

**INTERNATIONAL BATTERY METALS LTD.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020

Dated December 30, 2020

INTERNATIONAL BATTERY METALS LTD.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

The preparation and presentation of the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements, Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) and all financial information in the Quarterly Report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Financial statements, by nature, are not precise since they include certain amounts based upon estimates and judgements. When alternative methods exist, management has chosen those it deems to be the most appropriate in the circumstances.

Management, under the supervision of and the participation of the President and Chief Financial Officer, have a process in place to evaluate disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting as required by Canadian securities regulations. We, as President and Chief Financial Officer, will certify our annual filings with the CSA as required in Canada by National Instrument 52-109.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee which is independent from management.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and reviews the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and MD&A; considers the report of the external auditors; examines the fees and expense for audit services; and recommends to the Board the independent auditors for appointment by the shareholders. The independent auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee and meet with the Audit Committee to discuss their audit work, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and financial reporting matters. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board for consideration when approving the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial position and results of operations of International Battery Metals Ltd., (the “Company” or “IBAT”) should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended January 31, 2020, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the nine months ended October 31, 2020, and the related notes contained therein. All dollar figures included therein and in the following MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars. Additional information relevant to the Company and its activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A is current as of December 30, 2020.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements and Forward-Looking Information

The information provided in this MD&A may contain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information about IBAT within the meaning of applicable securities laws. In addition, IBAT may make or approve certain statements or information in future filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, in news releases, or in oral or written presentations by representatives of IBAT that are not statements of historical fact and may also constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information. All statements and information, other than statements of historical fact, made by IBAT that address activities, events, or developments that IBAT expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements and information, including, but not limited to, statements and information preceded by, followed by, or that include words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “likely”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intends”, “plan”, “forecast”, “budget”, “schedule”, “project”, “estimate”, “outlook”, or the negative of those words or other similar or comparable words.

Forward-looking statements and information involve significant risks, assumptions, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual future performance, achievement or other realities to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements or information and, accordingly, should not be read as guarantees of future performance, achievement or realities.

Actual performance, achievement or other realities could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements or information in this MD&A and, accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements or information. Further, any forward-looking statement or information speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and IBAT does not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements or information to reflect information, events, results, circumstances, realities or otherwise after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law, including securities laws. All forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A and other documents of IBAT are qualified by such cautionary statements. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on IBAT’s business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual realities to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

In addition, forward-looking statements and information herein, including financial information, is based on certain assumptions relating to the business and operations of IBAT. Although IBAT has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and forward-looking information in this MD&A, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There is no assurance that such statements and information will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements or information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

The Company- Nature of Business

International Battery Metals Ltd. is an advanced technology company focused on lithium extraction from salars, geothermal brines and oil field brines. The objective of management is to maximize shareholder value by developing lithium extraction technologies as well as lithium resource properties and attempting to produce lithium in a cost-effective and ecologically sound manner. The Company's head office is located at Suite 1140, 625 Howe Street Vancouver BC V6C 2T6 and the Company's registered office is at Suite 704, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver BC, V6C 2T5.

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on July 29, 2010. The fiscal year end of the Company is January 31. The Company changed its name from Rheingold Exploration Corp. to International Battery Metals Ltd. on August 23, 2017.

On February 25, 2015, the Company voluntarily delisted its common shares from the TSX Venture Exchange and commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "RGE".

On August 23, 2017 the Company changed its name to International Battery Metals Ltd. and commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol "IBAT".

On April 12, 2018, the Company closed an asset purchase agreement with North American Lithium Inc. ("NAL") and Selective Adsorption Lithium ("SAL") a company controlled by shareholders of NAL pursuant to which the Company acquired NAL's data, analysis and reports related to lithium extraction from oil field brines for petro-lithium extraction projects.

On June 11, 2018, the Company filed for patent protection at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for a novel process to produce high purity lithium products that do not rely on electrolysis. This patent application, along with previous applications will protect directly IBAT's extraction and production process in the United States as the Company also prepares to file the application internationally.

On August 20, 2018, the Company retained IMPACT Technology Development ("IMPACT") to help facilitate the engineering, design, and construction of its first proprietary mobile lithium extraction unit. By November 6, 2018, IMPACT had completed its Phase 2 of engineering study, design, and cost analysis, and on December 5, 2018, a successful live demonstration of the Company's lithium extraction technology was performed.

On November 8, 2018, the Company entered into a licensing agreement (the "Licensing Agreement") with Ensorcia Metals Corporation ("Ensorcia") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sorcia Minerals LLC ("Sorcia"), whereby the Company will license its novel lithium extraction technology to Sorcia for use in extracting Lithium Carbonate from lithium bearing brine sources in the country of Chile.

On November 20, 2018, the Company entered into a second licensing agreement with Ensorcia and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ensorcia Argentina LLC ("EAL"), whereby the Company will license its lithium extraction technology to EAL for use in the extraction of lithium chloride from lithium bearing brine sources in the country of Argentina.

During the nine months ended October 31, 2020, the Company was actively working to finalize the engineering and was sourcing equipment and fabricators to build the initial mobile extraction unit. The Company continues to raise funds and explore various additional financing alternatives for the project. The Company continues to be engaged in patent applications for its lithium extraction intellectual property.

Overall Performance

The key factors pertaining to the Company's overall performance for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 are as follows:

The Company had a working capital deficit of \$2,739,581 as at October 31, 2020, as compared to a working capital deficit of \$1,327,381 as at January 31, 2020. The reason for this decrease in working capital is primarily due to an increase in trade payables and other liabilities from \$640,427 to \$2,494,432 due to the costs of engineering consulting and fabrication related to the Company's first mobile lithium extraction unit. The balance of the derivative liability decreased from \$1,087,855 to \$681,518 which resulted from the revaluation as at October 31, 2020. Those factors, partially offset by a decrease in the cash balance from \$393,224 to \$299,565, resulted in a decrease in working capital during the nine months ended October 31, 2020.

The Company had a comprehensive loss of \$1,436,138 for the nine months ended October 31, 2020, as compared to comprehensive loss of \$1,759,938 for the nine months ended October 31, 2019. The primary reasons for the decrease in comprehensive loss was due to a decrease in advertising and promotion, an increase in loss on settlement of debt and increases in general and administrative expenses as described in the results of operations section below.

The Company has positive cash flow from operations and its level of operations has been determined by the availability of capital resources. Cash generated in operating activity for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 was \$1,156,625 compared to cash used in operating activity for nine months ended October 31, 2019 of \$987,066. The decrease in cash used in operating activities during the period relates primarily to the cash saved as trade payables and other liabilities increased and a decrease in net loss before non-cash items.

Going Concern

As at October 31, 2020, the Company had net working capital deficit of \$2,739,581. The accompanying financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for the accompanying financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material. There is no assurance that the Company will identify an appropriate business for acquisition or investment, and even if so identified and warranted, it may not be able to finance such an acquisition or investment within the requisite time period. Additional funds will be required to enable the Company to pursue such an initiative, and the Company may be unable to obtain such financing on terms which are satisfactory to it. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the business will be profitable. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Should the Company be unable to complete these plans to obtain additional financing and be unable to continue as a going concern, the Company may be forced to cease operations.

Since March 2020, several measures have been implemented in Canada and the rest of the world in response to the increased impact from novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"). The Company continues to operate its business at this time. While the impact of COVID-19 is expected to be temporary, the current circumstances are dynamic and the impacts of COVID-19 on business operations, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company anticipates this could have an adverse impact on its operations.

Acquisition

On April 12, 2018, the Company closed an asset purchase agreement with North American Lithium Inc. (“NAL”) and Selective Adsorption Lithium (“SAL”), a company controlled by shareholders of NAL, pursuant to which the Company acquired (i) NAL’s data, analysis and reports related to lithium extraction from oilfield brines for petro-lithium extraction projects for consideration of US\$875,000 cash and (ii) 100% of the outstanding shares of SAL, which holds intellectual property for consideration of up to 25,309,488 common shares of the Company (the “Acquisition”). As part of the exchange, the Company granted a 5% gross profits royalty to NAL. The Acquisition is subject to approval by the Canadian Securities Exchange, all necessary regulatory approvals and approvals of the shareholders.

NAL is a California corporation that has developed unique technology that allows direct extraction of lithium from complex brines such as those found in oil fields and salars.

The technology involves processes that are highly selective for lithium and an extraction system that allows lithium extraction from complex brines with only minimal pretreatment. There is no need to pretreat the brine to remove divalent cations such as calcium or magnesium. The process also inherently rejects troublesome anions such as sulphate and borate. Rather, brine flows into the process. Lithium chloride is removed, and the brine is injected back into the ground through an environmentally permitted well.

The output of these patent pending processes is a clean lithium salt solution that is suitable for further processing to desired products. Additionally, the patent pending process and equipment are specifically designed to be compatible with the demands of remote oilfield operations.

NAL’s technology provides significant advantages including significant cost savings due to minimal brine pre-treatment and exceedingly low chemical consumption. The unique equipment design also allows rapid implementation, minimizing traditional lag time for bringing resources online.

NAL was led by Dr. John Burba who has 40 years’ experience with Dow Chemical, FMC, and Simbol Minerals in the lithium extraction industry.

The 25,309,488 in share-based consideration for the acquisition is in the form of performance shares will be issued upon SAL achieving certain milestones (the “Milestones”) as follows:

Milestone	Number of Performance Shares to be issued
Shares on closing date (issued on April 12, 2018)	4,700,000
Shares on SAL and the Company filing three US or foreign patent applications with respect to intellectual property	4,000,000
Shares on SAL the Company filing three additional patents with respect to intellectual property	5,536,496
Shares on SAL the Company filling three additional patents with respect to intellectual property	5,536,496
Shares upon the Company completing either of the following: one or more private placements financing(s) resulting in the issuance of an aggregate of no less than 5,000,000 common shares in the Company; or completing a laboratory – scale pilot plant for the processing of lithium or lithium concentrates (issued on November 7, 2018)	5,536,496

During the year ended January 31, 2019, the company applied deferred acquisition costs of \$703,277, inclusive of an initial cash payment of US\$575,000, to the asset purchase and the balance of the US\$875,000 consideration for the Acquisition being \$459,025 (US \$350,000) was paid. The Company issued 4,700,000 common shares with a fair value of \$2,256,000 on the date of closing the acquisition.

The remaining shares are contingently issuable, and their fair value was estimated using a probability-weighted analysis based on the probability of achieving the Milestones. The resulting valuation was recorded as obligation to issue shares of \$3,201,185. On November 7, 2018, the Company issued 5,536,496 Milestone shares and transferred \$2,657,734 from obligation to issue shares to share capital.

The Company incurred an additional \$50,000 in costs associated with the closing of the Acquisition and is required to issue a finder's fee of 100,000 common shares, valued at \$48,000. As at October 31, 2020, the Company has yet to issue these shares and has recorded an obligation to issue shares of \$48,000.

On April 12, 2018, upon completion of the Acquisition, the Company acquired certain intellectual property (the "Intellectual Property"), from the shareholders of SAL. The acquisition of SAL was considered an acquisition of assets for accounting purposes and the Intellectual Property acquired was recorded at \$6,717,487. The total cost capitalized for the intellectual property asset acquisition is as follows:

	Total
Purchase price:	
Performance shares	\$ 2,256,000
Shares contingently issuable on achieving milestones	3,201,185
Finder's fee	98,000
Transaction costs	1,162,302
Total cost capitalized to intangible assets	\$ 6,717,487

During the nine months ended October 31, 2020, the Company recorded amortization of \$504,271 (2019 - \$502,430) based on an estimated useful life of 10 years. As at October 31, 2020, the Intellectual Property had a net book value of \$4,998,549 (January 31, 2020 - \$5,502,820).

Lithium Extraction Technology Development

Licensing Agreement with Ensorcia Metals Corporation

On November 8, 2018, the Company entered into a licensing agreement with Ensorcia Metals Corporation ("Ensorcia") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sorcia Minerals LLC ("Sorcia"), whereby the Company will license its novel lithium extraction technology to Sorcia for use in extracting Lithium Carbonate from lithium bearing brine sources in the country of Chile (the "Territory").

In addition, the Licensing Agreement appoints the Company as the exclusive provider to Sortie and its Affiliates of technology, systems and equipment for the extraction of lithium salts from brine within the Territory as well as all design, installation, operation and maintenance services within the Territory with respect to systems and equipment for the extraction of lithium salts from brine. The economic viability and technical feasibility regarding any of the Chilean projects has not been established at this time. The counterparties of the license agreement are not related parties.

As consideration for entering into the Licensing Agreement the Company will receive a six percent royalty (6%) on the netback sales price of all products produced and sold using the Licensed Technology and has been granted a ten percent (10%) common membership interest in Sorcia. The Company issued to Ensorcia

1,000,000 common share purchase warrants (the "Warrants") exercisable for two years from January 1, 2019 at an exercise price of \$0.163 per Warrant share.

On November 20, 2018, the Company entered into its second licensing agreement (the "Licensing Agreement") with Ensorcía Metals Corporation ("Ensorcía") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ensorcía Argentina LLC ("EAL"), whereby the Company will license its lithium extraction technology to EAL for use in the extraction of lithium chloride from lithium bearing brine sources in the country of Argentina (the "Territory"). The resulting lithium chloride will be converted to lithium carbonate and or lithium hydroxide. It may also be exported as a feed stock.

In addition, the Licensing Agreement appoints the Company as the exclusive provider to EAL and its Affiliates of technology, systems and equipment for the extraction of lithium salts from brine within the Territory as well as all design, installation, operation and maintenance services within the Territory with respect to systems and equipment for the extraction of lithium salts from brine.

The economic viability and technical feasibility regarding any of the Argentinian projects has not been established at this time. As consideration for entering into the Licensing Agreement the Company will receive a six percent royalty (6%) on the netback sales price of all products produced and sold using the Licensed technology and has also been granted a ten percent (10%) common membership interest in EAL.

Chile has some of the world's richest lithium bearing salars, and this alliance with Sorcia in the heart of the "Lithium Triangle" is a huge advantage. One of the Company's goals is to produce commercially viable technology with the smallest environmental footprint possible. That technology is designed to extract lithium without the use of traditional evaporation ponds and our process does not add anything to the source brine, so it can be returned to the salar aquifer after the extraction of the lithium. This feature is believed to be essential in order to sustain delicate salar environments, to have minimal impact on both salar ecology and local indigenous people.

The Company's approach to lithium extraction will utilize portable extraction units designed to be deployed faster, cheaper and with far fewer environmental impacts than more traditional techniques for lithium production.

The Company has been delayed in finalizing the engineering and the sourcing of equipment and fabricators to build the initial mobile extraction unit for deployment in South America. As a result, the current proposed build of the first field unit is expected to be delayed. These delays resulted in the Company agreeing to extend the Ensorcía Licensing agreement until June 30, 2021 due to the various issues, delays, and problems created by the coronavirus.

Mobile Lithium Extraction Unit

On August 20, 2018, the Company retained IMPACT Technology Development ("IMPACT") to help facilitate the engineering, design, and construction of its first proprietary mobile lithium extraction unit.

IMPACT has a qualified team of chemical engineers and chemists who specialize in developing, scaling-up, and commercializing chemical process technologies. Their services range from research and lab pilot testing in their R&D facility in Devens, MA through to a full commercial scale engineering design package ready for engineering procurement and construction implementation. Their unique "one-stop-shop" of process development & engineering services has helped over 250 clients in the last 20 years launch their new process technologies worldwide.

On November 6, 2018 IMPACT had completed its Phase 2 Engineering Report covering engineering study, design, and cost analysis, and on December 5, 2018, a successful live demonstration of the Company's lithium extraction technology was performed. The Company continues with the engineering designs and is preparing to build the first field unit when and if funding permits.

This system will provide enough capacity to produce commercial quantities of high purity 40% LiCl and provides significant environmental advantages:

1. Unlike evaporative processes that can damage sensitive salars, such as those found in South America, IBAT's process does not evaporate water from the brine. Instead, it extracts lithium from the brine and returns it back to the resource. This maintains the resource water balance and protects delicate ecosystems.
2. IBAT's process does not utilize any solvents or foreign chemicals that will alter the brine chemistry. This feature is important to the protection of resource ecology. Returning brine to the resource could be questionable if the return brine is contaminated with organic solvents or other chemicals that are not native to the ecosystem.
3. IBAT's process is designed to recycle approximately 95% of its process water. IBAT's water recovery system will be particularly important in desert areas such as South American Salars, and areas where potable ground water is in short supply.

Management is very pleased with the Engineering Report that IMPACT has provided. The work was timely and thorough, and the engineering refinements to the Company's design will create additional value to the Company and the industry.

Live Demonstration of Lithium Extraction Technology

On December 5, 2018, in conjunction with its South American partner, Sorcia Metals Corp, the Company performed successful live demonstration of its lithium extraction technology to Chilean and Argentinean stake holders. The demonstration was conducted at the labs of Impact Technology Development in Devens, Massachusetts and livestreamed to South American partners.

The results of the test demonstrated greater than 90% extraction of lithium from a generic brine that is typical of commercial South American resources. The lithium chloride ("LiCl") produced during the demonstration showed greater than 90% rejection of all brine impurities, including sodium, magnesium, and potassium. The test also demonstrated that the post extraction composition of the source brine was essentially unchanged, except for the removal of the lithium.

During the Company's extraction process, trace impurities are removed from the intermediate solution and the lithium is concentrated to 40% LiCl. No chemicals are utilized in this process and greater than 95% of the process water is recycled. The water recovery system will be particularly useful in desert areas such as South American Salars, and areas where potable ground water is in short supply. Unlike conventional processes that are employed in Chile and Argentina, this process does not evaporate water from the brine. Instead, it extracts the lithium from the brine which is returned to the resource. This feature helps to maintain the resource water balance and help protects solar ecosystems.

Construction of Mobile Lithium Extraction Unit

During the three months ended October 31, 2020, the Company, working in concert with Sorcia Metals Corp., began construction of its first commercially viable mobile lithium extraction unit (the “unit”). The unit will be used by the Company as a demonstration unit but is a commercial unit and will be easily scalable to generate higher outputs if needed. The final design and blueprints are being developed for this unit by Practical Engineering Solutions LLC and all future units will be based off this design.

Results of Operations for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020 and 2019

Expenses

Three months ended	Three Month Period Ended October 31, 2020	Three Month Period Ended October 31, 2019	Nine Month Period Ended October 31, 2020	Nine Month Period Ended October 31, 2019
General and administrative:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 15,912	5,303	47,734
Bank charges and interest	2,285	626	2,957	1,789
Consulting fees	189,088	177,385	300,599	195,385
Filing fees	5,272	12,933	15,643	22,381
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	10,675	2,208	(16,414)	2,988
Management fees, salaries and benefits	137,188	232,044	391,224	608,647
Meals and entertainment and travel	(118)	1,776	9,649	2,079
Office and miscellaneous	4,811	8,648	16,451	22,198
Professional fees	17,649	142,759	88,199	297,442
Rent	5,972	7,943	15,159	21,241
Total general and administrative expense	(372,822)	(602,234)	(828,770)	(1,221,884)
Advertising and promotion	(570)	(17,860)	(1,007)	(119,914)
Amortization of intangible asset	(169,318)	(169,317)	(504,272)	(502,430)
Finance costs	-	(817)	(46)	(3,627)
Change in fair value of derivative liability	(185,054)	52,670	406,337	52,670
Loss on settlement of debt	(490,271)	-	(490,271)	-
Other income	-	15,400	2,700	32,600
Net loss	\$ (1,218,035)	\$ (722,158)	(1,415,329)	(1,762,585)

Quarter Ended October 31, 2020

The net loss for the three months ended October 31, 2020 was \$1,218,035 as compared to the net loss of \$722,158 for three months ended October 31, 2019.

Changes from period to period can be explained primarily by the following factors:

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment decreased by \$15,912 compared to the three months ended October 31, 2019. This is due to the Company's office lease ending in February 2020 and its right of use asset being written off at that time.
- The Company's management fees, salaries, and benefits decreased by \$94,856 during the three months ended October 31, 2020 as compared to the three months ended October 31, 2019. The decrease was a result of changes to members of management. Scott Young and John Ashburn resigned and David Scott did not stand for re-election in 2019, resulting in a decrease in management fees incurred during the three months ended October 31, 2020 as compared to the prior period.
- Professional fees decreased by \$125,110 primarily due to increased legal fees incurred relating to work on the Company's patent during the three months ended October 31, 2019.
- Change in fair value of derivative liability shifted from a gain of \$52,670 for the three months ended October 31, 2019 to a loss of \$185,054 for the three months ended October 31, 2020 resulting in an increase of \$237,724 to net loss.

Loss on settlement of debt of \$490,271 was incurred during the three months ended October 31, 2020 whereas no such loss was recorded in the comparative period.

Nine Months Ended October 31, 2020

The net loss for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 was \$1,415,329 as compared to the net loss of \$1,762,585 for nine months ended October 31, 2019.

Changes from period to period can be explained primarily by the following factors:

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment decreased by \$42,431 compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2019. This is due to the Company's office lease ending in February 2020 and its right of use asset being written off at that time.
- Consulting expense increased by \$105,214 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2019. This is due to the Company's increased efforts for engineering work done on lithium extraction during the nine months ended October 31, 2020.
- The Company's management fees, salaries, and benefits decreased by \$217,423 during the nine months ended October 31, 2020 as compared to the three months ended October 31, 2019. The decrease was a result of changes to members of management. Scott Young and John Ashburn resigned and David Scott did not stand for re-election in 2019, resulting in a decrease in management fees incurred during the nine months ended October 31, 2020 as compared to the prior period.

- Professional fees decreased by \$209,243 primarily due to increased legal fees incurred relating to work on the Company's patent during the nine months ended October 31, 2019.
- Advertising and promotion expense decreased by \$118,907 during the nine months ended October 31, 2020 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2019. This is a result of a decrease in promotional activity due to management shifting its focus to its lithium extraction technology and building its first lithium extraction unit.
- The gain on change in fair value of derivative liability increased to \$406,337 during the three months ended October 31, 2020 from a gain of \$52,670 for the three months ended October 31, 2019 resulting in a decrease to net loss \$353,667.
- Loss on settlement of debt of \$490,271 was incurred during the nine months ended October 31, 2020 whereas no such loss was recorded in the comparative period.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following financial data was derived from the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed financial quarters:

	October 31, 2020	July 31, 2020	April 30, 2020	January 31, 2020
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Operating loss for the period	(\$542,710)	(\$442,446)	(\$348,893)	(\$629,840)
Operating loss per share – basic and diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)
Income (loss) for the period	(\$1,218,035)	(\$229,238)	\$31,944	(\$612,014)
Income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	(\$0.02)	(\$0.00)	\$0.00	(\$0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	63,971,166	63,514,644	63,371,166	59,338,914

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019	April 30, 2019	January 31, 2019
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Operating loss for the period	(\$789,411)	(\$540,562)	(\$514,865)	(\$1,472,992)
Operating loss per share – basic and diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.03)
Loss for the period	(\$722,158)	(\$524,562)	(\$515,865)	(\$1,472,804)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.03)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	54,515,377	50,441,879	50,441,879	50,020,624

The Company earned no revenue due to the nature of current operations.

The factors that have caused variations in results over the quarters are:

- The Company incurred a net loss of \$1,218,035 for the quarter ended October 31, 2020 as compared to a net loss of \$299,238 for the previous quarter. This is largely due to: an increase of \$86,957 in consulting expenses during the quarter ended October 31, 2020 as the Company focused its efforts on the engineering work done on lithium extraction; a loss on settlement of debt of \$490,271 incurred in the current period whereas not such loss was incurred in the prior period; an increase of \$38,553 in foreign exchange loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates; offset by a decrease of

\$36,113 to professional fees due to increased legal fees incurred in the prior period relating to work on the Company's patent. In addition, the previous gain of \$213,208 in fair value of the Company's derivative liability for the quarter ended July 31, 2020 shifted to a loss of \$185,054 resulting in net loss increasing by \$398,262 during the quarter ended October 31, 2020.

- The Company incurred a net loss of \$265,823 for the quarter ended July 31, 2020 as compared to the income of \$31,944 for the previous quarter. This is largely due to the increase in consulting expenses during the quarter ended July 31, 2020, which were \$102,131 as compared to \$9,380 for the three months ended April 30, 2020. The Company focused its efforts on the engineering work done on lithium extraction during the six months ended July 31, 2020. In addition the gain in fair value of the Company's derivative liability fell from \$378,183 during the quarter ended April 30, 2020 to \$213,208 during the quarter ended July 31, 2020.
- The Company incurred net income of \$31,944 for the quarter ended April 30, 2020, as compared to a loss of \$515,865 for the quarter ended April 30, 2019. The increase in income can be mainly attributed to a large gain on revaluation of the derivative liability.
- The Company incurred a loss of \$612,014 for the quarter ended January 31, 2020, as compared to a loss of \$1,472,804 for the quarter ended January 31, 2019. The decrease in loss was due to lower general and administrative expenses, particularly professional fees, consulting fees, and share-based payments.
- The Company incurred a loss of \$722,158 for the quarter ended October 31, 2019, as compared to a loss of \$1,238,767 for the quarter ended October 31, 2018. The decrease in loss was due to decreases in share-based payments, consulting fees and costs for advertising and promotion.
- The Company incurred a loss of \$524,562 for the quarter ended July 31, 2019, as compared to a loss of \$1,609,744 for the quarter ended July 31, 2018. The decrease in loss was due to decreases in share-based payments, consulting fees and costs for advertising and promotion.
- The Company incurred a loss of \$515,865 for the three months ended April 30, 2019, as compared to a loss of \$1,024,982 for the quarter ended April 30, 2018. The decrease in loss was due to decreases in share-based payments, consulting fees and costs for advertising and promotion.
- The Company incurred a loss of \$1,472,804 for the quarter ended January 31, 2019, as compared to a loss of \$495,500 for quarter ended January 31, 2018. The primary reason for this increased loss was due to increased costs including advertising and promotion costs, consulting, management fees, salaries and benefits and the amortization of newly acquired intangible assets not incurred in the prior year's quarter.

Transactions between Related Parties

The Company has identified its directors and certain officers as its key management personnel. Current directors and officers of the Company are as follows:

John Burba, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Logan Anderson, Chief Financial Officer and Director
David Ryan, Director
Rodger Cree, Director

On March 29, 2019 and April 18, 2019, the Company announced the resignation of David Ryan and Scott Young from the Board of Directors and as a result 200,000 stock options were forfeited.

On May 28, 2019, Rodger Cree and John F. Ashburn Jr. were appointed as directors of the Company.

On August 23, 2019, the Company announced the resignation of John Ashburn as Chief Legal Officer and a director and, as a result, 800,000 stock options expired in November 2019.

On August 23, 2019, David Ryan was re-appointed as a director of the Company.

On October 29, 2019, David Scott did not stand for re-election as a director and ceased to be a director.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the nine months ended October 31, 2020	For the nine months ended October 31, 2019
Management fees, salaries and benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 339,840	\$ 426,427
Directors' fees ⁽¹⁾	36,000	45,000
Consulting	-	35,000
	<u>\$ 375,840</u>	<u>\$ 506,427</u>

⁽¹⁾ Included in management fees, salaries and benefits under general and administrative expense.

⁽²⁾ Included in consulting fees under general and administrative expense.

The Company entered into the following related party transactions during the nine months ended October 31, 2020:

- a) The Company paid or accrued management fees of \$135,000 (2019 - \$135,000) to Amteck Financial Corp., a company controlled by Logan Anderson, the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) and director of the Company and directors’ fees of \$9,000 (2019 - \$9,000) to Logan Anderson;
- b) The Company paid or accrued salaries of \$204,840 (2019 - \$235,357) and directors’ fees of \$9,000 (2019 - \$9,000) to John Burba, the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and director of the Company;
- c) Included in advertising and promotion is \$nil (2019 - \$35,000) charged or incurred by Tuscanoro Marketing, a company controlled by David Scott, a former director of the Company;

- d) The Company paid or accrued directors' fees of \$nil (2019 - \$9,000) to David Scott, a former director of the Company;
- e) The Company paid or accrued directors' fees of \$9,000 (2019 - \$6,000) to Rodger Cree, a director of the Company;
- f) The Company paid or accrued directors' fees of \$9,000 (2019 - \$6,000) to David Ryan, a director of the Company;
- g) The Company paid or accrued salaries of \$nil (2019 - \$144,635) and directors' fees of \$nil (2019 - \$3,000) to John Ashburn, a director of the Company.

During the nine months ended October 31, 2020, other related party transactions consisted of the following:

- a) Included in advertising and promotion expense is \$nil (2019 - \$35,000) paid to a Company, Tuscanoro Marketing, controlled by a former director, David Scott, for advertising services.
- b) Included in general and administrative expenses is \$27,000 (2019 - \$24,000) in consulting fees paid or accrued to a Company, Wynten Management Corp., controlled by the wife of the Company's CFO and director, Logan Anderson.
- c) Included in general and administrative expenses is \$20,500 (2019 - \$nil) in rent paid to a Company, Westbrook Management Inc., controlled by two common directors, Logan Anderson and David Ryan.

Related Party Balances

At October 31, 2020, \$27,000 (January 31, 2020 - \$18,000) was due to Logan Anderson, CFO and \$16,000 (January 31, 2020 - \$7,875) was due to Amteck Financial Corp. and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid directors' and management fees. The amounts were unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At October 31, 2020, \$35,791 (January 31, 2020 - \$14,617) was due to John Burba, CEO and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid directors' fees and salary. The amounts were unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At October 31, 2020, \$17,000 (January 31, 2020 - \$8,000) was due to Rodger Cree, Director, and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid directors' fees. The amounts were unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At October 31, 2020, \$3,000 (January 31, 2020 - \$nil) was due to David Ryan, Director, and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid directors' fees. The amounts were unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At October 31, 2020, \$6,300 (January 31, 2020 - \$nil) was due to Westbrook Management Inc., a Company with a common director, Logan Anderson, and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid rent. The amounts were unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

At October 31, 2020, \$17,325 (January 31, 2020 - \$nil) was due to Wynten Management Corp., a Company controlled by the wife of the Company's CFO and director, Logan Anderson, and is included in trade payables and accrued liabilities for unpaid consulting fees.

At October 31, 2020 the Company has an obligation to issue 100,000 shares valued at \$48,000 (January 31, 2020 - \$48,000) to an entity controlled by Logan Anderson, CFO, as part of the closing bonus related to

the acquisition of SAL.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At October 31, 2020, the Company had cash of \$299,565 (January 31, 2020 - \$393,224) and net working capital deficiency of \$2,739,581 (January 31, 2020 – \$1,327,381). The Company has not pledged any of its assets as security for loans, or otherwise is not subject to any debt covenants. Management has evaluated the Company's alternatives to enable it to pay its liabilities as they become due and payable in the next twelve-month period. The Company believes it will raise additional equity to provide liquidity for it to continue as a going concern during fiscal 2021.

The Company's cash is highly liquid and held at major financial institutions.

Increase (decrease) in cash for periods ended	October 31, 2020	October 31, 2019
Operating activities	\$ 1,156,625	\$ (987,066)
Investing activities	(2,041,402)	(238,957)
Financing activities	811,927	879,021
Total change in cash	(72,850)	(347,002)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(20,809)	759
Cash, beginning of the period	393,224	410,835
Cash, end of the period	\$ 299,565	\$ 64,592

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 was \$1,156,625 (2019 – \$987,066 cash used). The increase in cash provided from operating activities primarily relates to a decrease in net loss before non-cash items and that during the nine months ended October 31, 2020, the Company withheld payments on amounts owed and increased their trade payables and other liabilities by \$2,103,679, whereas during the nine months ended October 31, 2019, the Company's trade payables and other liabilities increased by \$222,599.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 was \$2,041,402 (2019 - \$238,957). The increase in cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 is due the Company commencing construction of its first lithium extraction unit spending \$1,384,014 on construction and \$657,388 on engineering consulting for the final design and blueprints of the machine. For the nine months ended October 31, 2019 \$238,957 was spent on a deposit for equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash generated in financing activities for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 was \$811,927 (2019 - \$897,021). Cash of used in financing activities for the nine months ended October 31, 2020 consisted of \$5,572 attributable to the principal on the monthly lease payments against the Company's lease liability, and share issuance costs of \$12,678. During the nine months ended October 31, 2020, the Company received cash proceeds of \$47,000 in connection with a private placement of 470,000 units, and \$783,177 cash was received in connection with a private placement of 25,000,000 common shares. During the nine months ended October 31, 2019, cash used consisted of \$50,564 in monthly lease payments, and \$929,585 cash was generated in connection with a private placement of 6,666,666 common shares.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

During the nine months ended October 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company incurred the following expenses:

	2020		2019	
Operating loss	\$	1,334,049	\$	1,844,228
	\$	1,334,049	\$	1,844,228

Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported results. The estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

Critical accounting policies are disclosed in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements and does not contemplate having them in the foreseeable future.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, derivative liability, trade payables and other liabilities, and lease liability approximate their fair values because of the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The Company has no exposure to asset backed commercial paper.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and amounts receivable. The Company manages its credit risk relating to cash by dealing only with high-rated financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. As at October 31, 2020, amounts receivable of \$4,441 (January 31, 2020 - \$8,511) are due from a government agency. As a result, credit risk is considered insignificant. The Company does not consider any of its financial assets to be impaired.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. The Company addresses its liquidity by raising capital through the issuance of equity. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

As at October 31, 2020 the Company had working capital deficiency of \$2,739,581 (January 31, 2020 – \$1,327,381).

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The operating results and financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars.

As at October 31, 2020, if the value of the Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 5% against the U.S. dollar, with all other variables held constant, comprehensive loss would have been approximately \$93,000 lower or higher respectively.

Other risks

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk and commodity price risk arising from financial instruments.

Risks

The material risk factors involved with the Company include, but are not limited to, the following:

Dependence on Key Personnel and Consultants

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees. Failure by the Company to retain or to attract and retain additional key employees with necessary skills could have a materially adverse impact upon the Company's growth and profitability. These individuals, and the contributions they will make, are important to the future operations and success of the Company. The unexpected loss or departure of any of the key officers, employees or consultants of the Company could be detrimental to the Company's future operations. The Company's success will depend in part on its ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, as they are needed. The competition for highly skilled technical, management, sales and other employees is high in the Company's industry and the cost of hiring and retaining such personnel has been increasing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to engage the services of such personnel or retain the Company's current personnel.

Changes in Industry Standards or Technology

The industry in which the Company will operate is subject to constant changes in industry standards and technology, frequent new product introductions, and evolving technical standards. Technological developments, or a substantial change in industry standards, may reduce the competitiveness of the Company's technology and require unbudgeted expenditures that could be expensive. The Company may be unable to develop and introduce new technology that satisfies requirements and achieves market acceptance in a timely manner or at all, the technologies where it has focused its research and development expenditures may not become commercially successful, and it may be unable to anticipate new industry standards and technological changes. The Company also may not be able to respond successfully to new product and service announcements and introductions by competitors. If it fails to adapt successfully to

technological changes or fails to obtain access to important new technologies, the Company may be unable to retain customers, attract new customers or sell new products to its existing customers

Limited Operating History

The Company has had a limited history of operations and is in the early stage of development and must be considered a start-up. As such, the Company will be subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including start-up losses, lack and uncertainty of revenues, markets and profitability, under-capitalization, cash shortages, and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources. The Company has a limited history of earnings and its limited operating history makes it difficult to predict how its business will develop and its future operating results. There is no assurance that any future products will generate earnings, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future and the likelihood of success and any potential return on a shareholder's investment must be considered in light of the Company's early stage of operations. The Company has no intention of paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Disruption of Services

The Company's engineering is done at third party facilities. It does not control the operations at the third-party facilities. All of these facilities are vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, terrorist attacks, power losses, telecommunications failures and similar events. They also could be subject to break-ins, computer viruses, denial of service attacks, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism and other misconduct. The occurrence of a natural disaster or an act of terrorism, a decision to close the third-party facilities without adequate notice or other unanticipated problems could result in lengthy interruptions in the Company's services. Interruptions in the Company's ability to build the mobile Extraction System might harm its reputation, cause it to incur financial penalties, and subject it to potential liability.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

The industry in which the Company operates is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights and positions, which may result in protracted and expensive litigation for many companies. The Company's commercial success depends, in part, upon the Company not infringing intellectual property rights owned by others. Some of the Company's competitors and other third parties may have been issued patents or filed patent applications or may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights for technologies similar to those used by the Company in its products. Some of these patents may grant very broad protection to the owners of such patents. The Company cannot determine with certainty whether any existing third party patents, or the issuance of any third party patents, would require the Company to alter its technology, obtain licenses or cease certain activities.

Regardless of their merit, any lawsuits resulting from such allegations could subject the Company to significant liability for damages and invalidate the Company's proprietary rights; and any potential intellectual property litigation also could force it to do one or more of the following:

- stop selling products or using technologies that contain the allegedly infringing intellectual property;
- lose the opportunity to license the Company's technology to others or to collect royalty payments based upon successful protection and assertion of its intellectual property against others;

- incur significant legal expenses and spend time evaluating and defending any claims;
- divert management’s attention and focus away from the business;
- pay substantial damages to the party whose intellectual property rights the Company may be found to be infringing;
- expend significant resources to modify and redesign those products that contain the allegedly infringing intellectual property;
- cross-license the Company's technology to a competitor to resolve an infringement claim, which could weaken the Company's ability to compete with that competitor; or

Any significant impairment of the Company's intellectual property rights from any litigation the Company faces could harm the Company's business and its ability to compete. The Company may be prohibited from developing or commercializing certain technologies and products unless it obtains a license from a third party or pays costly royalties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain any such license on commercially favourable terms, or at all. If the Company does not obtain such a license, its business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected and the Company could be required to cease related business operations in some markets and to restructure its business to focus on operations in other markets.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

Disclosure of Outstanding Securities Data

As at October 31, 2020 and December 30, 2020, the Company had 88,971,166 and 113,971,166 common shares outstanding, respectively. As at October 31, 2020 and December 30, 2020, the Company had 1,925,000 options, 14,179,287 warrants outstanding.

Events After the Reporting Period

On December 15, 2020, the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares at \$0.10 via a private placement to EVL Holdings, LLC (“EVL”) for consideration of \$16,947 cash and \$2,483,053 in payments to consultants on behalf of the Company to fund the design and construction of its first lithium extraction unit. As of December 30, 2020, EVL directly controls 25,000,000 common shares which is 21.94% of the 113,971,166 common shares outstanding.

Proposed Transactions

Other than normal course review of monthly submittals, there are no other new acquisitions are proposed transactions contemplated as at the date of this report.

Outlook

For the coming year, the Company's priorities are to raise the capital necessary to meet its short-term operating requirements, and to continue to develop its newly acquired intellectual property, and to generate revenue through licensing agreements for its intellectual property.

There are significant risks that might affect the Company's further development. These include but are not limited to negative cash flow from operations; the Company's ability to raise financing in the future for ongoing operations; market fluctuations in metal prices; government regulations; and other conditions that may be out of the Company's control.

Accounting Policies

A detailed summary of all of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 3 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020 and have been consistently followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statement for the nine months ended October 31, 2020.

Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued but Not Yet Effective

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any new standards and determined that there are no standards that are relevant to the Company.