ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operation is prepared as at November 29, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the accompanying notes for the six months ended September 30, 2018 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.

Share Consolidation

On September 28, 2018 the Company completed a consolidation of its share capital on a one new for four old basis. The share and per share amounts have been adjusted within this MD&A to reflect the share consolidation.

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, Chairman and CEO
Mr. Jeffrey Steiner	Director
Dr. Aylin Cecen Aksu	Director
Mr. Bruce Reid	Director
Mr. Nick DeMare	Interim CFO and Corporate Secretary

Properties Update

Pioche Project, Nevada

Agreements

The Company has entered into numerous agreements under which it has acquired or will acquire a significant position in mineral leases, plant facilities and former operating mines in the Pioche, Caselton and Comet Mining Districts of Lincoln County, Nevada (the "Pioche Project"). The agreements comprising the Pioche Project are as follows:

(a) 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 Zinc Mine and the Caselton Concentrator 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 $1,425,000, of which $221,965 (US $165,000) was paid as at September 30, 2018. The remaining balance owing was scheduled to be paid in staged amounts, with a payment of US $60,000 on December 1, 2017 (unpaid) and, thereafter, to be paid in quarterly installments of US $100,000 beginning January 1, 2018 (unpaid) and bearing simple interest at 5% per annum until paid in full. The Company has been made aware that there is uncertainty over the surface rights under the Caselton Concentrator. The Company has filed a quiet title action over the surface rights and has advised the vendor that it will not make any further payments or proceed to close the Asset Purchase Agreement until the quiet title issue is resolved.

(b) On May 17, 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. Under the terms of the Prince Assignment the Company paid Prince US $200,000, representing unpaid lease payments and the Prince Option was assigned to the Company and extended to November 1, 2022. The Prince Option continues in effect with annual lease payments of US $50,000 (US $50,000 paid as at September 30, 2018). The Prince Mine is comprised of 12 patented lode claims.

    Effective September 5, 2018 the Company entered into a a letter of intent with ISI to form a joint venture (the "Prince Joint Venture"), whereby ISI will earn a 50% interest in the Prince Option by assuming all costs of the next drilling campaign of the Prince Mine and a subsequent NI 43-101 Report followed by a preliminary economic assessment. Following completion of this work, each partner will assume the costs of subsequent work. Annual lease payments will be shared by both companies in accordance with their proportional share of the Prince Joint Venture. ISI will act as the operator of the Prince Joint Venture.

Closing of the Prince Joint Venture is subject to completion of a definitive agreement and approval of the TSXV.

Mr. Shipes, the Company's President and CEO, is a director, officer and shareholder of ISI.

As at September 30, 2018 ISI has advanced a total of $49,708 to the Company to provide working capital.

(c) On June 15, 2017 the Company signed an agreement and purchased five mining claims in the Comet Mining District in Lincoln County, Nevada, USA, for a purchase price of US $50,000.

(d) On August 12, 2017 the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Atlas Asset Purchase Agreement") with Atlas Precious Metals Inc. ("Atlas") to acquire the assets comprising a solvent extraction plant (the "S/X Plant"). Pursuant to the terms of the Atlas Asset Purchase Agreement the Company has agreed to acquire the S/X Plant in consideration for the Company making payments of: (i) US $150,000 cash (US $80,000 paid as at September 30, 2018), and (ii) US $270,000 payable by issuance of the Company's common shares (the "Consideration Shares") at a deemed value of $1.60 per Consideration Share.

Closing of the Atlas Asset Purchase Agreement is awaiting financing by the Company.

Mr. Shipes, a director, President and CEO of the Company, is a director, officer and shareholder of Atlas.

(e) On March 27, 2018, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") with Harold Shipes, the Company's Chairman and CEO, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to purchase 16 electro-winning cells for the electro-winning of electro-manganese dioxide from Mr. Shipes for US $80,000, payable by issuance of 516,400 common shares of the Company at a deemed value of $0.20 per share. Closing of the acquisition will be subject to final documentation and submission and approval of the TSXV.

Property Location and Access

The Prince Option claims are located near the small town of Pioche, the county seat of Lincoln County, Nevada U.S.A. State highway 93 serves Pioche. The Prince Mine is about two miles southwest of the town and the Caselton Concentrator is about one and one half miles north-northwest of the Prince Mine. Both are accessed by paved state road 320 which connects to highway 93. The Pan American Mine is twelve air miles west of Caselton and is accessible by sixteen miles of graded county road, the Pan American Road.

History

Silver was discovered on the eastern slope of the Pioche Mountains in 1869 and exploited for high grade, bonanza silver ore until the 1930's when the known fissures were fundamentally depleted. This ore occurred in brecciated fissure veins hosted in the Cambrian age Prospect Mountain Quartzite. This type of ore was found near the town of Pioche mostly in the Treasure Hill area. The veins ranged in thickness from one to four feet, with swells up to ten feet, but the three most productive extended for several thousand feet in strike and to a depth of 1200 feet. The silver ore was mostly oxidized and contained lead as cerussite, some galena, with silver chloride and argentite. Supergene processes apparently removed the zinc from the non-reactive siliceous rock which was likely present in the original sulfides.

Just to the west of the bonanza silver vein area and extending from it into exposures of stratigraphically higher limestones and shales, bedded replacement lead/zinc/silver ore was discovered. The lower part of the Combined Metals Member of the Pioche Shale has been the most productive sequence for non-oxidized sulfide replacements. This unit is the first of the beds enclosed in shales directly above the Cambrian age, Prospect Mountain Quartzite. An east-west structural zone termed the Caselton Channel was found to host replacement mineralization for a strike of over 10,000 feet. The ore zone ranged in thickness from 4 to 40 feet, averaged six feet and had a width of 100 to 1800 feet. The grade of the 3.2 million tons of sulfide ore mined between 1924 and 1959 averaged 4.8 ounces of silver, 0.044 ounces per ton gold, 4.5% lead and 12% zinc. The ore consisted primarily of sphalerite, galena and pyrite in a gangue of manganiferous siderite and minor quartz. Oxidized replacements exist above the sulfide zone but were only partially mined mostly due to smelting issues.

Geology

The Pioche Mining District encompasses roughly the northern half of the Pioche Hills but extends into the Highland Range to the west. The Pioche Hills are a relatively minor mountain range that follows a northwest trend between Meadow and Lake Valleys. This trend is in marked contrast to the ranges both east and west which align themselves north-south. The Pioche Hills are largely composed of Cambrian sedimentary rocks but these are obscured on the southeast flank where overlain by Tertiary volcanic flow rocks. The mineralized area is entirely within Paleozoic sediments. The principal formations in ascending order are the Prospect Mountain Quartzite, Pioche Shale, Lyndon Limestone, Chisholm Shale and Highland Peak Limestone.

The structural setting of the Pioche Hills has been interpreted mostly in terms of regional thrust faulting. The exposed Paleozoic sedimentary rocks were apparently overridden by a regional thrust plate. This plate termed the Highland thrust consists of a stacked sequence of Upper Cambrian sediments similar to the lower plate but may include some Tertiary volcanic rocks as well. The Highland Peak Formation and a stratigraphic section down to the lower part of the Lyndon Limestone were displaced eastward along the thrust structures. Some flat thrust faults tend to follow shale beds and cut out thicknesses of rock units with little obvious physical expression.

All of the principal mines in the District were underground mines which were developed on the very large sulfide replacement “channels” or structural zones containing silver, zinc, lead, gold and manganese in sedimentary replacements with commercial ore grades, but with varying grade in each channel. The three principle and most significant channels are the Caselton or Combined Metals Channel, the Prince Channel and the Pan American Channel. These 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. Typically, they historically graded 2.3 ounces of silver and 0.02 ounces of gold per ton, 2.5% lead, 3.5% zinc and 12% manganese dioxide.

While the initial operations of both Prince and Pan American both focused on sulfide replacement ore bodies in limestone with much higher grades, massive oxidized mineralization is believed to remain which has only been minimally mined. The oxidized mineralization now consists of a black earthy mixture of manganese iron oxides with lead carbonate, zinc carbonate, native silver and gold. As technology has advanced, significant opportunity remains in using the very low cost acid leaching of oxidized zinc, followed by solvent extraction and electro-winning to produce special high grade zinc cathode which can be sold at a premium. In the solvent extraction process, sulfuric acid is regenerated for re-use which minimizes costs of operation. These methods of processing oxide ores will be evaluated in conjunction with our exploration activities in the district.

Assets Acquired or to be Acquired

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) In May 2017 the initial land position held under the Prince Option consists of twelve patented lode mining claims held in fee simple title by Prince Mine LLC. These claims comprise 227 acres of surface and mineral rights. When the purchase rights are exercised the property title will transfer to the Company without a retained royalty. Subsequent to the exercise of the lease, the Company acquired an additional 740 acres in 37 lode mining claims on BLM managed lands next to the patented leased land.

The Prince Mine is an underground mine last operated in 1949. The main shaft is 850 feet deep and has several levels of drifts extending outward. It is located only 1.5 miles from the Caselton Concentrator.

The geology of the Prince Mine is characterized by substantial faulting and displacement of the silver - lead - zinc - gold carbonate replacement type of mineralization. The Prince member of the Lyndon formation has been uplifted along a northwest trending mineralized structure bringing a large block of oxidized mineralization very near the surface, to within ten feet in some areas. Sampling and analysis conducted by ISI indicates that this mineralizing structure likely continues past all known workings in the mine and past any drilling, and most likely intersects the Caselton Channel, 6000 feet to the North. Replacement of carbonate beds in the mine has been observed to occur over a vertical range of +800 feet and to extend down dip for +500 feet of width. The replacement and disseminated mineralization in this structural zone ranges from 40 feet to 250 feet thick in stacked, bedded replacements. The replacements are generally flat lying with a maximum dip of about 30 degrees.

Drilling completed in 2012 has confirmed continuity of mineralization and identified an exploration target of potentially open pittable mineralization with a potential size of 5-18 million tonnes which may contain 4-5,00,000 tons grading 0.015-0.018 opt gold, 2.5-3.0 opt silver, 2.5-3% lead and 2.5-3% zinc, 6-8% manganese. Along strike to the north, a deeper, potentially underground exploration target is estimated to contain 4.5-5 million tonnes of similar grade to that discussed above.

The Company anticipates that any Prince Mine mineralization may be treated at the Caselton Concentrator.

(d) The S/X Plant is comprised of nine mixer/settler combinations. The S/X Plant was originally acquired by Atlas in 2008 for use at the Pan American Mine; however, due to financial problems faced by Atlas's development partner, development of the project was not completed and the S/X Plant has been in storage since 2008.

The S/X Plant will be used to modify the Company's zinc and lead/silver flotation circuits at Caselton to treat tails produced from flotation containing manganese carbonate by adding an additional agitated acid leach circuit to recover manganese. Following leaching, the clarified soluble manganese sulfate solutions will pass to the S/X Plant for upgrading and purification and then to electro-winning to produce electro-manganese dioxide.

(e) The electro-winning cells being acquired comprise 16 unused cells for the electro-winning of electro-manganese dioxide from the solution produced from the acid leaching of the manganese carbonate from the Pan American tailings.

On October 23, 2017 the Company announced that it had engaged the firm, Environmental Engineering Consultants ("EEC"), to perform the permitting services required by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Altair Mining Inc., for its Pan American zinc, lead and silver mine and Caselton concentrator located in the Comet and Pioche Mining Districts of Lincoln County, Nevada, USA.

EEC has identified 21 permits that will be required by the operations and estimates that permitting will require approximately 12 months to completion. EEC will focus initially on the longest lead time permits and will begin immediately.

While permitting activities are ongoing, the Company is focusing its efforts on rehabilitating/construction activities of its processing plants with completion timing to coincide with the granting of its operating permits.

The mining and processing rates are designed to mine and treat 1,750 tons of ore per day grading 2.7% zinc, 1.4% lead and 1.4 ounces of silver per day, in line with previous operations. The project will produce two concentrates, one zinc and the other lead and silver.

Quebec Lithium Properties Canada

During fiscal 2017 the Company acquired five lithium resource properties located in the Abitibi area (the "Quebec Properties") of the province of Quebec. During fiscal 2018 the Company reassessed its exploration and development priorities and recorded an impairment of $1,438,598 on the Quebec Properties to reduce the carrying value of to a nominal amount of $1.

Lejin Property, Peru

On May 24, 2016, as amended, 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 agreed to make cash payments totalling $50,000 and issue 125,000 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 125,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $92,500 and also issued 13,726 common shares, at a fair value of $10,157, 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 S.A.C. 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. Pending sufficient financing, the Company will consider an exploration program to test the Lejin Property.

Selected Financial Data

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

	Fiscal 2019		**Fiscal 2018**				**Fiscal 2017**	
	Sept. 30 2018 $	**Jun. 30 2018 $**	**Mar. 31 2018 $**	**Dec. 31 2017 $**	**Sept. 30 2017 $**	**Jun. 30 2017 $**	**Mar. 31 2017 $**	**Dec. 31 2016 $**
Operations:								
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Expenses	(220,132)	(458,351)	(632,968)	(362,241)	(413,622)	(990,402)	(615,357)	(261,851)
Other items	7,363	26,182	(1,325,786)	(873,327)	4,222	(2,154)	2,264	3,179
Net (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income	(212,769)	(432,169)	(1,958,754)	(1,235,568)	(409,400)	(992,556)	(613,093)	(258,672)

	Fiscal 2019		Fiscal 2018				Fiscal 2017	
	Sept. 30 2018 $	**Jun. 30 2018 $**	**Mar. 31 2018 $**	**Dec. 31 2017 $**	**Sept. 30 2017 $**	**Jun. 30 2017 $**	**Mar. 31 2017 $**	**Dec. 31 2016 $**
(Loss) income per share - basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Balance Sheet:								
Working capital (deficiency)	(1,129,539)	(898,433)	(235,862)	403,828	942,233	1,712,248	(171,722)	(218,388)
Total assets	1,536,756	1,527,500	1,426,483	3,321,659	4,607,542	5,032,725	2,627,954	2,072,295
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2018

During the three months ended September 30, 2018 ("Q2") the Company reported a net loss of $212,769, compared to a net loss of $432,169 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 ("Q1"), a decrease in loss of $219,400, mainly attributed to a reduction in corporate activities and operations in Q2 due to limited capital, compared to Q1.

Specific expenses of variance are as follows:

(i) director and officer compensation decreased by $70,096, from $156,717 in Q1 to $86,621 in Q2. The significant decrease is primarily attributed to the resignation of the Company's former Vice-President in July 2018;
(ii) personnel expenses in Q2 were $18,960 compared to $122,860 in Q1, a decrease of $103,901, reflecting reduced personnel;
(iii) during Q2 the Company incurred $19,759 (Q1- $66,799) for travel and related costs for numerous trips by senior Company management and advisors to ongoing mineral projects held by the Company, to review and negotiate prospective properties and to identify business and financing opportunities; and
(iv) audit fees in Q2 decreased by $25,750, from $26,250 in Q1 to $500 in Q2. The decrease was due to timing of the audit of the March 31, 2018 year-end.

Six Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared to Six Months Ended September 30, 2017

During the six months ended September 30, 2018 (the "2018 period") the Company reported a net loss of $644,938 compared to a net loss of $1,401,956 for the six months ended September 30, 2017 (the "2017 period"), a decrease in loss of $757,018. The decreased loss is mainly attributed to the Company recognizing share-based compensation of $503,032 during the 2017 period for the granting and vesting of options. No options were granted or vested during the 2018 period.

Specific expenses of note are as follows:

(i) during the 2017 period the Company incurred $163,944 in due diligence expenses relating to review of prospective properties. No specific due diligence costs were incurred in the 2018 period;
(ii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $243,337 (2017 - $122,000) for director and officer compensation for services provided by the former and current officers of the Company. See "Transactions with Related Parties";
(iii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $86,559 (2017 - $173,214) for travel and related costs for numerous trips by senior Company management and advisors on ongoing mineral projects held by the Company, to review and negotiate prospective properties and pursue business and financing opportunities;
(iv) a $67,961 decrease in legal expenses, from $81,653 during the 2017 period to $13,692 in the 2018 period which was primarily attributed to preparing and reviewing numerous mineral property purchase agreements and general corporate work of the USA subsidiary during the 2017 period;
(v) during the 2018 period the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of $33,385 (2017 - loss of $18,626), a fluctuation of $52,011 compared to the 2017 period;
(vi) during the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of $18,557 (2017 - $50,560) for accounting and administrative services, of which $18,200 (2017 - $42,500) was with Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private company owned by Nick DeMare, the Interim CFO of the Company, for accounting and

administrative services provided by Chase personnel, excluding Mr. DeMare and $357 (2017 - $8,060) was billed for accounting services provided by third party accounting firms for ongoing accounting for its subsidiaries;

(vii) a $28,870 increase in personnel expenses during the 2018 period. During the 2018 period the Company incurred $141,820 (2017 - $112,949) on personnel. During the 2018 period all personnel expenses related to office personnel in the United States and staffing to conduct site preparations, cleanup and to perform maintenance and general refurbishment activities on the plant and equipment. During the 2017 period the majority of personnel expenses related to staffing in Kosovo relating to the Cerpulje Project. The Company ceased operations in Kosovo during the latter part of fiscal 2018;

(viii) a $18,301 decrease in office and miscellaneous expenses, from $43,051 during the 2017 period to $24,750 during the 2018 period; and

(ix) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $55,000 (2017 - $39,167) by various parties for consulting services. The $15,833 increase in the 2018 period is mainly attributed to higher fees paid to an advisor seeking business opportunities for the Company;

During the 2018 period the Company reported interest income of $160 compared to $20,694 during the 2017 period. The Company had higher levels of cash held in interest bearing accounts with major financial institutions during the 2017 period.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Pioche Project $	Lejin Property $	Quebec Properties $	Cerpulje Project $	Total $
Balance at March 31, 2017	80,328	163,117	1,438,599	571,471	2,253,515
Exploration costs					
Assay	397	-	-	26,790	27,187
Consulting	217,071	-	-	29,600	246,671
Drilling	-	-	-	124,365	124,365
Field supplies	-	-	-	2,626	2,626
Geological	-	-	-	109,968	109,968
Metallurgical	67,384	-	-	-	67,384
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	5,986	5,986
	284,852	-	-	299,335	584,187
Acquisition costs					
Cash payments	639,727	-	-	-	639,727
Concession payments	74,409	11,022	-	11,672	97,103
	714,136	11,022	-	11,672	736,830
Loss on abandonment/impairment	-	-	(1,438,598)	(882,478)	(2,321,076)
Balance at March 31, 2018	1,079,316	174,139	1	-	1,253,456
Exploration costs					
Assay	209	-	-	-	209
Consulting	2,700	-	-	-	2,700
Metallurgical	205,839	-	-	-	205,839
	208,748	-	-	-	208,748
Acquisition costs					
Concession payments	15,505	27,548	-	-	43,053
Balance at September 30, 2018	1,303,569	201,687	1	-	1,505,257

During the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of $251,801 (2017 - $1,018,569) on the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of its unproven resource assets, of which $43,053 (2017 - $637,315) was incurred for the acquisition costs and concession payments of the Company's numerous properties, $208,748 (2017 - $83,834) was incurred for exploration costs on the Pioche Project, and $nil (2017 - $297,420) was incurred for exploration on the Cerpulje Project. Completion of the remaining obligations on the Pioche Project and exploration and development activities remain dependent on the Company conducting a financing. See also "Properties Update" and "Financial Condition/Capital Resources".

Financings

No equity financings were completed during the 2018 period.

During the 2017 period the Company completed a non-brokered private placement totalling 4,375,000 units for $3,500,000. Proceeds were used for working capital, exploration and development activities and asset acquisitions.

Advances

During the 2018 period the Company received advances of $225,000 from a shareholder of the Company and advances of $49,708 (US $38,399) from ISI. All the advances are non-interest bearing and there are no formal terms of repayment.

Financial Condition / Capital Resources

As at September 30, 2018 the Company had a working capital deficiency of $1,129,539 and an accumulated deficit of $18,353,182. To date the Company has not earned any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company will be required to raise additional capital in order to complete the numerous acquisition agreements entered into. See "Property Update". 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. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration and development activities.

Subsequent to September 30, 2018 the Company received further advances of $81,500 from a shareholder of the Company.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Proposed Transactions

The Company has entered into a number of purchase agreements forming the Pioche Project, the completion of which are dependent upon financing and approvals of the TSXV. See also "Properties Update - Pioche Project, Nevada".

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 critical accounting estimates is included in Note 3 to the March 31, 2018 and 2017 annual consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies and new accounting standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective, is included in Note 3 to the March 31, 2018 and 2017 annual consolidated financial statements. There are no changes in accounting policies other than the adoption of IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9").

Financial Instruments

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") using the modified retrospective approach. IFRS 9 did not impact the Company's classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The standard did not have an impact on the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments at the transition date. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value. The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments for principal and interest.

Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9.

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 the 2018 and 2017 periods the following compensations were incurred:

	2018 **$**	**2017** **$**
Mr. Roy Shipes [(1)]	145,178	72,000
Mr. Robert Naso [(2)]	-	20,000
Mr. Nick DeMare [(3)]	30,000	30,000
Mr. David McMullin [(4)]	68,159	-
	243,337	122,000
Mr. Robert Naso - living allowance	-	4,469
Mr. Shipes - share-based compensation	-	149,874
Mr. DeMare - share-based compensation	-	116,915
Mr. Jeffrey Steiner - share-based compensation[(5)]	-	5,747
	243,337	399,005

(1) Compensation as Chairman and CEO (appointed February 2017)
(2) Compensation as President, CEO and CFO (resigned as President and CEO, October 2016 and CFO, June 2017). Mr. Naso was not nominated for re-election as a director at the Company's AGM on November 7, 2017.
(3) Compensation as Corporate Secretary and interim CFO (appointed interim CFO June 2, 2017)
(4) Compensation as Vice-President (appointed December 4, 2017, resigned July 10, 2018)
(5) Mr. Steiner was appointed as a director on May 29, 2017

As at September 30, 2018 $366,797 (March 31, 2018 - $162,903) remained unpaid.

(ii) During the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of $18,200 (2017 - $42,500) to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare, for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel. As at September 30, 2018 $10,300 (March 31, 2018 - $9,500) remained unpaid.

(iii) During the 2018 period the Company received advances totalling $225,000 from a shareholder of the Company. The advances are non-interest bearing and there are no formal terms of repayment. Subsequent to September 30, 2018 the Company received further advances of $81,500 from a shareholder of the Company.

(iv) During the 2018 period the Company received advances totalling $49,708 from ISI. The advances are non-interest bearing and there are no formal terms of repayment.

(v) During the 2017 period the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 4,375,000 units at $0.80 per unit for $3,500,000. Mr. Shipes purchase 87,500 units for $70,000, a private company owned by Mr. DeMare purchased 37,500 units for $30,000 and a private company jointly owned by Mr. DeMare purchase 62,500 units for $50,000.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares with no par value. As at November 29, 2018, there were 12,465,373 issued common shares, 9,169,225 warrants outstanding exercisable at prices ranging from $0.28 to $6.00 per share and 995,000 share options outstanding, at exercise prices ranging from $0.80 to $1.60 per share.