Form 51 – 102F1

Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis

Nevada Energy Metals Inc.

(formerly Southern Sun Minerals Inc.)

For the three and nine months ended 31 March 2016

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes ("Consolidated Financial Statements") of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. (formerly

Southern Sun Minerals, Inc.) (the "Company") for the three and nine months ended 31 March 2016, as well as the Company's annual MD&A and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015. Results have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All monetary amounts are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

For further information on the Company reference should be made to the Company's public filings which are available on SEDAR.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. See "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

Introduction

The following discussion of performance and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Nevada Energy Metals Inc. (formerly Southern Sun Minerals Inc.) (the "Company") for the three and nine months ended 31 March 2016. The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The Company's reporting currency is Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is dated 9 May, 2016.

Description of Business

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia on 2 June 2011.

The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta. The Company has been listed on the TSX Venture Exchange since 28 October 2013 under the trading symbol "BFF".

The Company's business consists of the acquisition, exploration and development of brine based lithium exploration targets and mineral resource properties in Nevada and Alaska and Nevada.

The Company has three wholly owned subsidiaries and they are as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Ownership
Rock Star Resources Inc.	Canada	100%
Rock Star Resources US, Inc.	USA	100%
Nevada Energy Metals USA Inc.	USA	100%

Project Overview

ALKALI LAKE PROJECT

Dajin Resources Corp, a British Columbia corporation having offices at 450-789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1H2 through its wholly owned subsidiary Dajin Resources (US) Corp, a Nevada Corporation (together "*Dajin*") owns an undivided 100% interest in the Alkali Lake Project, hereafter the "*Project*" as defined in Paragraph 2 and agrees to allow the Company to earn up to a 60% interest in the Project; and

On 28 December 2015, the Heads of Agreement "***HOA***" was signed and summarizes the following terms under which the Company may earn an interest in the Project from Dajin:

1) Housekeeping

a) Dajin and the Company are each a "***Party***" and jointly the "***Parties***" to this agreement (the "***HOA***");

b) Should any part of this HOA be found to be unenforceable or in contravention of any law, the remaining portions shall continue to have force as if the offending part did not exist;
c) No change to this HOA shall have effect unless reduced to writing and executed by both Parties;
d) This HOA shall be read under the laws of the province of British Columbia and any dispute shall be heard in Vancouver, British Columbia unless otherwise agreed to by both Parties;
e) The term of this HOA shall be until the first to happen of the Company failing to meet the milestones under Paragraphs 3.a-d, and the Parties entering into a Joint Venture agreement which supersedes this HOA.
f) The Parties shall in good faith enter into a comprehensive Joint Venture agreement to govern their mutual interaction on the occasion that the Company vests their 60% interest.
g) The parties acknowledge that this agreement may require TSX Venture Exchange and/or shareholder approval prior to final acceptance.

2) The Project

a) The Project shall mean all standard placer claims, and all related mineral interests, owned by Dajin at the time of execution of this HOA lying on or contiguous with the playa within which the point UTM NAD27 Zone 11 465000 easting 4190000 northing located in Esmeralda County, Nevada (the "***Existing Claims***") or acquired hereafter by either Party within 5 km (Five kilometres) of the external boundary of the Existing Claims or contiguous with the Existing Claims or such additional claims as may be acquired;
b) Exhibit "A" contains a map giving the approximate location and extent of existing claims, but this is purely for illustrative purposes;
c) the Company shall be the operator of the Project for the duration of this HOA;
d) All data currently owned or later acquired by either Party during the term of this HOA, pertaining to the Project shall be jointly and severally owned by the Parties;

3) Milestones.

The Company shall be required to make the following cash and share payments and be required to perform the following work on the Project at their sole cost and risk, within the time specified or waived by Dajin:

a) Upon signature, payment of 250,000 shares in the Company and Twenty-eight thousand US dollars (US$28,000). Followed by two (2) additional payments of Twenty-eight thousand US dollars (US$28,000) on each of the 2nd and 3rd anniversaries of the signed agreement for a total of Eighty-four thousand dollars (US$84,000) as sixty per cent (60%) reimbursement of Dajin prior incurred exploration costs of US One hundred and Forty thousand dollars (US$140,000);

b) Within Twelve (12) months of execution of the HOA:

   Expend a minimum of US Two hundred thousand dollars (US$200,000) carrying out the following exploration;

   a) Maintain claims in good standing by payment of all necessary fees and procurement of necessary permits for exploration;
   b) Continue application process for water rights through the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources and other interested parties;

c) Perform geological mapping and structural interpretation from geological mapping;
d) Conduct a detailed magnetic or other type of geophysical survey to characterize the bounding faults and salient structure of the playa;
e) Propose any additional geophysics needed to locate the drill hole under Paragraph 3.c ("***First Hole***");
f) Issue a recommendation as to the type of drilling rig required to drill the First Hole;

c) Within twenty-four (24) months of execution of the HOA:
Expend an additional minimum US Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (US$250,000) carrying out the following exploration;
a) Maintain claims in good standing by payment of all necessary fees and procurement of necessary permits for exploration;
b) Continue application process for water rights through the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources and other interested parties;
c) Complete the additional geophysics proposed under Paragraph 3 b (v), as approved;
d) Propose location and depth of the First Hole;
e) Start permitting process for the First Hole;

d) Within thirty-six (36) months of execution of the HOA:
Expend an additional minimum US Five hundred thousand dollars (US$500,000) carrying out the following exploration;
a) Maintain claims in good standing by payment of all necessary fees and procurement of necessary permits for exploration;
b) Continue application process for water rights through the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources and other interested parties;
c) Conduct a seismic survey of the Project to locate at least three drill holes;
d) Permit and commence drilling operations on drill holes;
e) Commence drilling operations on the First Hole, using a drill rig which may reasonably be expected to be capable of drilling a vertical hole to a depth of 1,000m (one thousand metres) in the Project area;
f) Any conversion, completion and equipping of this well to turn it into a production or production test well shall be for the joint account of the Parties;

4) Collaboration

a) The Parties shall seek to reach consensus on the parameters for all pieces of work identified in Paragraph 3.a-d;
b) In the case of geophysical surveys, the Company shall propose in writing the line location and acquisition and processing parameters in writing to Dajin, and the Parties shall have 10 (ten) days to reach consensus, failing which the Company may elect to proceed with its proposed work plan;
c) In the case of drill holes, the Company shall first propose in writing the location and target depth of the hole, and the Parties shall have 10 (ten) days to reach consensus, failing which the Company shall proposed a second location and target depth; if after a further 10 (ten) days consensus has not been reached, Dajin shall propose a location and target depth; if consensus is still not reached within 10 (ten) days, an independent geologist will be hired for

the joint account of the Parties to mediate the decisions process; if at any point consensus is achieved on the surface location but not the target depth, the Company may proceed with permitting and drilling, and the party desiring the deeper hole shall be responsible for all costs after the shallower depth has been reached;

5) Extensions. All time-frames shall be extended in the event of:

   a) Written waiver by Dajin, for the period identified in such waiver;
   b) Should the time taken to reach consensus on the parameters for any piece of work exceed time the stipulated in Paragraph 3.e, the subsequent time frames shall be extended by the extra time;
   c) If permitting for any piece of work from the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources, any other regulatory body has not been received in time to reach the stipulated milestone, the timeframe will be extended as may reasonably be required to start and complete the work for which permission was being sought, provided that the Company has taken action which may reasonably have been expected to secure such permission within the time frame stipulated;
   d) Should any of the drill holes identified in Paragraphs 3.d fail to reach the stipulated depth for any reason beyond the reasonable control of the Company, the Company shall have the right to drill a replacement hole, and the time frame shall be extended for so long as required to do this, provided the Company shall pursue the replacement hole with reasonable haste and diligence;
   e) Should weather, temporary degradation of ground conditions or access, or other factors outside the reasonable control of the Company prevent the timely completion of a given milestone, the time frame will be extended so the Company can begin and complete the required work as soon as possible after the factor in question ceases to apply;
   f) If extension of any given time-frame requires the following time-frame to be extended to reasonably complete the work in question, such extension shall be granted upon notice the Company;

6) Default and Termination

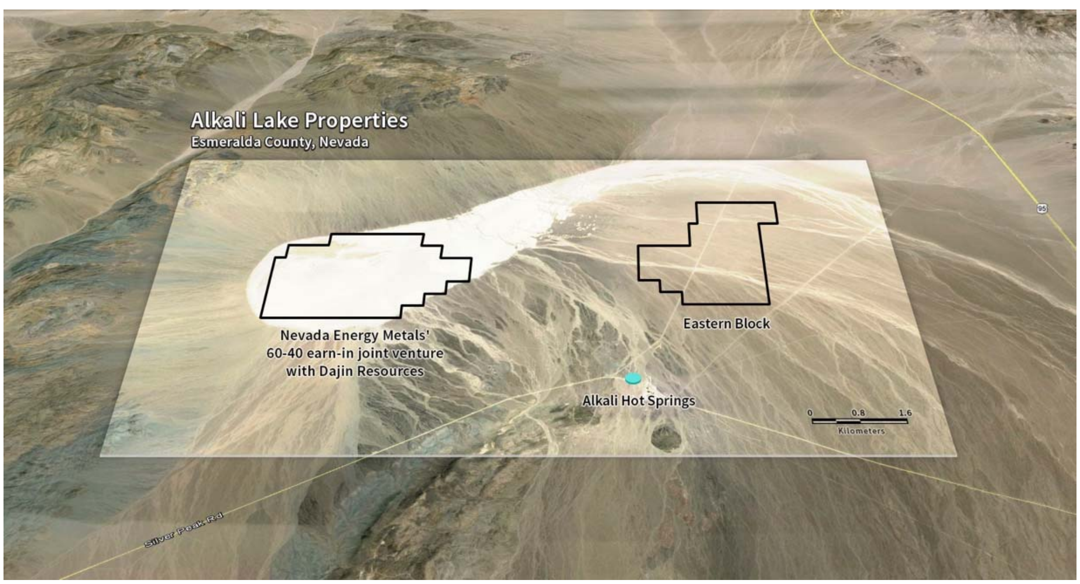
a) The Company may elect at any time to terminate the HOA, but will provide Dajin with sixty (60) days written notice of its intention to do so.
b) Dajin may elect to terminate the HOA by providing 30 days advance notice in writing to the Company upon the failure of the Company to complete any of the milestones above within the required time. The Company will have 45 days after notification within which to remedy and cure any defaults outlined in the notice.
c) The Company will continue to be responsible for any obligations related to expenditures and share payments outstanding at or incurred up to and including the time of such termination.
d) The Company agrees that, upon such termination, that the Property will be in good standing under the laws of the State of Nevada for a period of one year from the termination date.

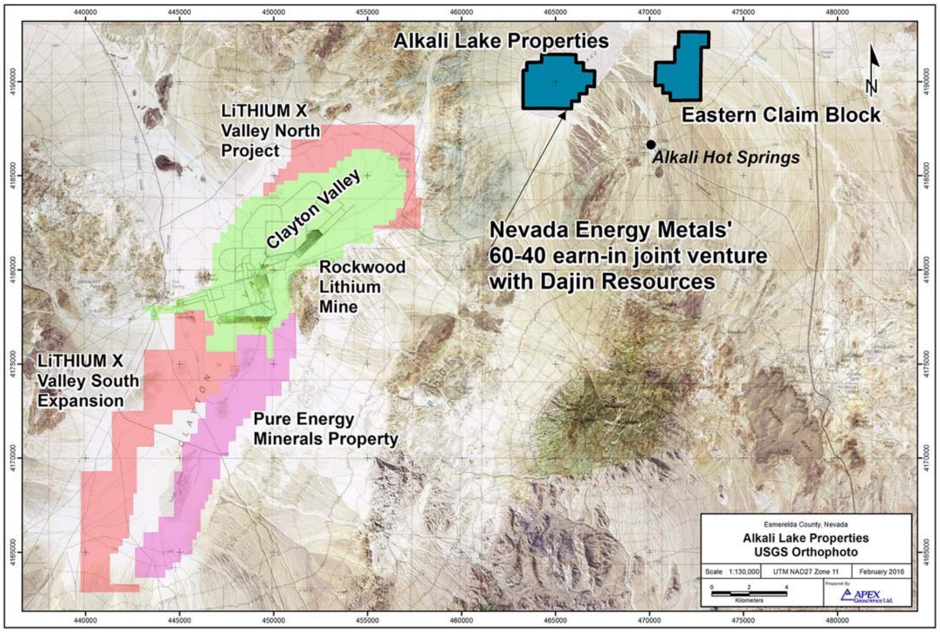
7) Interests and Share of Costs

a) At the end of successful completion of year one (1) and two (2) milestones an incremental interest of forty-nine per cent (49%) will be assigned. Once milestones 3 (a) thru (d) have been successfully completed the Company will have earned a sixty (60%) interest.
b) Once an assignment of sixty percent (60%) has been earned, all subsequent costs shall be shared by the Parties in proportion to their earned interests;
c) Should either Party fail to make payment of the moneys owed within 30 (thirty) days of being invoiced by the operator pursuant to Paragraph 4.b, the other Party shall have to right to notify the defaulting Party of its intention to pay the outstanding amount on behalf of the defaulting Party; the defaulting Party shall have 10 (ten) days to cure the default, failing which the other Party may promptly pay the amount owing, and the relative interests shall be adjusted through proportional dilution using the Company's total costs attributable to the exploration work advancing the Project and the Parties' relative interests as the basis for the proportional dilution calculation.

Exhibit "A": Map of Alkali Lake Project

The Alkali Lake Project currently consists of 191 placer claims, approximately 24km northeast of the town of Silver Peak.





TEELS MARSH WEST

Nevada Energy Metals has acquired, by staking, 100 placer claims covering 2000 acres (809 hectares) at Teels Marsh, Nevada. The property, called Teels Marsh West is highly prospective for Lithium brines and is located approximately 48 miles northwest of Clayton Valley and the Rockwood Lithium Mine, North America's only producing brine based Lithium mine supporting lithium production since 1967. Access to Teels Marsh is via dirt road, west of Highway 95 and northwest of Highway 360.

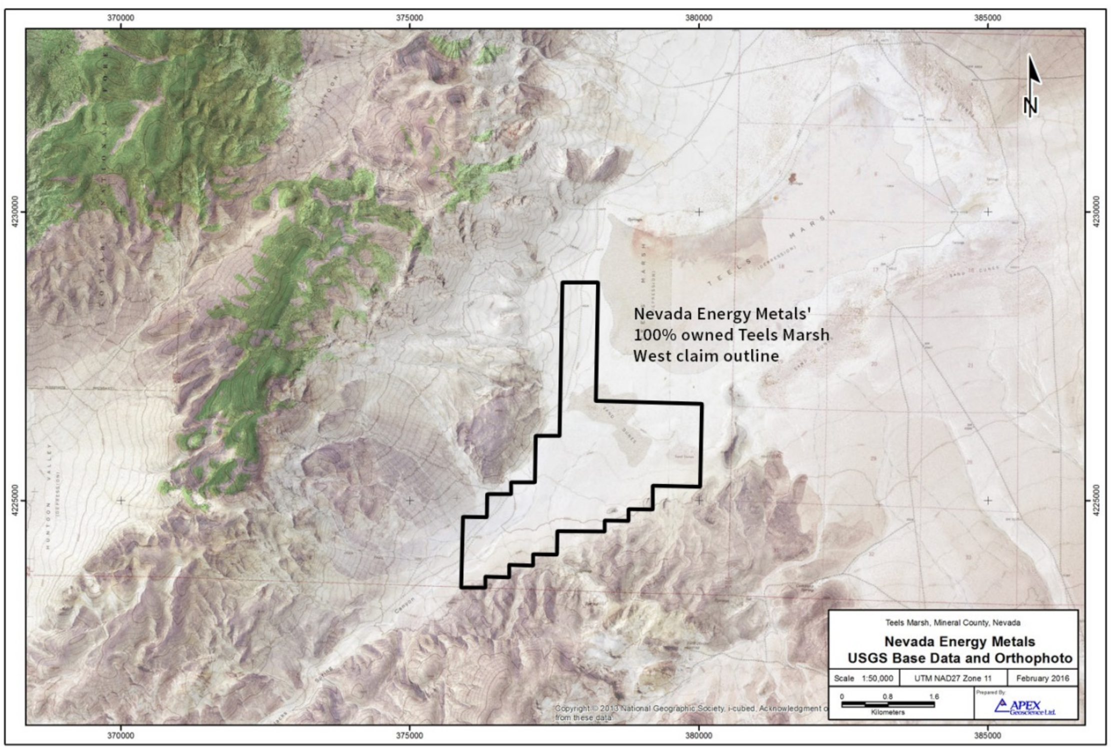
Teels Marsh West is a highly prospective Lithium exploration project, 100% owned without any royalties, located on the western part of a large evaporation pond, or playa (also known as a salar). Structural analysis reveals that Teels Marsh is bounded by faults and is tectonically active. Tectonic activities supply additional local permeability that could be provided by the faults that bound the graben and sub-basins.

Shallow auger holes and drill-holes (<60 m) show that unconsolidated basin fill deposits include clays, clastic rocks silts and sands), evaporate deposits, and volcanic ash. With the exception of clays, these rocks represent potential sources of permeability. Volcanic ash beds could host significant zones of permeability, due to the relative proximity of Teels Marsh to young volcanic centers at Mono Craters (near Mono Lake) and Long Valley, California, both located approximately 70 km to the southwest. These ash layers have proven to be the most productive brine sources in Clayton Valley (an active geothermal area). The Bishop Tuff, which is believed to represent an important zone of permeability at Clayton Valley, (site of active lithium production 80 km to the SE) is likely present in the subsurface at Teels Marsh.

Direct evidence of an active geothermal system in the Teels Marsh area has recently been gathered by researchers at the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno and the Desert Research Institute. This evidence comes from mapping anomalously high temperatures at a depth of only 2 meters below the basin surface: these temperatures are as high at 35C compared to background temperatures of approximately 16-18C. The temperature anomalies occur in two separate zones, both of which are adjacent to a Quaternary fault on the western margin of Teels Marsh basin. The two temperature anomalies have a combined strike length parallel to the fault of almost 4 km. A USGS geochemical survey conducted in 1976 reported lithium values as high as 850 ppm from samples taken from springs marginal to these fault structures.

The company's management and technical team are currently concluding their plans and budget for the 2016 exploration program.

The initial phase of the lithium detection sampling will consist of 20 shallow auger holes. The drill program is designed to collect fluid and sediment samples in close proximity to a recently discovered thermal area located on and adjacent to a range front fault system along the west side of Teels Marsh. This thermal anomaly was discovered during research into the relationship between geothermal systems and Quaternary borate deposits previously mined at Teels Marsh (Coolbaugh et al. 2006). Close proximity to a geothermal heat source is believed to be one of the principal requirements for concentrating lithium in the brines at Clayton Valley, home to the first commercial lithium brine operation in North America.



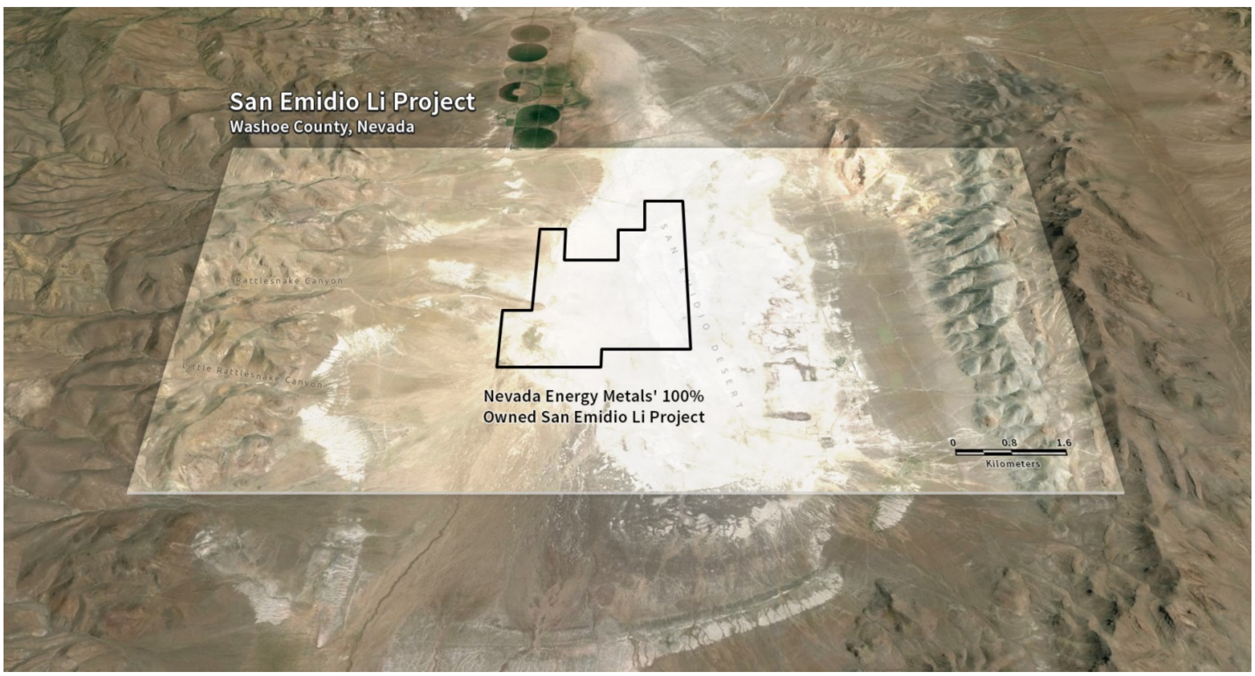
SAN EMIDIO LI PROJECT

The San Emidio Li Project consists of 86 placer claims (approximately 1720 acres) in the San Emidio Desert, Washoe County, Nevada, 95 km northeast of Reno, the home of Tesla Corporation's new lithium-ion battery Gigafactory.

The San Emidio Desert basin is an alkali playa environment underlain by unconsolidated sediments and clays being fed by lithium bearing geothermal fluids (US. Geothermal analyses) reported in bounding faults, and/or faults along the east side of the basin. Since mid-Tertiary, the rocks on the eastern edge of the San Emidio Desert have undergone extensive hydrothermal alteration and the presence of near-surface thermal fluids, suggest that the thermal fluids represent deep circulation of meteoric water (Moore, J.N., 1997).

The property adjoins the Empire geothermal power plant with production of 4.6 MW of electricity from a 155°C resource thereby providing a substantial heat source for the circulation of meteoric groundwater believed important in the formation of lithium brine deposits as found at Clayton Valley, Nevada host to North Americas preeminent lithium brine production. US Geothermal has reported anomalous lithium values in the trace element analysis of their geothermal brines at Empire (USGS-Report 87-4062).
Previous work by other operators exploring the playa have reported lithium value in sediments up to 312 ppm and the average of sampling being in the order of 250 ppm.

No royalties, option payments or work expenditures have been incurred as a result of the acquisition of the San Emidio lithium exploration project.



GALLEON PROPERTY

The Galleon Property (herein "the Property") is an early stage exploration property, located in the northern foothills of the Alaska Range, which contains VMS (volcanogenic massive sulfide) mineralization. The Property is located in the east portion of the Bonnifield Mining District, central Alaska, approximately 60 mi (96 km) south of Fairbanks, Alaska (Figure 1). The Property consists of 36 quarter-section State of Alaska mining claims (Galleon 1-36; Figure 1) held by Anglo Alaska Gold Corporation ("AAGC"). Rock Star Resources Inc ("RSRI") holds the rights to a 100% earn-in interest under an agreement with AAGC to pay for exploration and make required payments. The Company a listed company (TSX.V), has entered into an agreement with RSRI to acquire RSRI's option to earn a 100% interest in the Galleon claims. A National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") compliant report was filed on the SEDAR.com on 19 September 2013.

Property Description and Location

The Galleon Property consists of 36 contiguous State of Alaska MTRSC quarter-section mining claims (GAL 1-36, 160 acres each), recorded in both the Fairbanks and Nenana Recording Districts (Figure 1). The total surface area of the Property is 5,760 acres (2,331 hectares, or 23.31 square kilometres).

The Property encompasses a portion of the headwaters of Slide Creek and Snow Mountain Gulch; the nearest major drainage is the Wood River, located approximately 10 miles (16 km) to the west. The Property is located in the Bonnifield Mining District, a region which includes the northern foothills of the Alaska in central Alaska. The general boundaries of the Bonnifield Mining District include the Nenana River to the west, the Little Delta River to the east, the Yanert Fork to the south, and the Tanana Basin to the north.

The Property is located approximately 96 km (60 miles) due south of Fairbanks, at approximately 63.994,929 degrees North Latitude, 147.395,388 degrees West Longitude, and lies within the Fairbanks A-1 and Healy D-1 Quadrangles, within Townships 10S and 11S, Range 2E, Fairbanks Meridian.

The GAL claims were staked on 16 July 2007. All of these claims are 100 % owned by AAGC.

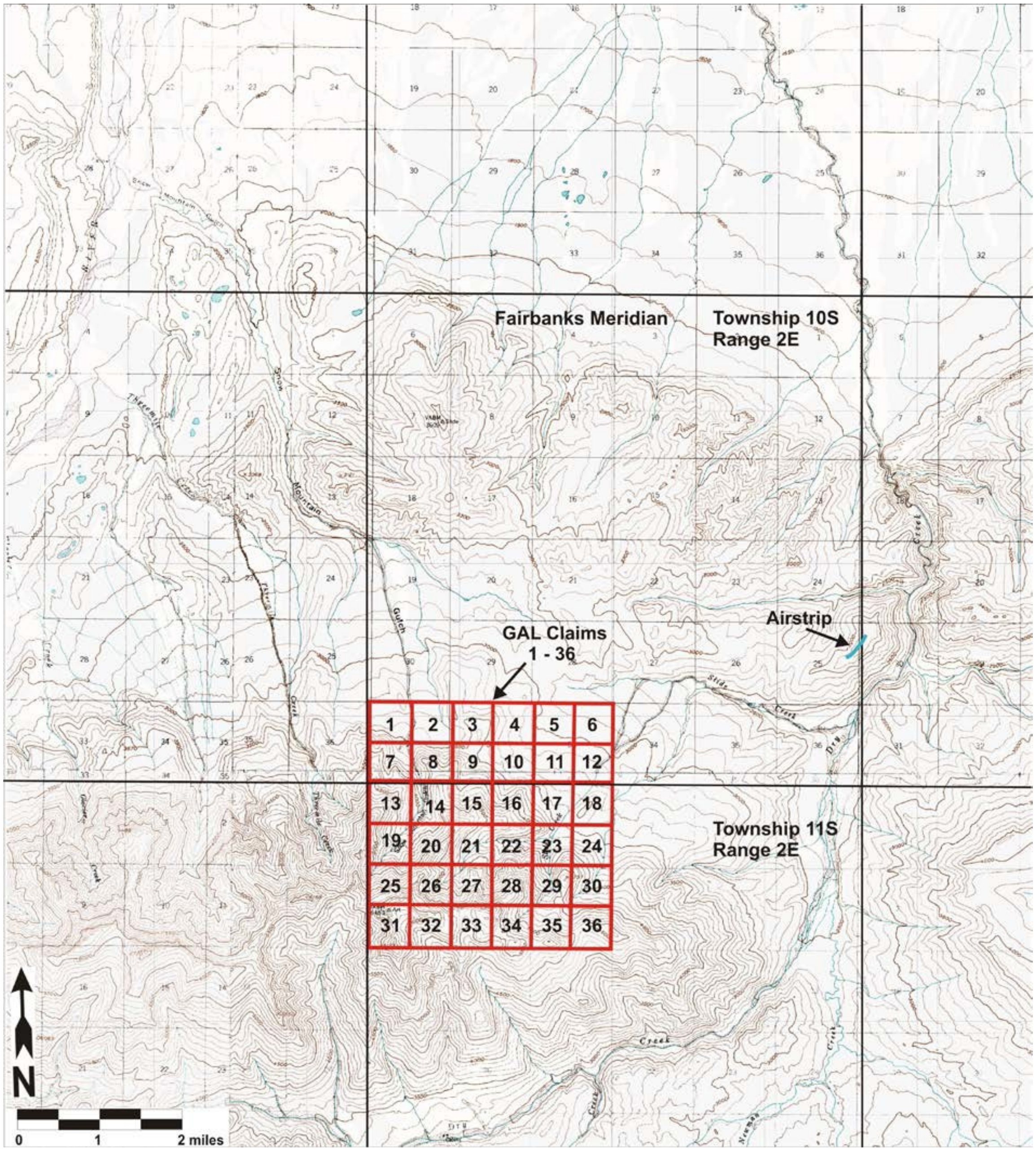


Figure 1. Claim map showing location of claims comprising the Galleon Property.

RSRI entered into an option agreement with AAGC dated 14 July 2011, as amended on 14 September 2012 and 4 May 2013 whereby RSRI holds the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Property exclusive of a 1% net smelter return (NSR), by paying to AAGC US$200,000 and issuing 500,000 shares and $500,000 worth of exploration expenditures on the Property. The agreement also specifies that he NSR can be purchased by RRSI for US$1,000,000.

On 2 July 2013 RSRI entered into an agreement with the Company whereby on closing of the transaction the Company among other things shall be responsible for all share payments, option payments, exploration expenditures under the option agreement, and more specifically, the Company agrees to issue

600,000 shares in total with 500,000 shares payable within 10 working days of closing the transaction and an additional 100,000 shares by 30 August 2014.

On 16 September, 2013 RSRI assigned all of its rights to the option agreement to the Company. On 16 September 2013, AAGC and the Company entered into a new option agreement, as amended 28 November 2014 whereby the Company will pay an additional $7,500 by 14 December 2016 and the $550,000 exploration expenditures will have to be expended on the property by 31 December 2019.

The 36 GAL mining claims comprising the Galleon Property are situated on Alaska State land. The GAL claims are State of Alaska quarter section MTRSC claims, which entitles the claim owner to subsurface mineral rights only (not surface rights). Subsurface mineral rights are administered by the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Annual mining claim rents vary according to claim size and age and are due and payable by 30th November of each year. The total annual claim rental payment required for the GAL claims is currently $10,080 (36 claims x $140 per 160 acre claim), which was paid. The total annual labor requirement is $14,400 (ie, $400 per 160 acre claim x 36 claims). Annual labor for work performed on the Galleon Property must be recorded within both the Fairbanks and Nenana Recording Districts. For the current assessment year, excess work in the amount $44,640 was applied from previous years, and was filed in both of the Fairbanks and Nenana Recording Districts. Annual labor amounts spent in excess of the required amount may be banked forward for up to four years into the future as per current regulations regarding Alaska State mining claims. All State of Alaska mining claims are subject to a production royalty of 3% of net income from a mining operation beginning 3.5 years following commencement of commercial production.

There currently are no unusual social, political or environmental encumbrances to mining on the Property. Snow Mountain Gulch drains into the Wood River, a tributary of the Tanana River. Slide Creek drains into Dry Creek, which in turn drains into Clear Creek, also a tributary of the Tanana River. Although the Tanana River is an anadromous fish stream, the distance from the property to it by stream is in excess of 50 mi (80 km), which most likely eliminates any potential negative impact on fisheries of the Tanana River.

None of the claims comprising the Galleon Property have been surveyed by a registered land or mineral surveyor and there are no State or Federal laws or regulations requiring such surveying. Any trenching, drilling, or other mineral exploration activities causing significant ground disturbance on the property will require a Hardrock Exploration Permit (APMA permit) which may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Currently the only access to the property is by helicopter from either Fairbanks, approximately 60 miles (96 km) to the north, or from Delta Junction approximately 52 miles (83 km) to the east. There is a fixed-wing aircraft gravel airstrip located at Slide Creek, approximately 3 miles (5 km) east of the Property. There is a dozer trail extending from this airstrip to the Property. Existing mine roads extend eastward from the Healy area on the Parks Highway towards coal and placer gold mines located in the upper Totatlanika River area, located approximately 32 miles (52 km) west of the Property. Future road access to the Property could potentially connect with this existing mine road system. The Parks Highway is located approximately 54 miles (85 km) west of the Property.

The Galleon Property is characterized by tundra and rubble covered hills and ridges with very limited outcrop (Figure 2). Elevations vary from approximately 2,800 ft on the northeast corner of the property to a maximum of 6,512 ft, which coincides with a peak near the southwest corner of the Property. Most of the drainage is northward via Snow Mountain Gulch and Slide Creek, however, the extreme south edge of the Property drains southward into uppermost Dry Creek.

The climate in this part of Alaska is semi-arid, with short moderate summers and long cold winters, which is typical of sub-arctic, interior Alaska. The operating season for field work is approximately 100 days, as the area is typically covered with snow and subjected to subzero temperatures from late September until late May. The Property is entirely above tree line with little or no vegetation other than typical alpine tundra on the slopes and ridgelines, and minor alder and willows along some stream banks.

The nearest commercial electrical power is approximately 40 miles (65 km) west of the Galleon Property where a 40KV electrical transmission line connecting the Healy coal-fired power plant with Fairbanks crosses the Liberty Bell gold mine road near Ferry, Alaska. There is no existing water supply on the Property, a water well would be necessary to support a mining operation. Mining personnel may be available and could be flown in from Delta Junction or Fairbanks, which already provide human resources for existing large-scale mining operations in this part of Alaska.

Figure 2. View north of old trenches at the Galleon prospect.

The Option, as granted pursuant to an Amended Mineral Property Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement") requires the following cash payments to be made to the Anglo Alaska Gold Corporation (the "Optionor"):

(1) pay to the Optionor a total of USD$172,500 in the following manner:

- (i) USD$2,500 within 10 days of the signing of the agreement (paid);
- (ii) USD$2,500 by 14 December 2015; (paid)
- (iii) USD$2,500 by 14 December 2016;
- (iv) USD$75,000 by 30 November 2017;
- (v) an additional USD$45,000 by 30 November 2018; and
- (vi) an additional USD$45,000 by 30 November 2019;

(2) issue to the Optionor a total of 600,000 non-assessable common shares in the capital stock of the Optionee as follows:

- (i) 750,000 common shares by 30 November 2013 (issued); and
- (ii) an additional 150,000 common shares by 30 August 2014 (issued); and

(3) further, to maintain the Option, the Optionor must make minimum cumulative expenditures for exploration and development work on the Claims under the direction of a qualified geologist or project engineer in the following manner:

- (i) no less than USD$200,000 of expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Claims by 31 December 2017 (completed);
- (ii) no less than a further USD$50,000 of cumulative expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Claims by 31 December 2018; and
- (iii) no less than a further USD$300,000 of expenditures to be incurred, or caused to be incurred, by the Optionee on the Claims by 31 December 2019.

In addition, the Optionor will retain a 1% net smelter royalty. The Company may purchase the 1% net smelter return royalty at any time for a one-time payment of $1,000,000.

Qualified Person Statement

"Project Overview" and "Subsequent Event" sections of this report have been reviewed and approved for technical content by Ali Hassanalizadeh, M.Sc. MBA, P.Geo, director of the Company and a Qualified Person under the provisions of NI 43-101.

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company. The figures have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	For the Quarters Ended (unaudited)							
	31 Mar	31 Dec	30 Sep	30 Jun	31 Mar	31 Dec	30 Sep	30 Jun
	2016	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014
Total revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net loss	(751,584)	(84,964)	(13,555)	(269,297)	(54,472)	(47,301)	(49,233)	(76,930)
Net loss per share	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.046)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Total assets	1,002,830	179,497	18,090	26,333	251,526	312,422	346,499	389,709

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the nine months ended 31 March 2016 compared to the nine months ended 31 March 2015.

Comprehensive loss for the nine months ended 31 March 2016 was $850,103 as compared to $151,004 for the same period in 2015. Being at the exploration stage, the Company did not generate any revenue from operations. The increase in comprehensive loss of $699,099 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

- Increase of $8,895 in Marketing and communications, from $3,750 in 2015 to $81,173 in 2016.
- Increase of $20,000 in Management fees, from $Nil in 2015 to $20,000 in 2016.
- Decrease of $824 in Office and miscellaneous, from $16,507 in 2015 to $15,683 in 2016.
- Increase of $38,327 in Professional fees, from $80,911 in 2015 to $119,238 in 2016.
- Decrease of $11,042 in Rent, from $19,465 in 2015 to $8,423 in 2016.
- Increase of $494,661 in Share-based payments, from $8,205 in 2015 to $502,866 in 2016.
- Increase of $62,643 in Transfer agent fees, from $14,141 in 2015 to $76,784 in 2016.
- Increase of $17,448 in Foreign exchange loss, from $3,368 in 2015 to $20,816 in 2016.

For the three months ended 31 March 2016 compared to the three months ended 31 March 2015

Comprehensive loss for the three months ended 31 March 2016 was $751,584 as compared to $54,472 for the same period in 2015. Being at the exploration stage, the Company did not generate any revenue from operations. The increase in comprehensive loss of $697,112 was mainly attributable to the net effect of:

- Increase of $68,528 in Marketing and communications, from $Nil in 2015 to $68,528 in 2016.
- Increase of $20,000 in Management fees, from $Nil in 2015 to $20,000 in 2016.
- Increase of $9,382 in Office and miscellaneous, from $3,477 in 2015 to $12,859 in 2016.
- Increase of $17,722 in Professional fees, from $31,677 in 2015 to $49,399 in 2016.

- Decrease of $2,866 in Rent, from $7,366 in 2015 to $4,500 in 2016.
- Increase of $501,902 in Share-based payments, from $964 in 2015 to $502,866 in 2016.
- Increase of $62,444 in Transfer agent fees, from $6,180 in 2015 to $68,624 in 2016.
- Increase of $2,110 in Travel, lodging and food, from $850 in 2015 to $2,960 in 2016.
- Increase of $17,330 in Foreign exchange loss, from $3,894 in 2015 to $21,224 in 2016.

Selected Financial Information

To date, the Company has not commenced commercial operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at 31 March 2016, the Company had working capital of $645,471 (30 June 2015: $31,647 deficit).

As at 31 March 2016, the Shareholders' equity of $887,115 (30 June 2015: $31,647 deficit) consisted of share capital of $612,447 (30 June 2015: $689,073), reserves of $1,930,945 (30 June 2015: $85,453) and deficit of $1,656,277 (30 June 2015: $806,173).

Outstanding Share Data

a) Authorized Share Capital: unlimited common shares without par value.
b) Issued and Outstanding as at 31 March 2016: 74,573,253 common shares (30 June 2015: 16,935,753).

The Company has adopted a "fixed" stock option plan (the "Plan"), pursuant to which a maximum of 8,307,150 common shares, being 20% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company at the time an option is granted, less any outstanding stock options previously granted, will be reserved for issuance as options and will be granted at the discretion of the Corporation's Board of Directors to eligible optionees (the "Optionees") under the Plan.

During the nine months ended 31 March 2016, the Company issued common shares as follows:

- **Private Placements**:
  - On 13 January 2016, the Company issued 27,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.033 per common share related to cash proceeds of $900,000 which were received during the period ended 31 March 2016.
  - On 28 October 2015, the Company issued 22,500,000 common shares at a price of $0.010 per common share related to cash proceeds of $225,000 which were received during the period ended 31 March 2016.
- **Other**
  - On 13 January 2016, 2,700,000 common shares at a price of $0.033 per common share were issued to Ron Loewen as finder's fee.

- On 8 January 2016, the Company issued 375,000 common shares at a price of $0.033 per common share were issued to Dajin Resources Corp., pursuant to the Option to acquire the 60% interest in the Alkali Lake Project (Note 6).

- On 28 October 2015, 1,950,000 common shares at a price of $0.010 per common share were issued to Ron Loewen as finder's fee.

- On 28 October 2015, 150,000 common shares at a price of $0.010 per common share were issued to Anglo, pursuant to the Option to acquire the 100% interest in the Galleon Property.

o **Exercise of Warrants and Options**

- On 31 March 2016, 150,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 per share.

- On 22 March 2016, 1,950,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 per share.

- On 8 March 2016, 390,000 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of $0.080 per share.

- On 3 February 2016, 97,500 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of $0.080 per share.

- On 25 January 2016, 450,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 per share.

Financial and Other Instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and related party loans. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of their maturity.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Company to select from possible alternative accounting principles, and to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained, and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgments and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

Adoption of New and Revised Standards and Interpretations

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC has issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective during the period ended 31 March 2016:

- IFRS 7 *'Financial Instruments: disclosures'* clarifies whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred financial asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

- IFRS 9, *'Financial Instruments'*: The IASB has undertaken a three-phase project to replace IAS 39 *'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'* with IFRS 9 *'Financial Instruments'*. In November 2009, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9, which details the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to the standard in October 2010. In July 2014, the IASB issued the final elements of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

  - Financial assets meeting both a "business model" test and a "cash flow characteristics" test are measured at amortized cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances)
  - Investments in equity instruments can be designated as "fair value through other comprehensive income" with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss
  - All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss
  - The concept of "embedded derivatives" does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the "business model" test and "cash flow characteristics" test.
  - The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

  The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

- IFRS 10 *'Consolidated Financial Statements'* clarifies the conditions for a parent to present consolidated financial statements for investment entities, and treatment for loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

- IAS 1 '*Presentation of Financial Statements*' is an amendment to clarify certain aspects focused on the areas of clarification of concept of materiality and aggregation of items in the financial statements, the use and presentation of subtotals in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, and providing of additional flexibility in the structure and disclosures of the financial statements to enhance understandability. The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the period.

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of Management. In the preparation of these statements estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Risks

The Investment in the common shares must be regarded as highly speculative due to the proposed nature of the Company's business and its present stage of development.

The directors and officers of the Company will only devote part of their time and attention to the affairs of the Company.

There can be no assurance that an active and liquid market for the Company's common shares will develop and an investor may find it difficult to resell the common shares.

Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting was assessed as of the date of this MD&A.

Based on this assessment, it was determined that certain weaknesses existed in internal controls over financial reporting. As indicative of many small companies, the lack of segregation of duties and effective risk assessment were identified as areas where weaknesses existed. The existence of these weaknesses is to be compensated for by senior management monitoring, which exists. The officers will continue to monitor very closely all financial activities of the Company and increase the level of supervision in key areas. It is important to note that this issue would also require the Company to hire additional staff in order to provide greater segregation of duties. Since the increased costs of such hiring could threaten the Company's financial viability, management has chosen to disclose the potential risk in its filings and proceed with increased staffing only when the budgets and work load will enable the action. The Company has attempted to mitigate these weaknesses, through a combination of extensive and detailed review by the CFO of the financial reports.

Outlook

Although current management has demonstrated its ability to raise funds in the past, with the current financial market conditions and global economic uncertainty, there can be no assurance they will be able to do so in the future. The financial results and discussion do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Except for historical information contained in this discussion and analysis, disclosure statements contained herein are forward-looking. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially, from those in such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements.

Other Information

Additional information about the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Subsequent Events

1 April 2016, 58,494 shares were issued at a deemed value of $0.17 per share to Agoracom for services.

6 April 2016, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Jeremy Poirier to the Advisory Board.

Mr. Poirier has been providing a range of investor awareness and advisory services for both public and private companies since 2004. Over the past 12 years, Mr. Poirier has acquired extensive market experience and built a strong network of investors and industry contacts. He has also served as a member on a number of boards of directors and has held officer positions at several public and private companies. Through his network and market expertise Mr. Poirier has facilitated capital raising efforts as well as successful asset acquisition and corporate development undertakings.

Most recently, Mr. Poirier has reviewed various lithium assets around the world in his continuing role as a director of Pure Energy Minerals. Mr. Poirier's extensive experience in the junior lithium sector will aid Nevada Energy Metals.

11 April 2016, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. Bill Macdonald to the Advisory Board.

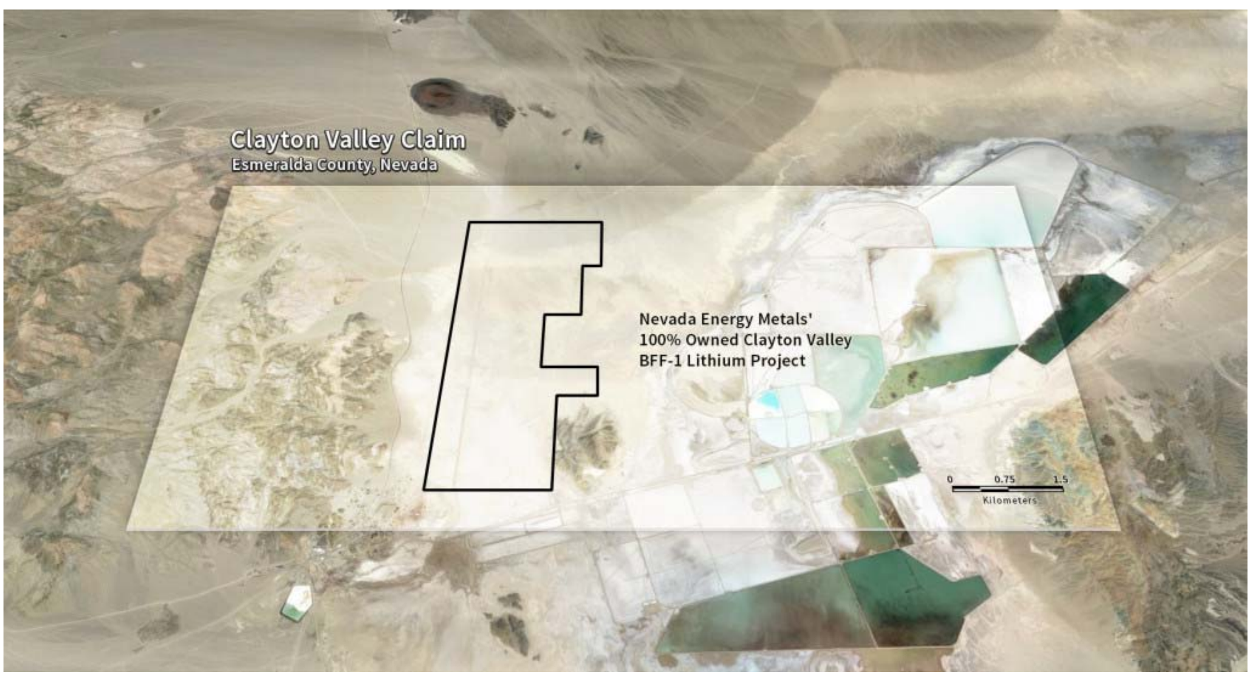
Mr. Macdonald is a founder and principal of Macdonald Tuskey, Corporate and Securities Lawyers, a boutique securities and corporate finance firm located in Vancouver, British Columbia established in April 2008. Prior thereto, from February 1998 to April 2008, Mr. Macdonald was a partner with Clark Wilson LLP and a member of the firm's Corporate Finance / Securities Practice Group. Since May 2008 Mr. Macdonald has been a director of Blackbird Energy Inc., an oil and gas exploration company listed on the Exchange and was also the President of Blackbird from May 2008 until February 2013. In addition, Mr. Macdonald currently serves as a director of Viscount Mining Corp., a position he has held since October 2011, a director of Patriot Petroleum Corp. since December 2015 and a director and founder of Black Lion Capital Corp. since its inception on 20 January 2015. Mr. Macdonald was also previously a director of First Americas Gold Corporation, formerly Pannonia Ventures Corp. and Benz Capital Corp. Mr. Macdonald has been a member of the Law Society of British Columbia since February 1998 and a member of the New York State Bar since February 2002.

11 April 2016, 1,950,000 stock options were exercised at $0.033 per share.

Mr. Macdonald brings with him a wealth of securities and finance knowledge and will help advise Nevada Energy Metals on the best practices to move the Company forward.

12 April 2016, the Company acquired 60 claims (approximately 1200 acres/484 hectares) in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

12 April 2016, the Company acquired 60 claims (approximately 1,200 acres / 484 hectares) in Clayton Valley, Esmeralda County, Nevada. The Clayton Valley BFF-1 Lithium Project southern boundary lies 250 meters from Albemarle Corporation's Silver Peak lithium mine and brine processing operations. The mine has been in operation since 1967 and remains the only brine based lithium producer in North America. It is also the location of Pure Energy Minerals' 816,000 metric tonnes Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) Inferred Resource NI 43-101 announced in July 2015. Clayton Valley's centralized location between Nevada and Reno and its highways, access to power, water and labor provide excellent infrastructure for mineral exploration and development. The Clayton Valley BFF-1 Lithium Project is approximately 3.5 hours away from Tesla's Gigafactory, which has a planned annual lithium-ion battery production capacity of 35 gigawatt-hours per year by 2020.



Clayton Valley is one of the few locations globally known to contain commercial-grade lithium-enriched brine. The Valley is an internally drained closed-basin and is surrounded by mountains, hills and ridges on all sides. It contains an underground unconsolidated water bearing system (or aquifer system) which is host to lithium-enriched brines and is contained by the surrounding rock.

The decision to acquire the project was based on descriptions of geological modeling and historical drilling results (Western Geothermal Ltd) in a report authored by J.B. Hulen, PG, (July 31,2008). Mr Hulen concluded that shallow thermal-gradient drilling and lithium-exploration drilling by previous operators demonstrated that the area underlying this portion of Clayton Valley contained the valley's highest subsurface temperatures.

Within the graben (A graben is a depressed block of land bordered by parallel faults) and within the boundary of the claim block , a drill hole by Western Geothermal Partners 2007 logged as WGP#2 reported as follows:' From 280 – to 305 ft., fine grained green sand and silt logged as volcanic ash was encountered. This unit may be correlative to the Main Ash Aquifer, which is a marker bed in other areas of the Clayton Valley Basin."

Nevada Energy Metals is planning a detailed exploration program on our Clayton Valley BFF-1 Lithium Project for the fall 2016/winter 2017 The property was acquired for cost of staking with no overriding royalties or work programs. A finder's fee is payable.

14 April 2016, 600,000 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of $0.0333 per share.

15 April 2016, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. James Hellwarth to the Advisory Board.

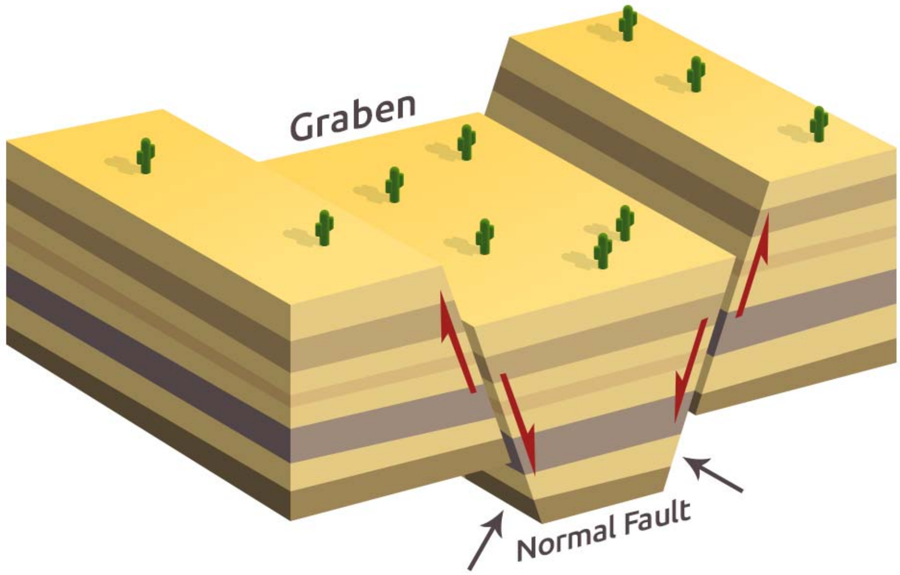
Mr. Hellwarth of Orlando Florida is currently a managing partner a Xander Capital where he has been instrumental in establishing and developing relationships with high net worth individuals and organizations. Mr. Hellwarth has been involved in business development and strategy of small cap companies for over 11 years. He has helped raise capital and create new opportunities for his clients.

Through his extensive network of colleagues and individuals, Mr. Hellwarth will be able to assist in potential capital raises necessary for moving the company forward.

19 April 2016, 9,000,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 per share.

20 April 2016, the Company has expanded its Clayton Valley holdings by acquiring an additional 27 claims to its lithium brine exploration project at Silver Peak, Esmeralda County, Nevada. The BFF-1 project now comprises 87 claims with an area encompassing 1,740 acres /704 hectares and directly abutting the region of brine production of Rockwood Lithium, a subsidiary of Albermare Resources NYSE ALB in the northern portion of Clayton Valley.

The claims cover an area of playa, including the Goat Island graben (inferred from gravity inversion; Quantec, 2008; Petrick, 2008), that encompasses a portion of a deep-circulation geothermal system beneath basin-fill sediments locally blanketed with travertine in north-western Clayton Valley. The Goat Island graben segments Clayton Valley into a northerly-trending, 1-2 km-wide sub-basin with a distinct escarpment on each side. Geological modeling and assessment of historical drilling results by J.B. Hulen, PG, (31 July 2008 report) concluded that both shallow thermal-gradient and lithium-exploration drilling demonstrates that the northern portion of Clayton Valley contains the valley's highest subsurface temperatures and that these temperatures may be localized in the Goat Island graben and its structural projections to the northeast and south.



A graben is a depressed block of land bordered by parallel faults

Significantly, within the graben and within the boundary of the claim block, a drill hole by Western Geothermal Partners 2007 logged as WGP#2 reported as follows:' From 280 – to 305 ft., fine grained green sand and silt logged as volcanic ash was encountered. This unit may be correlative to the Main Ash Aquifer, which is a marker bed in other areas of the Clayton Valley Basin." J.B. Hulen, PG, (31 July 2008.)

Nevada Energy Metals is planning a detailed summer/fall exploration program on the BFF-1 project. The property was acquired for cost of staking with no overriding royalties.

21 April 2016, 1,650,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 and $0.067 per share.

25 April 2016, 900,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 per share.

26 April 2016, the Company has increased the exploration potential of the San Emidio property by adding 69 additional claims to its land position. The property now includes 155 claims (approximately 3,100 acres/1255 hectares) in the San Emidio Desert, Washoe County, Nevada, 95 km northeast of Reno.

The additional claims were staked to cover a portion of the playa evaluated in 1976 by Chevron Oil Company (Phoenix Geophysics report by Bruce S. Bell) for its geothermal power potential. The report states, "Almost the entire survey area exhibits definite anomalous responses which have a true resistivity less than three ohm meters. The apparent resistivity data exhibits near horizontal contours throughout parts of the anomalous area, but there is also sufficient lateral variations within each anomaly to suggest that the conductive zone is not due entirely to conductive sediments." Drilling will be required to determine if the responses identifies in the resistivity survey confirm the presence of brine aquifers. Importantly, historical results by previous operators exploring the playa for lithium reported lithium value in sediments up to 312 ppm and up to 80 ppm lithium in brine from a depth of 1.5 meters.

The San Emidio Desert basin is an alkali playa environment underlain by unconsolidated sediments and clays being fed by Lithium bearing geothermal fluids (US. Geothermal analyses) reported in bounding faults, and/or faults along the east side of the basin. Since mid-Tertiary time, the rocks on the eastern edge of the San Emidio Desert have undergone extensive hydrothermal alteration and the presence of near-surface thermal fluids, suggest that the thermal fluids represent deep circulation of meteoric water (Moore, J.N., 1997). The property adjoins the Empire geothermal power plant with production of 4.6 MW of electricity from a 155°C resource thereby providing a substantial heat source for the circulation of meteoric groundwater believed important in the formation of Lithium brine deposits as found at Clayton Valley, Nevada host to North Americas preeminent Lithium brine production. US Geothermal has reported anomalous Lithium values in the trace element analysis of their geothermal brines at Empire.

No royalties, option payments or work expenditures have been incurred as a result of the acquisition of the San Emidio Lithium exploration project.

28 April, 2016, 1,560,000 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 and $0.067 per share.

28 April, 2016, the board of directors approved the transfer of its wholly owned subsidiary, Rock Star Resources US, Inc. which holds the Galleon Property to Anglo Alaska Gold Corp. for US$6,567.97, the amount owing to Anglo. The board of directors also approved the following board and management changes:

1. Harry Barr resign as Chairman, CEO, Secretary and Director;
2. Gordon Chunnett resign as President, COO and CFO;
3. Richard Wilson be appointed as President & CEO;
4. Randy Hayward be appointed as an additional director;
5. Robert Guanzon be appointed CFO; and
6. Tina Whyte be appointed as Corporate Secretary.

5 May 2016, 825,000 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of $0.033 and $0.067 per share.