016 ("fiscal 2016"), an increase in loss of $873,328. General and administrative expenses increased by $880,758, from $795,078 during fiscal 2016 to $1,675,836 during fiscal 2017. Specific expenses of note are as follows:

(i) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $224,000 (2016 - $344,300) for director and officer compensation for services provided by the former and current officers of the Company. See "Transactions with Related Parties Disclosure";

(ii) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred a total of $37,564 (2016 - $53,575) for rent, personnel and vehicle rentals expenses, of which $17,811 was incurred for shared costs relating to an office and personnel in Albania with Arian Resources Corp. ("Arian") a public company with common current and former directors and officers;

(iii) an increase of $556,984 in share-based compensation expense. During fiscal 2017 the Company granted share options to purchase 3,150,000 (2016 - 1,600,000) common shares and recorded compensation expense of $693,773 (2016 - $136,789);

(iv) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred a total of $62,000 with Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private company owned by Nick DeMare, the interim CFO and Corporate Secretary of the Company, reflecting significant accounting and administrative services provided by Chase personnel, excluding Mr. DeMare, on the transition of the Company's corporate and accounting records and ongoing reconciliations. These activities were limited during fiscal 2016, when the Company was charged $9,000 by another accounting firm for ongoing bookkeeping. In addition, during fiscal 2017 the Company was billed $6,189 for accounting services provided by an accounting firm for ongoing accounting for its Kosovo subsidiary;

(v) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $69,623 (2016 - $3,389) in corporate development for participating in several campaigns;

(vi) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $12,840 (2016 - $1,460) for audit fees for the Company's year-end financial statements. The fluctuation was due to the timing of the billings for audit services;

(vii) during fiscal 2017 the Company recorded $148,642 (2016 - $9,269) for legal fees incurred preparing and reviewing numerous mineral property purchase agreements;

(viii) during fiscal 2017 $120,688 (2016 - $15,964) was billed by various parties for consulting services;

(ix) a $21,662 increase in regulatory and transfer agent fees, from $16,113 in fiscal 2016 to $37,775 in fiscal 2017 reflecting the additional regulatory fees and transfer agent fees incurred during fiscal 2017 relating to the corporate name change and numerous filings and share issuances for the mineral property interest acquisitions and private placement;

(x) on June 2, 2016 the Company entered into an investor relations agreement with Value Relations GmbH ("Value Relations") for a term of twelve months. During fiscal 2017 the Company paid $24,000 to Value Relations; and

(xi) during fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $143,373 (2016 - $183,773) for travel and related costs for trips by the Company management and personnel to Europe, North America and South America to review and negotiate prospective properties, identify business and financing opportunities.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Cerpulje Project $	Quebec Lithium Properties $	Lejin Property $	Pioche Project $	Total $
Balance at March 31, 2015 and 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs					
Assay	1,245	-	-	-	1,245
Consulting	20,433	-	-	-	20,433
Drilling advance	21,590	-	-	-	21,590
Field supplies	4,712	-	-	-	4,712
Geophysics	107,558	-	-	-	107,558
Trenching	5,800	-	-	-	5,800
	161,338	-	-	-	161,338
Acquisition costs					
Cash payments	390,576	90,000	50,000	80,328	610,904
Common share issuances	-	1,226,000	92,500	-	1,318,500
Finders' fees	19,557	122,599	10,157	-	152,313
Concession payments	-	-	10,460	-	10,460
	410,133	1,438,599	163,117	80,328	2,092,177
Balance at March 31, 2017	571,471	1,438,599	163,117	80,328	2,253,515

During fiscal 2017 the Company incurred a total of $2,253,515 on the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of its unproven resource assets, of which $2,092,177 was incurred for the acquisition costs of the Company's numerous properties and $161,338 was incurred for exploration activities on the Cerpulje Project. Details of the properties acquired and exploration activities conducted during fiscal 2017 are described in "Property Update".

Financings

During fiscal 2017 the Company completed non-brokered private placements totalling 5,860,000 units for $1,172,000. The proceeds have been used for, mineral property payments, exploration of the Cerpulje Project and for general working capital. See also "Financial Condition / Capital Resources".

In addition to the private placements, the Company also issued a total of 4,260,000 common shares of the Company on the exercise of warrants and share options for total proceeds of $311,200.

During fiscal 2016 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 13,300,000 units for $665,000. Proceeds of the placement were applied to the Company's general working capital and new acquisitions.

Financial Condition / Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2017 the Company had a working capital deficiency of $171,722 and an accumulated deficit of $13,111,966. To date the Company has not earned any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company's operations have been primarily funded from equity financings which are dependent upon many external factors and may be difficult to impossible to secure or raise when required. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. In April and May 2017 the Company negotiated the acquisition of mineral properties and a concentrator facility in Nevada, USA as described in detail in "Property Update".

Subsequent to March 31, 2017 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 17,500,000 units, at a price of $0.20 per unit, for gross proceeds of $3,500,000. Proceeds will be used for working capital, exploration and development activities, and asset acquisitions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has no proposed transactions.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Examples of significant estimates made by management include estimating the fair values of financial instruments, valuation allowances for deferred income tax assets and assumptions used for share-based compensation. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 3 to the March 31, 2017 and 2016 annual consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no changes in accounting policies.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions made with related parties are made in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(a) *Transactions with Key Management Personnel*

(i) Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and executive officers

During fiscal 2017 and 2016 the following compensations were incurred:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Mr. Roy Shipes (1)	40,000	-
Mr. Robert Naso(2)	64,000	44,300
Mr. Robert Naso - living allowance	7,747	-
Mr. Zahir Dhanani(3)	5,000	300,000
Mr. John Huguet(4)	66,000	-
Mr. Nick DeMare(5)	49,000	-
	231,747	344,300

(1) Compensation as President and CEO
(2) Compensation as President, CEO and CFO (resigned as CEO, October 2016 and CFO, June 2017)
(3) Compensation as former CEO (resigned February 9, 2016)
(4) Compensation as former CEO and Chairman (to February 2017)
(5) Compensation as Corporate Secretary

As at March 31, 2017, $224,508 (2016 - $87,980) remained unpaid.

(ii) During fiscal 2017 Mr. Dhanani advanced funds totalling $374,000 which the Company subsequently repaid $310,000. As at March 31, 2017 $64,000 remained unpaid.

(iii) The Company had agreed to pay a finder's fee of 5% of the payments made under the Cerpulje Agreement to Dr. Aylin Cecen Aksu, who, subsequent to the signing of the Cerpulje Agreement, was appointed as a director of the Company. During fiscal 2017 the Company paid a total of $19,557 (US $15,000) to Dr. Aksu for finder's fees.

(iv) During fiscal 2017 the Company incurred a total of $62,000 (2016 - $nil) to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare, for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel. As at March 31, 2017, $8,000 (2016 - $nil) remained unpaid.

(b) During fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $17,811 (2016 - $67,575) for shared personnel and office administration costs with Arian. The amounts were reimbursed to Arian by Mr. Naso. As at March 31, 2017 $7,386 (2016 - $19,575) remained outstanding to Mr. Naso.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares with no par value. As at July 31, 2017, there were 49,861,501 issued common shares, 36,676,900 warrants outstanding exercisable at prices ranging from $0.07 to $1.50 per share and 4,985,000 share options outstanding, at exercise prices ranging from $0.20 to $0.40 per share.