ADVANTAGE LITHIUM CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2018

This discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operation is prepared as at April 3, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the accompanying notes for the six months ended January 31, 2018 of Advantage Lithium Corp. ("Advantage" or the "Company"). 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's 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 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on March 1, 2007. On July 5, 2016 the Company changed its name from North South Petroleum Corp. to Advantage Lithium Corp. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") as a Tier 1 Company under the symbol "AAL" and on the OTCQB under the symbol "AVLIF". The Company's head office is located at # 117 - 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7X 1L4 Canada.

The Company was previously considered to be a capital pool company by the TSXV. On June 16, 2016, as amended July 29, 2016, the Company entered into a binding agreement with Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp. ("Nevada Sunrise") to acquire an interest of up to 70% in three Nevada lithium projects, 50% in two Nevada lithium projects and 100% of certain water rights. Final closing of the Qualifying Transaction occurred on August 30, 2016. During fiscal 2017 the Company met all of the requirements and obligations to earn its initial 51% interests in each of the Clayton Northeast, Jackson Wash, Gemini and Aquarius properties. In August 2017 the Company formally surrendered its interests in the Jackson Wash, Aquarius, Gemini and Neptune properties. On November 1, 2017 the Company and Nevada Sunrise entered into an asset purchase agreement with Pure Energy Minerals Limited ("Pure Energy") to sell their interests in the Clayton Northeast property. The Company subsequently earned a further 19% interest, for a total 70% interest, in the Clayton Northeast property. On December 5, 2017 the asset purchase agreement was completed and Pure Energy issued a total of 7,000,000 Pure Energy common shares, of which the Company received 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares.

In September 2016 the Company entered into letters of intent to acquire interests in the Stella Marys Project in Argentina and the Radius Projects in Mexico. On April 11, 2017 the Company terminated the option on the Radius Project. On June 2, 2017 the Company completed an assignment of the letter of intent on the Stella Marys Project to LSC Lithium Corporation.

On February 24, 2017 the Company filed a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 compliant technical report entitled "*Technical Report On The Cauchari Lithium Project, Jujuy Province, Argentina*" prepared by Murray R Brooker, MSc (Geol), MSc (Hydrogeol) MAIG, MIAH, RPGEO and Peter Ehren, MSc Mineral Processing, AusIMM dated December 5, 2016 and amended December 22, 2016 (the "Cauchari Technical Report").

On March 16, 2017 the Company, Orocobre Limited ("Orocobre") and Mr. Miguel Alberto Peral entered into a purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Cauchari Project, with an option to earn a further 25% interest, and a 100% interest in the Argentine Properties. On March 28, 2017 the Company completed the Purchase Agreement and issued a total of 54,500,000 common shares of the Company, at a fair value of $33,790,000 and 3,000,000 warrants, at a fair value of $960,000, and acquired a 100% interest in the issued and outstanding securities of South American Salars Minerals Pty. Ltd. ("SAS Australia") (the "Acquisition"). SAS Australia owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of South American Salars S.A. ("SAS Argentina"), which owns the Cauchari Project and Argentine Properties. Orocobre retained a 1% royalty on the Cauchari Project and Argentine Properties, and will have a right of first refusal on brine production (and may enter into an offtake agreement in respect of such production). In December 2017 the Company completed its US $5,000,000 spending amount and earned the additional 25% interest, for a total 75% interest, in the Cauchari Project.

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.

Exploration Projects

The Cauchari Project

Property Description, Location and Access

The Cauchari Project is located in the Puna region of the province of Jujuy, Argentina. The project is located at an altitude of ~4,000 m above sea level some 230 km west of the capital city of Jujuy. The project site sits astride the paved highway which leads to Chile approximately 80 km further to the west (Jama Pass). This road continues on to the major mining center of Calama and the port of Mejillones in northern Chile which is a major port for the export of mineral commodities and importation of mining and other goods. There are a number of local communities around the project area including the villages of Olaroz Chico, Olacapato, and Catua. The regional administrative center of Susques (population ~2000) is one hour's drive northeast of the project site.

A joint venture is in place between the Company and Orocobre for the Cauchari Project. The Company has funded an initial work program of US $5,000,000 in order to increase its interest in Cauchari from 50% to 75%. Going forward joint venture partner Orocobre will contribute 25% of project expenditure. The Cauchari Project hosts an inferred resource of 470,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") and 1,620,000 tonnes of potash ("KCL") contained within 230,000,000 cubic metres of brine grading ~380 mg/l Li and 3,700 mg/l K and a large exploration target. An exploration target has been estimated in NW and SE sectors of the property with a range of 125 to 1,855 million cubic metres of brine at between 260 and 600mg/l lithium and 2,500 to 5,350mg/l potassium for the lower and upper ranges respectively. This represents an *in situ* range of contained content of between 5.6 mt to 0.25 mt of LCE and 19 mt to 0.9 mt of KCL. The Cauchari Project is located just 10-20 km south of Orocobre's flagship Olaroz lithium facility.

Exploration and Exploitation Licenses

The Company, through its wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, SAS Argentina, owns 27,771 ha of mining properties (tenements or claims) over the Cauchari salar. These claims host brine containing elevated concentrations of lithium and potassium.

The Cauchari Project claims consist of 22 "minas" (exploitation licenses). Independent legal review has confirmed the property obligations have been maintained to keep the properties in good standing.

Surface Rights and Legal Access

Surface ownership of the property claims are held by local communities such as Catua, Sey, and Pastos Chicos. Mineral rights are granted by the provinces pursuant to Argentina legislation except for a few minerals belonging to surface owners. Article 13 of the Argentine Mining Code states that "the exploitation of mines, their exploration, concession and other consequent acts, have the nature of public benefit". Based on this principle the exploration and mining permits have primacy over the surface rights provided certain legal requirements are met; this essentially consists of due compensation for damages or the lodging of a surety when the amount of the compensation is not agreed with the surface owner or when the works to be done are urgent. Therefore the applicant for an exploitation permit such as for the Cauchari Project has the right to access and carry out exploration activities provided that the pertinent environmental impact assessment is approved.

Environmental Liabilities

The Cauchari tenements are not subject to any known environmental liabilities. However there has been isolated ulexite/borax mining and there is some limited borate mining adjacent to the Cauchari Project tenements in the north of the salar. The borax mining operations are limited to within three metres of the surface and it is assumed the workings will naturally reclaim when mining is halted, due to wet season inflows.

Permit Status

Exploration and mining activities on "minas" are subject to regulatory authority approval of an environmental impact report ("EIR") before the commencements of the activities. The Company has all necessary permits in place for the current work programs.

Royalties

The Argentine federal government regulates ownership of mineral resources, although mineral properties are administered by the provinces. In 1993 the Federal Government established a limit of 3% on mining royalties to be paid to the provinces as a percentage of the "pit head" value of extracted minerals. The Company is subject to a 3% royalty payable to the Jujuy government based on earnings before tax.

In addition, the vendors Orocobre retain a 1% royalty on the Cauchari Project, and will have a right of first refusal on brine production (and may enter into an offtake agreement in respect of such production).

2011 - 2012 Exploration Activities

Five diamond holes were drilled in the salar to depths up to 249 m but on average 144 m deep. Diamond core samples were sent to the Independent British Geological Survey ("BGS") laboratory, with a total of 147 samples analyzed for total porosity ("Pt") and 118 for specific yield ("Sy"). An additional 155 samples were analyzed in the Company's non-certified Salta laboratory for total porosity measurements. The Sy analyses provided mean values for sands (4%, due to variable halite cementation), silt mixes (5%), clays (2%), halite-sediment mixes (7%) and halite (2% for compact halite to 16% for porous halite), with a thick sequence of halite interpreted to underlie the resource area.

2016 Resource Estimate

Brine sample results and lithological information from the five diamond drill holes formed the basis for estimating a mineral resource for the area drilled. Extensive QA/QC of the geochemical data and assays from Alex Stewart laboratories indicates the assay analyses are acceptable for use in the resource estimate. The Sy (drainable porosity) values from the BGS analysis were used to calculate a weighted Sy value for each drill hole based on the lithologies and thicknesses of each intercept. These results were compared with values of porosity calculated from the relationship established between porosity geophysical logs and Sy values measured for core samples. The results from the lithology-weighted Sy values and those calculated from porosity logs were averaged and used to calculate an equivalent brine thickness for each diamond hole.

The composite brine sample results as g/litre values were multiplied by the equivalent brine thickness (litres contained over area in m2), to produce a kg/m2 value for each diamond hole. This data was kriged across the salar to produce a set of kg/m2 concentration maps for Li and K.

These grids were then clipped with the Orocobre tenements. The sum of the grid values (accounting for the grid cell size) produced the total resource mass, presented in the table below.

Because drilling was carried out to different depths it was necessary to assign a variable thickness depending on the drilling depth. In the north sector, a resource thickness of 170 m was used based on the depth of the shallowest hole (CAU005D) in this area. In the south sector, a resource thickness of 50 m was applied using the shallowest hole (CAU004D) there.

Using this methodology, an inferred resource from the combined northern and southern sectors was estimated at 230 million cubic metres of brine at ~380 mg/l Li and 3,700 mg/l K. This is equivalent to 470,000 tonnes of lithium carbonate (~88,000 tonnes lithium metal) and 1.62 million tonnes of potash (KCl - equivalent to ~840,000 tonnes of potassium), using conversion factors of 5.32 and 1.91 for lithium and potassium respectively as shown in the following table:

	Brine Body Parameters				Average Resource Concentrations		Tonnes Contained			
Inferred Resource Area	Area (km^2)	Average Thickness (m)	Mean Specific Yield (%)	Brine Volume (million m^3)	Lithium (mg/l)	Potassium (mg/l)	Lithium	Potassium	Lithium Carbonate	Potash (KCl)
North 0-170m	19.69	170	6.1	204	400	3,800	81,000	780,000	430,000	1,500,000
South 0-50m	11.35	50	4.6	26	260	2,500	7,000	60,000	40,000	120,000
Combined	31.04			230	380	3,700	88,000	840,000	470,000	1,620,000

Reference: NI43-101 Technical Report, Brooker et. al,. Effective date December 5, 2016, amended December 22, 2016.

Extraction Assessment

The Cauchari brine has attractive chemistry with low Mg/Li (very similar to the operating Olaroz lithium brine project) and high K/Li ratios and so may be amenable to the process that is being used to produce lithium at the adjacent Olaroz lithium project. However process test work has not yet been finalized to determine the process that could be used for lithium production from the Cauchari brine. The Cauchari Project is located adjacent to the Olaroz lithium facility in operation since 2015 and the pre-development Cauchari project owned by Lithium Americas Corp. (“Lithium Americas”). A feasibility study has been completed on the Lithium Americas project and the company is now in joint venture with major Chilean lithium brine producer, SQM, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Current Exploration and Development Activities

In May 2017 the Company initiated a Phase 1 drill program at Cauchari consisting of 5 rotary holes and 12 diamond drill holes (“DDH”). The current work program has successfully completed the earn-in of US $5,000,000 to increase the Company’s ownership of the Cauchari Project to 75%, and is aiming to significantly expand the project’s existing inferred resource base, which is limited to the SE Sector of the property. A large exploration target was previously defined in the SE and NW Sectors ranging from 125 to 1,855 million cubic metres of brine at between 260 and 600 mg/l lithium and 2,500 to 5,350 mg/l potassium for the lower and upper ranges respectively; this represents an in situ range of contained product of between 0.25 to 5.6 mt of LCE and 0.9 to 19 mt of KCl.

The current work program is focused on:

(i) the North-West (“NW”) Sector (where there was no previous drilling) testing the lateral and depth extent of sediments hosting brine aquifers known to occur on neighbouring properties; and

(ii) the South-East (“SE”) Sector with the goal of expanding the depth and lateral extent of the existing resource and upgrading the resource classification.

The Company has completed installation of five pumping test wells, and initial pumping tests on these, together with completion of five diamond drill holes. Currently there are two diamond drill rigs operating on the property. As of the date of this MD&A the Company has conducted a total of 1,786m of diamond drilling and 2,322m of rotary drilling at Cauchari.

The majority of porosity test results have now been received from the porosity laboratory in the United States, where core samples were analysed for drainable porosity characteristics for use in the upcoming resource estimate. The porosity testing has confirmed the favourable drainable porosity characteristics of the sandy sediments encountered in drilling in the NW Sector.

Drilling Progress during the Quarter - NW Sector

Drilling in the NW sector now comprises four holes (three diamond, one rotary installed as a pumping well), with a fourth diamond hole (CAU17) underway in the north of the area.

Drilling has now confirmed that elevated lithium in brine concentrations continue from the northern property boundary with the Sales de Jujuy (Olaroz) properties, through to CAU15, 15 km further south, with the brine mineralisation open to the south of this hole, to be evaluated in drilling post the 2Q18 resource estimate and following PEA. These holes have all intersected sandy and gravelly sediments, with porosity and permeability characteristics which are positive for future brine production.

In summary:

(i) Hole CAU07

AS of the date of this MD&A a single rotary hole (CAU07) has been installed to a depth of 343.5 m in the Northwest Sector. A step test and constant rate pump test were completed on the installed well, with very pleasing results. The pumping test was conducted over 48 hours at 17 l/s, with an average brine grade from the 19 samples averaging 601 mg/l Lithium and 4,853 mg/l Potassium with a Mg/Li ratio of 2.6:1. The pumping tests showed this well has a high specific capacity and that a flow rate of approximately 36 l/s may be feasible. The pumping test results confirm the excellent hydraulic characteristics in the NW Sector which are favorable for future brine extraction.

(ii) Hole CAU18

Drilling intersected extensive sandy material, present beneath upper gravel and sandy gravel units to a depth of 120 m. Surface casing was installed in the hole by rotary drilling to a depth of 130 m, with diamond drilling to the end of the hole at 359 m. Brine assays were received from 9 bailer samples in the diamond hole, over a depth range from 165-359 m, returning an average of 462 mg/l Lithium and 3,727 mg/l Potassium over this 194 m interval.

The brine mineralisation, shows an excellent Mg/Li ratio of 2.4:1, and confirms the extension of elevated lithium concentrations from the northern property boundary with Orocobre (Sales de Jujuy) through to CAU15, where brine mineralisation is open south of that point. CAU18 is located 3.6 km north of CAU07 and 15 km north of CAU15, the southern-most hole in the NW Sector. Results from CAU15 and CAU11 suggest the brine body continues south of these holes, and this area will be evaluated further following the upcoming resource estimate, providing potential for future resource expansion.

Current Drilling Progress - SE Sector

Drilling in the SE Sector now totals four completed rotary holes, installed as pumping wells, and two completed diamond holes (CAU12 and CAU13). Drilling in CAU11, 12 and 13 has intersected a thick sand sequence which additional drilling is required to confirm the lateral extent of. This will be the focus of future drilling in the SE Sector.

(iii) Hole CAU08

CAU08 was previous drilled to a depth of 400 m in the south of the SE sector of the project, approximately 3.5 km south from CAU09 and 5 km south-southeast of CAU10. CAU08 intersected a sequence of clay, silt and some sand and halite, with significantly less halite intersected than in CAU09 and CAU10 further to the north. Drilling was not sufficiently deep to intersect the target sand dominated unit encountered in CAU11, CAU12 and CAU13 due to the physical limitations of the drilling rig.

The hole was subsequently cleaned and developed prior to the preliminary pumping test and brine sampling. A pumping test was carried out at a flow rate of 2 l/s over a 48 hour period. A total of 34 brine samples were taken during the pumping test. Brine analyses averaged 517 mg/l Lithium and 5,319 mg/l Potassium, with the Mg/Li ratio at 2.4:1 very similar to the ratio in holes further north in the properties and to results in the producing Olaroz lithium project.

All brine analyses were completed in a commercially accredited laboratory in Argentina, accompanied by QA/QC samples, comprising brine standards and duplicates. This information confirms the importance of the sand dominated units that Advantage has been exploring for and encountered in CAU11 and which will be the focus of further exploration in the SE Sector. Confirmation of the deeper sand unit compliments the presence of extensive sandy material and similar brine grades in the NW Sector.

(iv) Hole CAU11

Located in the SE Sector of the property; 5.6 km southeast of CAU09, hole CAU11 was completed to 480m by November 11, 2017. This drill hole intersected sediments comprising halite, clay and some sand to 405 m depth. An important interval of sand dominated material was encountered from 405 m to 480 m depth and corresponds to a deeper sand unit which the Company was exploring for. Further exploration will be undertaken to evaluate the extent and thickness of this sand dominated unit throughout the SE Sector.

The initial constant rate pumping test conducted on hole CAU11 sustained a flow rate of 19 l/s over a period of 48 hours, which is promising for future brine production. This flow rate was at the upper limit of the pump capacity used for the test, with the well likely to pump at a significantly higher rate with installation of a larger capacity pump. A total of 18 brine samples were taken during the pumping test, with the average concentration of 515 mg/l Lithium and 4,577 mg/l Potassium and a Mg/Li ratio of 2.6:1.

(v) Hole CAU12

CAU12 was completed as a diamond hole to a depth of 413 m in the south of the SE Sector properties. This hole intersected a sequence predominantly comprising salt and clay to a depth of 358 m, beneath which a sequence of sand and some interbedded clay continues to the end of hole at 413 m. Results have yet to be compiled from bailer samples taken during the drilling of this hole. However, it is significant that the sandy sequence encountered at the base of this hole is at a similar depth to that in CAU11, which supported a high pumping rate and positive lithium grade.

(vi) Hole CAU13

CAU13 was completed as a diamond hole to a depth of 449 m in the south of the SE Sector properties, 2.1 km northeast of CAU12. This hole intersected a sequence predominantly comprising salt and clay to a depth of 409 m, beneath which a sequence of sand and some interbedded clay continues to the end of hole at 449 m. Results have yet to be compiled from bailer samples taken during the drilling of this hole. However, it is significant that the sandy sequence encountered at the base of this hole is at a similar depth to that in CAU11, which supported a high pumping rate and positive lithium grade.

Development and Production

The Company has completed internal, preliminary trade-off studies to examine alternative production scenarios prior to initiation of the project Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA"). The project PEA/scoping study and initial engineering assessments are scheduled to begin in Q2/2018, to be completed following the updated resource estimate. The Company then plans to commence an Environmental Baseline Study in Q2 and continue in parallel with an Environment Impact study starting in Q3. Following completion of the PEA and based on its findings and Board approval, the Company intends to commence a Definitive Feasibility Study ("DFS") in Q3 and will summarize its results in a NI 43 101 Technical Report in Q1/2019.

The Company can see a shortened timeline to production for the Cauchari Project given the Company's location adjacent to Orocobre's production facility and the Company's contractual relationship with Orocobre regarding processing rights and the intellectual property accrued as the only new lithium brine producer in 20 years.

Additional project details are as follows:

Antofalla Project (10,653 ha)

The Antofalla salar is a north-south oriented closed basin which straddles the provinces of Catamarca to the south and Salta to the North. The project is located in the northern region of the salar, in Salta province. On September 12, 2016 Albemarle Corporation ("Albemarle") announced it has entered into an agreement with Bolland Minera S.A. to acquire its Salar de Antofalla project, which Albemarle states that it anticipates to be the largest lithium resource in Argentina. The Hombre Muerto Salar, where FMC Corporation currently produces lithium is located approximately 60 km to the southeast. A Brazilian major, Vale SA, previously spent several years defining potash and lithium resources on the project, drilling holes for resource estimation and pump testing of flow rates from the halite sequence hosting brine.

In June 2017 the Company added approximately 3,000 ha, through a new property, known as Antofallita XX. This property is strategically located adjacent to properties held by Albemarle. The Company considers Antofallita XX of importance for its geological setting beside a prominent, deep-seated "suture" zone of regional fracturing along which numerous hot springs are developed, that could have deposited lithium in the property. No significant work was completed on this property during the period, with the Cauchari property the key focus for the Company.

Incahuasi Project (9,843ha)

The project is located near the border with Chile in the province of Salta, approximately 100 km to the southwest of Cauchari and 100 km to the southeast of the Salar de Atacama in Chile where both SQM and Albemarle produce lithium from brine. No significant work was completed on this property during the period, with the Cauchari property the key focus for the Company.

Guayatoyoc Project (21,276ha)

The Guayatayoc Project is located in the province of Jujuy, approximately 100 km north-east from Cauchari. Guayatayoc is a potassium discovery with lower grade lithium. Pit sampling shows potassium grades averaging 4,635 mg/l K (ranging from 39 mg/l K to 7,464 mg/l K) over the property. Potassium grades are high and potentially of economic interest. The Company continues to advance with community relations on this project. No other significant work was completed on this property during the period, with the Cauchari property the key focus for the Company.

A summary total of all the Company's holdings in Argentina is as follows:

Property	Province	Area (ha)	Interest
Cauchari	Jujuy	27,771	*75%
Antofalla	Salta	10,653	100%
Incahuasi	Salta	9,843	100%
Guayatayoc	Jujuy	21,276	100%
Two projects currently under application	**	**16,000	100%

** Based on expected US $5,000,000 expenditure by year-end 2017*
*** Application to acquire has been filed*

Nevada Sunrise Project

On June 16, 2016, as amended and extended, the Company entered into a binding agreement (the "Nevada Sunrise Agreement") with Nevada Sunrise Gold Corp. ("Nevada Sunrise") in which the Company paid a non-refundable cash payment of $100,000 to Nevada Sunrise and was granted an option to earn working interests of up to 70% in three lithium exploration projects, known as Jackson Wash, Clayton Northeast and Aquarius, and 50% interests in two lithium properties, known as Gemini and Neptune, (collectively the "Optioned Properties") located in the Clayton Valley and Lida Valley regions of Nevada, USA, and an option to acquire the State of Nevada Water Permit 44411 (the "Water Permit").

In order to fully earn its interest in the above properties the Company was required to fund work programs totaling $3,000,000 over a four year period ending in August 2020. An initial 51% in the Jackson Wash, Clayton Northeast and Aquarius properties can be earned by funding $1,500,000, with the balance of interests to be earned by funding a further $1,500,000. During fiscal 2017 the Company met all of the requirements and obligations to earn its initial 51% interests in each of the Clayton Northeast, Jackson Wash, Gemini and Aquarius properties. In August 2017 the Company surrendered its interests in the Jackson Wash, Aquarius, Gemini and Neptune properties.

On November 1, 2017 the Company and Nevada Sunrise entered into an asset purchase agreement with Pure Energy Minerals Limited ("Pure Energy") to sell their interests in the Clayton Northeast property for a total of 7,000,000 Pure Energy common shares. Prior to closing the Company fully exercised its option to earn an additional 19% interest, for a total 70% interest in the Clayton Northeast property. On December 5, 2017 the asset purchase agreement was completed and the Company received 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares for its 70% interest and Nevada Sunrise received 2,100,000 Pure Energy common shares for its 30% interest.

On November 30, 2016 the Company was advised that the Nevada State Engineer issued a ruling of forfeiture against the Permit. The Company has determined not to make any payments or share issuances under the Water Rights option at this time. Nevada Sunrise is appealing the ruling and the Company has the right to maintain the Water Rights Option, pending the outcome of the appeal but will have no obligation to make any payments to maintain the Water Rights Option pending the decision of the courts.

Stella Marys Project

On September 8, 2016 the Company entered into a letter of intent (the "Santa Rita LOI") with Minera Santa Rita S.R.L. ("Minera Santa Rita") over the Stella Marys Project, located in Salta Province, Argentina. On October 28, 2016 the Company and Minera Santa Rita signed a definitive agreement. The Company could acquire the 100% interest in the Stella Marys Project by making total cash payments of US $1,250,000 and issuance of a total of 1,500,000 common shares of the Company on or before September 20, 2017.

With the completion of the Orocobre acquisition and other transactions between Orocobre and LSC Lithium Corporation ("LSC") the Company determined that its Argentine focus would be the Cauchari Project and the SAS Argentine Properties. As a result in March 2017 the Company agreed to assign its right to acquire Stella Marys to LSC with closing of the transaction taking place on June 2, 2017. The Company has received cash payments totalling $930,593 for reimbursement of all option payments made to date, for acquisition of Stella Marys, all finder's fees paid to date and certain legal fees. During fiscal 2017 the Company also received 256,520 shares of LSC as compensation for the initial 600,000 common shares issued by the Company pursuant to the option agreement. On November 2, 2017 the Company issued the remaining 900,000 common shares and paid a finder's fee of $61,048 and LCS issued 588,000 share of LSC and paid $61,048 to the Company as reimbursement.

The Company also received from LSC a 2% royalty (the "Stella Marys Royalty") on the brine concentrate produced from the Stella Marys Project and has reached an agreement in principle with Orocobre to reduce the Stella Marys Royalty to 0.5% in return for receiving a 0.5% royalty on the brine concentrate produced from the tenements purchased by LSC from Orocobre in the Salinas Grandes Salar in Salta Province.

The Stella Marys Project is strategically located immediately adjacent to tenements previously owned by Orocobre and ADY Resources Ltd. ("ADY") and acquired by LSC and immediately south and east of LSC's tenements Sofia III, Cangrejillos and Cangrejillos I. LSC understands that a previous operator completed a comprehensive exploration program of mapping, sampling, geochemistry and drilling on the property. LSC continues its planned exploration program for all of its Salar de Salinas Grandes tenements, with the objective to confirm the historical data developed by ADY, Orocobre and others, and to complete an initial NI 43-101 report on LSC's Salar de Salinas Grandes tenements by the first quarter of 2018.

Qualified Person

Mr. Murray Brooker, MAIG., RPGeo. the Qualified Person for the Company's projects,, as defined by NI 43-101, and a member of the Company's Advisory Board, has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this MD&A.

Selected Financial Data

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

	Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2017				Fiscal 2016	
Three Months Ended	**Jan. 31, 2018 $**	**Oct. 31, 2017 $**	**Jul. 31, 2017 $**	**Apr. 30, 2017 $**	**Jan. 31, 2017 $**	**Oct. 31, 2016 $**	**Jul. 31, 2016 $**	**Apr. 30, 2016 $**
Operations:								
Expenses (income)	(1,755,780)	(983,499)	(2,548,642)	(1,838,007)	(1,851,904)	(3,245,464)	(561,930)	1,100
Other items	28,616	(5,069)	(3,190,760)	(455,350)	6,615	23,557	(125,155)	(2,061)
Net loss	(1,727,164)	(988,568)	(5,739,402)	(2,293,357)	(1,845,289)	(3,221,907)	(687,085)	(961)
Other comprehensive income	94,080	51,854	12,826	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comprehensive loss	(1,633,084)	(936,714)	(5,726,576)	(2,293,357)	(1,845,289)	(3,221,907)	(687,085)	(961)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.00)
Dividend per share	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance Sheet								
Working capital	13,170,745	13,380,518	16,320,130	19,387,703	4,500,464	6,465,727	1,866,529	1,019,470
Total assets	58,851,197	56,515,490	56,346,895	60,480,670	9,523,479	10,496,550	2,099,685	1,023,605
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended January 31, 2018 Compared to Three Months Ended October 31, 2017

During the three months ended January 31, 2018 (the "Q2") the Company reported a net loss of $1,727,164 compared to a net loss of $988,568 for the three months ended October 31, 2017 (the "Q1"), an increase in loss of $738,596. The increase in loss was primarily attributed to the Company recording public relations of $819,694 in Q2 compared to $nil in Q1. During Q2 the Company engaged various public relations firms for various programs to provide information on the Company.

Six Months Ended January 31, 2018 Compared to Six Months Ended January 31, 2017

Operations

During the six months ended January 31, 2018 (the "2018 period") the Company reported a net loss of $2,715,732, compared to a net loss of $5,067,196 for the six months ended January 31, 2017 (the "2017 period"), a decrease in loss of $2,351,464. The fluctuation was primarily attributed to the decrease of $1,966,530 in share-based compensation from $2,391,500 in the 2017 period, compared to $424,970 in the 2018 period, decreased travel and director and officer compensation.

General and administrative expenses, excluding share-based compensation, decreased by $391,559 from $2,705,868 in the 2017 period to $2,314,309 in the 2018 period. Specific expenses of note are as follows:

(i) during the 2018 period the Company incurred a total of $54,435 (2017 - $57,700) for accounting and administrative services of which $37,600 (2017 - $57,700) was provided by Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare the CFO of the Company and $16,835 (2017 - $nil) was provided by external accounting services in Argentina. See also "Related Party Transactions";

(ii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $130,559 (2017 - $23,963) for office expenses of which $107,199 (2017 - $nil) was incurred for operations in Argentina;

(iii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $284,225 (2017 - $204,522) for professional services. During the 2018 period the Company incurred additional professional services relating to the identification and assessment of various corporate and financing opportunities for the Company;

(iv) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $23,622 (2017 - $138,706) in general exploration expenses for review of property acquisitions;

(v) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $90,628 for legal expenses, a decrease of $39,710 from $130,338 during the 2017 period. During the 2017 period the Company incurred significant services for preparation and review of property agreements and ongoing share financing matters;

(vi) during the 2018 period the Company reported a decrease of $106,555 in travel expenses, from $296,214 during the 2017 period to $189,659 during the 2018 period. During the 2017 period numerous trips were made by Company management to identify, review and negotiate property and business opportunities and to pursue financing opportunities;

(vii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $273,151 (2017 - $105,700) for corporate development, during which the Company engaged various firms to provide corporate information on the Company through various marketing campaigns; and

(viii) during the 2018 period the Company incurred $274,659 (2017 - $674,550) for directors and officers compensation related to the identification and assessment of various corporate opportunities and property acquisitions for the Company. During the 2017 period the Company paid additional compensation for additional services provided by the directors and officers relating to the numerous proper transactions conducted by the Company See also "Related Party Transactions".

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

During the 2018 period the Company incurred $5,925,082 (2017 - $4,393,683) for acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenditures on its lithium mineral interests, of which $2,026,265 (2017 - $3,410,051) was incurred for the acquisition, options payments, associated finders' fees, claims staking and mineral claims purchases and $3,898,817 (2017 - $983,632)for exploration activities. In December 2017 the Company earned the additional 25% interest, for a total of 75% interest, in the Cauchari Project. All subsequent costs are being funded by the Company and Orocobre based on their respective interests. As at January 31, 2018 the Company recorded a recovery from LSC of $943,048 pursuant to the assignment of the Stella Mary's project to LSC and on the sale of the Clayton NE Property for 4,900,000 Pure Energy common shares at a fair value of $2,180,500, recognizing a gain on sale of $31,447. See also "Exploration Projects" and "Financial Condition/Capital Resources".

As at January 31, 2018 the Company held interest in the following properties:

	Acquisition Costs $	**Deferred Exploration Costs $**	**Total $**
Argentina - Cauchari Projects	30,284,650	5,690,990	35,975,640
Argentina - Argentine Properties	5,972,161	-	5,972,161
	36,256,811	5,690,990	41,947,801

Financing Activities

During the 2018 period the Company did not complete any equity financings. However, the Company received a total of $3,812,547 on the exercises of share options, compensation warrants, finders' warrants and share purchase warrants resulting in the issuance of 4,853,484 common shares.

During the 2017 period the Company completed non-brokered private placements as follows:

(i) 16,100,000 common shares for gross proceeds of $4,025,000; and

(ii) 8,456,900 units of the Company for gross proceeds of $5,074,140.

In addition the Company issued 1,433,484 common shares on the exercise of finders' warrants and share options for gross proceeds of $371,821.

These funds were used for working capital to allow the Company to finance anticipated corporate overheads, as well as work program commitments toward earn-in obligations and systematically advancing assets of the Company's portfolio of projects.

Financial Condition / Capital Resources

As at January 31, 2018 the Company had working capital in the amount of $13,170,745. To date the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company's operations are funded from equity financings which are dependent upon many external factors and may be difficult to impossible to secure or raise when required. Although management considers that the Company has adequate resources to maintain its core operations and planned exploration programs on its existing exploration and evaluation assets for the next twelve months, the Company recognizes that exploration expenditures may change with ongoing results and, as a result, it may be required to obtain additional financing. 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.

Subsequent to January 31, 2018 the Company received a total of $268,645 on the exercises of share options and warrants for the issuance of 423,220 common shares.

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 July 31, 2017 annual financial statements.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There are no changes in accounting policies.

Related Party Transactions

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.

(a) During the 2018 and 2017 periods the following compensation was incurred with respect to these related parties or corporations controlled by them:

	2018 **$**	**2017** **$**
Mr. Sidoo - professional fees(1)	150,000	392,000
Mr. Sidoo - share based compensation	-	252,000
Mr. DeMare - professional fees(2)	42,000	113,420
Mr. DeMare - share based compensation	-	94,500
Mr. McElroy - professional fees(3)	-	72,000
Mr. McElroy - share based compensation	-	126,000
Mr. Randhawa - professional fees(4)	-	93,500
Mr. Randhawa - share based compensation	-	126,000
Mr. Marsh - professional fees	-	16,000
Mr. Marsh - share based compensation	-	226,000
Mr. Grant - professional fees(5)	67,001	22,625

	2018 $	2017 $
Mr. Seville - professional fees	19,998	-
Mr. Anthon - professional fees(6)	19,998	-
Mr. Peral - salaries	81,592	
Mr. Robb - professional fees (7)	10,662	
Mr. Robb - share based compensation	103,064	-
	494,315	1,534,045

(1) Paid to Siden Investments Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Sidoo.
(2) $42,000 (2017 - $33,500) paid to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase") and $nil (2017 -$79,920) paid to DNG Capital Corp., private companies owned by Mr. DeMare.
(3) Paid to Edge Geological Consulting Inc., a private company owned by Mr. McElroy.
(4) Paid to RD Capital Inc., a private company owned by Mr. Randhawa.
(5) Paid to AuEx Consultants Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Grant.
(6) Paid to Anthon Consulting Pty Ltd, a private company owned by Mr. Anthon.
(7) Paid to Andrew Robb & Associates Pty Ltd., a private company owned by Mr. Robb.

During the 2018 period the Company allocated the $391,521 (2017 - $709,545) professional fees and salaries based on the nature of the services provided: expensed $274,659 (2017 - $660,550) to directors and officers compensation; $nil (2017 - $34,995) to general exploration costs; and capitalized $116,592 (2017 - $14,000) to exploration and evaluation assets. As at January 31, 2018, $47,323 (July 31, 2017 - $60,696) remained unpaid.

(b) During the 2018 period the Company incurred $37,600 (2017 - $57,700) for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel, other than Mr. DeMare. As at January 31, 2018 $11,200 (July 31, 2017 - $14,500) remained unpaid.

During the 2017 period the Company also recorded $31,500 for share-based compensation for share options granted to Chase.

(c) During the 2018 period the Company paid a total of $27,439 (2017 - $nil) to the spouse of Mr. Peral, a director of the Company of which $22,553 was for legal services and $4,886 for rental of office space.

(d) During the 2018 period the Company incurred $78,558 (2017 - $nil) for equipment rental provided by a private company controlled by Mr. Peral, a director of the Company. As at January 31, 2018 $nil (July 31, 2017 - $8,805) remains unpaid.

(e) During fiscal 2017 the Company completed private placements of which directors and officers of the Company and close family members purchased a total of: 536,000 common shares for $134,000; 389,000 units for $233,400; and 803,668 units for $602,751. The breakdown is as follows:

	Number of Common Shares	Total $
Common shares purchased at $0.25 per share		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	316,000	79,000
Mr. McElroy	100,000	25,000
Mr. DeMare	20,000	5,000
Mr. Cernovitch	100,000	25,000
	536,000	134,000

	Number of Units	Total $
Units purchased at $0.60 per unit		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	256,000	153,600
Mr. McElroy	83,000	49,800
Mr. Marsh	50,000	30,000
	389,000	233,400

	Number of Units	Total $
Units purchased at $0.75 per unit		
Mr. Sidoo and family members	433,335	325,001
Mr. McElroy	127,000	95,250
Mr. Marsh	33,333	25,000
Mr. Randhawa and family members	200,000	150,000
Mr. DeMare	10,000	7,500
	803,668	602,751

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company competes with other mining companies, some of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities, for the acquisition of mineral concessions, claims and other interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees.

The Company believes that it is in compliance in all material regulations applicable to its exploration activities. Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence on any properties, the Company must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals. There is no assurance that such approvals can be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

The Company's mineral properties are located in Argentina and the United States and consequently the Company is subject to certain risks, including currency fluctuations which may result in the impairment or loss of mining title or other mineral rights, and mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by governmental regulations relating to the mining industry.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at April 3, 2018 there were 141,319,796 issued and outstanding common shares, compensation warrants to purchase 738,328 units at an exercise price of $0.75 per unit, warrants to purchase 18,379,485 common shares at exercise prices ranging from $0.25 to $1.00 per share and share options to purchase 7,716,000 common shares at exercise prices ranging from $0.27 to $1.11 per share. See also "Company Overview".