



# **eCobalt Solutions Inc.**

## ***Management's Discussion and Analysis***

***For the Three Months Ended***

***March 31, 2018***

Date of Report: May 8, 2018

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Symbol: Toronto Stock Exchange – ECS

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## Quarterly Snapshot and Short Term Outlook

### **Bought Deal Financing**

On February 23, 2018, eCobalt Solutions Inc. (the "Company") completed a bought deal financing and issued 23,000,000 units at \$1.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$29,900,000 (the "Financing"). Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$1.95 expiring August 23, 2019. The Financing was completed pursuant to the final short form base shelf prospectus dated January 12, 2017 (the "Shelf Prospectus") and a supplement to the Shelf Prospectus dated February 15, 2018.

The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the Financing for advancing the development of the Company's Idaho Cobalt Project (the "ICP"), supporting pre-construction activities at the mine and mill site in preparation for production, support of engineering for new mine and Cobalt Processing Facility design, and for general working capital purposes.

### **Idaho Cobalt Project Update**

On November 10, 2017, the Company SEDAR filed the Feasibility Study ("FS") on the ICP based on an underground mine with a target production rate of 800 short tons per day and a weighted average annual production of 2.4M lbs of cobalt, 3.3M lbs of copper and 3,000 oz of gold over a 12.5 year mine life with an estimated pre-production period of 24 months utilizing a 0.25% cobalt cut-off grade. The economic model uses a 34% corporate tax rate and a 7.5% discount rate, resulting in an after-tax NPV of \$135.8M and an IRR of 21.3% using an average base case price of \$26.65/lb for contained cobalt in cobalt sulphate. The FS has been compiled as a Technical Report in accordance with the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") guidelines. Based on today's LME cobalt price of US\$34/lb (Co-99.3%), the ICP's after tax NPV (7.5% discount rate) and IRR per the FS is US\$240M and 30.6% respectively.

Since the release of the FS, the Company has reported the following optimization tasks to enhance project economics and to further reduce overall risks of the ICP:

- I. **Clean Cobalt Concentrate Product:** In response to changing battery market dynamics, market feedback, and in-depth discussions with potential off-takers since the release of the FS, there is an opportunity to reduce capital and operating costs at the Cobalt Production Facility ("CPF") and improve construction timelines by pursuing a clean cobalt concentrate product and by-product of copper/gold concentrate. Clean cobalt concentrate is an upstream product containing less than 1% arsenic that is used in the production of precursor battery cathode material. Since it is a less refined product compared to cobalt sulphate, capital expenditures related to the CPF may be reduced. The Company has received Letters of Intent for off-take and project financing from multiple parties on this new strategy and intends to identify its partner(s) in 2018 after thorough evaluation of the proposals.

The total capital cost estimate for the ICP per the FS is US\$187M, of which US\$124M (66%) is for the CPF. Operating cash cost for the ICP, net of by-product credits, is US\$5.05/lb cobalt, of which US\$13.88 is direct cost before by-product credits and 34% of direct cost is related to the CPF. The Company believes that a more simplified flowsheet to produce a clean cobalt concentrate product may reduce both capital and operating costs which is expected to have a positive impact on overall project economics. The Company has engaged Micon International Ltd. ("Micon"), SNC Lavalin Inc. ("SNC") and Dundee Sustainable Technologies ("DST") to conduct detailed metallurgical testing and engineering for the revised flowsheet with the intent to develop feasibility level designs and costs. Initial testing has demonstrated that arsenic removal from ICP ore concentrates by conventional roasting methods was successful. Pilot scale testing is currently underway with results expected by the end of the first half of 2018 to confirm assumptions used in the new FS flowsheet.

- II. **Resource Definition Drill Program:** The Company completed a three-hole, 5,000-foot drill program on schedule in 2017. The three completed holes all intersected mineralized zones anticipated in the FS resource model. The Company has engaged Micon to update the FS resource model during the second quarter of 2018. In addition, a fourth drill hole was completed in coordination with an independent geotechnical firm to provide rock mass data and acquire additional mineralized material for metallurgical testing.
- III. **New Detailed Mine Design and Production Schedule:** The Company has also engaged Micon to evaluate a detailed mine design and production schedule developed in-house with third party consultants to reduce planned dilution. Working with Micon, this design enhancement will be applied to the updated resource model and evaluated using Micon's FS cost model. The Company believes the updated resource and mine plans will have a positive impact on mine units' costs per pound of cobalt and life of mine cobalt production which would positively impact project economics.

Preparation of the ICP mine and mill site for construction activities, expected to commence in 2018 after successful mine financing is in place, continues with the procurement of the water treatment plant, installation of the main power substation and extension of power lines to the portal bench, the concentrator pad, water retention ponds and control wells. Along with the stockpiling of existing construction aggregate, the mobilization of the crushers to the mill site for early spring resumption of waste pad construction has

been completed. The existing pre-purchased building has been transported to a site in Blackfoot, ID where the CPF is proposed to be built. Senior and Support Staff capacity ramp up continues as hiring of key employees in various functional areas is being implemented to support pre-construction and project development goals.

### **Cobalt Market – Growing Demand and Supply Deficit Forecasted**

Cobalt has been trading as high as \$43/lb (99.3%) and as low as \$22/lb over the past year, a 160% year to year increase in price from the 2016 average.<sup>1</sup> Cobalt consumption has remained strong over the past six years because of stable demand in alloys, established chemical markets and rapid uptake in lithium ion batteries. Global refined cobalt demand is expected to approach 161,234 tonnes by 2022 (2017 – 110,800 tonnes). Demand is forecasted to grow at 7.1% Compounded Annual Growth Rate (“CAGR”) in the mid-term spurred on by growing demand for lithium ion batteries.<sup>2</sup> Demand is forecasted to increase at CAGR 4.1% in the long-term (2021-2026) as the electric vehicle (“EV”) sector matures and the metals sector continues to grow robustly. Automotive companies such as Volkswagen and BMW have recently announced their intent to source cobalt from the producers themselves to secure future supply. Further, major cobalt producers such as Glencore PLC recently announced ramping up cobalt production. However, even doubling their current cobalt production would not meet expected EV demand. World mine production of cobalt in 2016 was estimated to be 123,000 tonnes. Glencore PLC estimates that at least 285,000 tonnes of additional cobalt production would be required to make 30 percent of new vehicles electric by 2030.

Cobalt mine supply is consolidated in a small number of countries and dominated by the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”). The DRC’s share of global supply is forecasted to reach 67% in 2021 despite considerable risks to political stability, infrastructure development and energy supply. The DRC government signed a new mining code in Q1 2018 (“2018 DRC Mining Code”) which resulted in increased taxes and royalties on all minerals produced in the DRC. Further, cobalt is categorized as a strategic substance under the 2018 DRC Mining Code, resulting in royalties on the metal being raised from 2% to 10%. Cobalt chemicals supply is dominated by China, the largest importer of cobalt concentrates and hydrometallurgical intermediates. With the ICP located in the United States, with access to its own mined feedstock and sustainable operating practices following ethical principles, it has an advantageous position in the current market environment. The ICP has the opportunity to become a reliable and transparent source of cobalt product supply to the domestic market and export markets outside DRC and China.

Tightness in both the metallurgical and non-metallurgical sectors is forecasted to increase competition for both mined and refined supply helping support prices at or above current levels over the next ten years. Most of this deficit is expected to be felt in the non-metallurgical market, where supply and demand is expected to increase at CAGR 7.0 % and CAGR 7.9 % respectively. This infers additional refining capacity may need to be created in the mid-term. Delays in capacity increases could occur as a function of political instability, energy disruption or as a function of falling copper and nickel prices. The global supply of refined cobalt is becoming increasingly prone to mine supply bottlenecks, a major upside risk to cobalt prices.

### **Summary of Current Quarter Financial Results**

Effective October 18, 2017, the Company changed its financial year end from February 28 to December 31. Accordingly, the Company is reporting quarterly financial results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 with comparative results for the three-month period ended February 28, 2017. Management has used the three months ended February 28, 2017 as the basis for its comparative analysis as this provides for the most directly comparable period to the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The amounts for the periods may not be directly comparable due to the different periods and due to the increased level of corporate activity during the current period. While seasonality has an impact at the ICP site, the major differences are due to the significantly increased level of pre-construction activities to develop the ICP and equity financings completed to enable the Company to finance those activities.

Comprehensive loss for the Company’s three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$1,378,373 or \$0.01 per share (February 28, 2017 - \$325,352 or \$0.003 per share). As at March 31, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$35,443,150 (December 31, 2017 - \$10,435,691). Changes to net loss in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the three months ended February 28, 2017 were mainly the result of changes to the following items.

- (a) Directors’ fees and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$40,649 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$18,750). The Company decreased directors’ fees in June 2016, including a 50% reduction to annual retainers and cancellation of meeting fees. Directors’ fees were subsequently reinstated in June 2017. An increase in directors’ expenses during the period also relates to the search for, and appointment of, a new director.
- (b) Legal and advisory fees for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$79,518 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$21,370). Higher legal and advisory fees were the result of increased corporate activity related to the advancement of the ICP and increased advisory services related to assessment of project financing alternatives.

<sup>1</sup> [www.infomine.com](http://www.infomine.com) price quote

<sup>2</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook February 2018 Update

- (c) Listing and filings fees for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$82,058 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$24,089). The increase is due to higher TSX listing fees associated with increased market capitalization and higher fees related to the Company's move to the OTCQX in December 2017.
- (d) Office expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$169,266 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$63,069). Increased office expense compared to the same period last year was a result of marketing report subscriptions and general overhead as a result of increased corporate activities due to advancement of the ICP.
- (e) Salary and wages for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$349,103 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$138,110). Higher salaries during the period were due to the addition of new members of senior management and new employees. Senior management and employee salaries are consistent with the compensation policy adopted by the Board of Directors based on an independent compensation review that benchmarked the Company's compensation policies against its peer group.
- (f) Shareholder relations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$298,489 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$39,291). Higher shareholder relations fees incurred during the current period was a result of investor relations and marketing activities related to the FS, off-take, project financing and enhancing shareholder awareness of the ICP. These activities include travelling, conferences and marketing road shows fees.
- (g) Share-based payments, a non-cash expense, for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$384,137 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$Nil). During the three months ended March 31, 2018, 375,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company (three months ended February 28, 2017 - Nil). Using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the fair value of stock options vested during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$384,137 (February 28, 2017 - \$Nil).
- (h) Interest income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$84,697 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$7,714). Higher interest income during the period was due to higher current cash balance compared to the same period last year.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto of eCobalt Solutions Inc. (the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2018 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). All dollar amounts herein are expressed in Canadian Dollars unless stated otherwise.

**This MD&A includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements" which the Company believes it has a reasonable basis for disclosing. All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts, that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, investors are cautioned such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that are contained herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.**

The technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Vice President of the Company, E.R. (Rick) Honsinger, P.Geo., the Qualified Person for the Company as defined by NI 43-101.

## 1.1 Date

This MD&A is prepared as of May 8, 2018.

## **1.2 Overview**

### **1.2.1 Summary**

The Company is a mineral exploration and mine development company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol ECS. The Company is engaged in the business of exploring mineral properties in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

The Company's primary project, located in the mining friendly state of Idaho, is the 100% owned ICP. All critical environmental permits are in place with an approved mine Plan of Operations. The ICP is comprised of the primary high grade cobalt deposit and the partially completed mine site and mill located in Lemhi County outside of the town of Salmon, Idaho, and a CPF to be constructed in Southern Idaho.

On November 10, 2017, the Company SEDAR filed a NI 43-101 compliant FS on the ICP. The results of the FS are based on an underground mine with a target production rate of 800 short tons per day and a weighted average annual production of 2.4M lbs of cobalt, 3.3M lbs of copper and 3,000 oz of gold over a 12.5 year mine life with an estimated pre-production period of 24 months utilizing a 0.25% cobalt cut-off grade. The economic model uses a 34% corporate tax rate and a 7.5% discount rate, resulting in an after-tax NPV of \$135.8M and an IRR of 21.3% using an average base case price of \$26.65/lb for contained cobalt in cobalt sulphate. Based on today's LME cobalt price of US\$34/lb (Co-99.3%), the ICP's after tax NPV (7.5% discount rate) and IRR per the FS is US\$240M and 30.6% respectively.

The Company filed a final short form base shelf prospectus (the "Shelf Prospectus") on January 12, 2017. The Shelf Prospectus, subject to regulatory requirements, may allow the Company to make offerings up to \$100,000,000 by issuing securities during the 25 month period that the Shelf Prospectus is effective. Under the Shelf Prospectus, the Company completed a bought deal financing on February 28, 2017 for gross proceeds of \$17,250,000 by issuing 17,250,000 units at \$1.00 per unit and on February 23, 2018 for gross proceeds of \$29,900,000 by issuing 23,000,000 units at \$1.30 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. The Shelf Prospectus is expected to provide efficiency, flexibility and opportunities to finance the ICP to complete development and advance the project into commercial production.

In addition to the development of the cobalt project, the Company has interests in other non-core properties through its various subsidiaries that include exploration and development for silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc exploration targets and is exploring for uranium through joint venture partnerships in northern Saskatchewan with Cameco and AREVA as joint venture partners. Limited work was conducted on these properties during the past couple of years. This portfolio of mineral properties continues to be evaluated for possible monetization.

### **1.2.2 Highlights for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and subsequent events**

#### **Corporate:**

- (a) During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company reported a comprehensive loss of \$1,378,373 (February 28, 2017 - \$325,352) and accumulated deficit of \$126,066,327 (February 28, 2017 - \$121,059,833);
- (b) As at March 31, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$35,443,150 (December 31, 2017 - \$10,435,691);
- (c) On February 23, 2018, the Company completed a bought deal financing and issued 23,000,000 units at \$1.30 per unit for gross proceeds of \$29,900,000 (the "Financing"). Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$1.95 expiring August 23, 2019. The Company paid \$2,015,688 for commission, legal and other expenses related to the Financing. The Financing was completed pursuant to the Shelf Prospectus and a supplement to the Shelf Prospectus dated February 15, 2018.
- (d) During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company announced the appointment of Ms. Fiona Grant Leydier as V.P. of Investor Relations, Mr. Don Rowles as ICP Mine Controller and Mr. Darby Stacey as Mill and Processing Manager. Senior and Support Staff capacity ramp up continues as hiring of key employees in various functional areas is being implemented to support pre-construction and project development goals.
- (e) On April 10, 2018, the Company announced the appointment of Ms. Monique Rabideau to the Board of Directors. A lawyer with expertise in corporate governance, Ms. Rabideau is the Practice Lead, Capital Markets and Securities for Practical Law Canada at Thomson Reuters, the world's leading source of news and information for professional markets. Her experience and strong background in regulatory compliance, legal and finance adds significant value and strength to the Board.

### **1.2.3 Risk Management**

As an exploration and mine development company, the Company's activities are subject to a broad range of risks which are managed within a company-wide risk management framework. The Company's goal in managing risk is to strategically minimize risk taking and optimize management to increase shareholder value.

#### **1.2.4 Basis of Analysis**

The sections that follow provide information about the important aspects of the Company's operations and investments, on a consolidated basis, and include discussions of its results from operations, financial position, and sources and uses of cash, as well as significant future commitments. In addition, the Company has highlighted key trends and uncertainties to the extent practical.

The content and organization of the financial and non-financial data presented in these sections is consistent with information used by the Company for, among other purposes, evaluating performance and allocating resources. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and related notes thereto.

While most economic indicators impact the Company's operations to some degree, the Company's operations are especially sensitive to capital spending in cobalt intensive industries such as the re-chargeable battery sector, aerospace, high-tech, medical prosthetics, industrial, high-temperature steels and environmental applications such as gas and coal to liquids processes, oil desulphurization, wind turbine generators and electric and hybrid-electric vehicles. Management also monitors cobalt-related consumption expenditures on such items as computers, cell phones, paints and cutting steels.

#### **1.2.5 Property Activities**

The Company holds mineral exploration properties in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

The Company conducts its exploration independently as well as through joint venture agreements with third parties. The following is a discussion of the Company's primary mineral exploration and development project, the Idaho Cobalt Project, in addition to other projects that the Company has interests in.

##### **(a) Idaho Cobalt Project – Idaho, USA**

###### **Background**

The Company's principal property is the 100% owned ICP Mine Site, a primary high grade cobalt deposit located in Lemhi County, Idaho, acquired through staking in 1994 and 1995. The property is held by the Company's 100% owned subsidiary, Formation Capital and is comprised of 163 contiguous unpatented mining claims covering an area of approximately 2,520 acres. All required environmental permits have been received from the various permitting agencies and remain in good standing. A Reclamation Performance Bond in the amount of US\$6.38 million was placed to cover the estimated reclamation cost of actual and planned surface disturbance and US\$1.91 million was placed in trust to secure the bond. The ICP is not subject to any royalty payments.

The ICP was extensively explored and developed to a bankable feasibility stage in 2008 that demonstrated the viability of producing high purity cobalt metal ("HPC"). The Company continues to maintain an extensive database on the potential production of HPC from the ICP. In December 2009, the Company and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service signed the "Forest Service Evaluation" which approved and finalized the Company's Mine Plan of Operations (the "Mine Plan") for the ICP. The approval and finalization of the Company's Mine Plan allowed the Company to commence construction on the ICP Mine Site. By November 2012, the Company had completed two of three stages of construction at the mine and mill site when the property was placed on care and maintenance in May 2013 due to weak financial markets and declining commodity prices. By that time, the Company had spent US\$65.3 million completing two phases of the ICP mine and mill construction that commenced in June 2011 and completed in December 2012. This work was comprised of extensive earthworks including access and haul road, portal bench, mill and concentrator pads and tailing waste storage facility construction. In addition, pre-purchased mining and milling equipment, including the ball mill, flotation circuits, grizzlies, hoppers, conveyors, etc., totaling approximately US\$16.0 million has been delivered to a staging area outside the town of Salmon, Idaho, proximal to the mine and mill. The final Phase III of construction is planned to involve underground development and the construction of the mill and concentrator and other ancillary facilities at the ICP Mine Site and at the CPF.

###### **2017 Feasibility Study ("FS") on the ICP**

On November 10, 2017, the Company SEDAR filed a FS on the ICP, which was prepared by Micon and aspects of the study concerning the processing, infrastructural engineering, risk assessment, project scheduling, and cost estimating were subcontracted to SNC. The FS is based on an underground mine with a target production rate of 800 short tons per day and a weighted average annual production of 2.4M lbs of cobalt, 3.3M lbs of copper and 3,000 oz of gold over a 12.5 year mine life with an estimated pre-production period of 24 months utilizing a 0.25% cobalt cut-off grade. The economic model uses a 34% corporate tax rate and a 7.5% discount rate, resulting in an after-tax NPV of \$135.8M and an IRR of 21.3% using an average base case price of \$26.65/lb for contained cobalt in cobalt sulphate. Based on today's LME cobalt price of US\$34/lb (Co-99.3%), the ICP's after tax NPV (7.5% discount rate) and IRR per the FS is US\$240M and 30.6% respectively.

A summary of the Life of Mine ("LOM") economic results are shown in the following table. Note that all monetary values used in the economics results of the FS are in US dollars.

•	Pre-Tax NPV 7.5%:	\$176.9 million, IRR 25.1%
•	Post-Tax NPV 7.5%:	\$135.8 million, IRR 21.3%
•	Initial Capital Costs:	\$186.7 million
•	Life of Mine (LOM):	12.5 years post preproduction
•	LOM Gross Revenue:	\$1.129 billion
•	LOM Total Net After Tax Cash Flow	\$331.4 million
•	LOM Average Net Cash Cobalt Production Cost: (net of gold, copper and magnesium credits)	\$5.05 per pound
•	Pre-Tax Initial Capital Payback:	2.9 years
•	LOM Cobalt Production:	31,767,000 pounds
•	LOM Copper Production:	42,819,000 pounds
•	LOM Gold Production: (including ounces in copper con and doré)	39,241 ounces

The total LOM capital and reclamation cost is estimated at \$288.1 million, including \$186.7 million for initial capital, \$5.8 million for long term water treatment bond collateral, and \$95.6 million in sustaining capital and mine development capital during production over the LOM, reclamation and closure cost. Prior to the deferral of the ICP to care and maintenance status in May 2013 due to depressed market conditions, the Company spent \$65.3 million on the ICP for earthworks, engineering and milling equipment including the crushing, ball mill, flotation and filtration circuits, pumps, grizzlies, hoppers, conveyers, etc. These are sunk costs and not included in the remaining initial capital costs.

The FS utilizes an updated resource, mine model and mine schedule with a feasibility study level of design for the CPF to produce cobalt sulphate. A combined cobalt/copper/gold concentrate is to be produced from the mine and mill and processed at the CPF through hydrometallurgical processing of cobalt and copper bearing sulphides to produce cobalt sulphate heptahydrate which is used in the production of cathodes for rechargeable batteries. Marketable by-products include copper concentrate, copper sulphate, magnesium sulphate and gold. Gold will be recovered through a gold carbon in leach circuit producing gold-loaded carbon which will be refined at a contract facility to produce doré. The stripped carbon will be returned to the CPF for reuse.

Micon updated the estimate of cobalt, copper and gold resources in a three-dimensional resource wire frame and block model to be used for mine planning, design and scheduling as part of the FS. Micon utilized the previously estimated resources for the Ram deposit (completed by MDA for the PEA) supported by their own geostatistical model and reserve criteria. The resulting model moved some PEA level Measured resources into the Indicated category and adjusted grades within the resource categories. Cobalt, copper and gold reported in resources in the FS model are shown in the table below. The stated resource is reported at a cobalt cut-off grade of 0.20% cobalt. There is approximately 34% dilution forecasted in the stope designs with additional dilution applied, by mining method and stope conditions, for over-break. The copper and gold resources and reserves are those resources and reserves carried within the stope blocks which attain the cobalt cut-off grade. No metal recoveries are applied, as this is an in-situ resource.

**Ram Deposit Mineral Resources at 0.2% Co Cut-off**

Category	Zone	Co% Cut-off	Resource (Tons)	Co (%)	Co (lbs)	Au (opt)	Au (ounces)	Cu (%)	Cu (lbs)
Measured	All Zones	0.2	1,725,000	0.54	18,589,700	0.014	24,300	0.76	26,324,900
Indicated	All Zones	0.2	1,711,000	0.64	21,988,000	0.017	29,900	0.71	24,110,600
<b>M+I</b>	<b>All Zones</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,436,000</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>40,577,700</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>50,435,500</b>
Inferred	All Zones	0.2	1,543,000	0.51	15,593,800	0.012	18,700	0.68	21,032,200

**Ram Deposit Mineral Reserves at 0.25% Co Cut-off**

Category	Zone	Co% Cut-off	Resource (Tons)	Co (%)	Co (lbs)	Au (opt)	Au (ounces)	Cu (%)	Cu (lbs)
Proven	3021, 3022, 3023	0.25	1,987,209	0.43	17,107,067	0.013	25,276	0.69	27,383,521
Probable	3021, 3022, 3023	0.25	1,674,685	0.52	17,409,858	0.017	28,010	0.67	22,372,024
<b>Total Reserve</b>	<b>3021, 3022, 3023</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>3,661,894</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>34,516,925</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>53,286</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>49,755,545</b>

A more detailed description of the results of the FS and the ICP is in the Company's news release dated November 10, 2017. The FS has been compiled in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines and a Technical Report is available on SEDAR.

Micon and SNC have concluded that the FS contains adequate detail and information to support the positive outcome shown for the ICP and that the ICP contains a viable cobalt and base metal resource that can be successfully mined by underground methods and recovered to concentrate with conventional milling processes. Using the assumptions contained in the FS, the project economics merit consideration by the Company to proceed to the project financing and executions stage. Management has, however, identified significant opportunities that could improve the economics of the ICP.

### **Project Optimization, Preconstruction Work and Operational Expansion**

Since the release of the FS, the Company has reported the following optimization tasks to enhance project economics and to further reduce overall risks of the ICP:

- I. **Clean Cobalt Concentrate Product:** In response to changing battery market dynamics, market feedback, and in-depth discussions with potential off-takers since the release of the FS, there is an opportunity to reduce capital and operating costs at the Cobalt Production Facility ("CPF") and improve construction timelines by pursuing a clean cobalt concentrate product and by-product of copper/gold concentrate. Clean cobalt concentrate is an upstream product containing less than 1% arsenic that is used in the production of precursor battery cathode material. Since it is a less refined product compared to cobalt sulphate, capital expenditures related to the CPF may be reduced. The Company has received Letters of Intent for off-take and project financing from multiple parties on this new strategy and intends to identify its partner(s) in the first half of 2018 after thorough evaluation of the proposals.

The total capital cost estimate for the ICP per the FS is US\$187M, of which US\$124M (66%) is for the CPF. Operating cash cost for the ICP, net of by-product credits, is US\$5.05/lb cobalt, of which US\$13.88 is direct cost before by-product credits and 34% of direct cost is related to the CPF. The Company believes that a more simplified flowsheet to produce a clean cobalt concentrate product may reduce both capital and operating costs which is expected to have a positive impact on overall project economics. The Company has engaged Micon International Ltd. ("Micon"), SNC Lavalin Inc. ("SNC") and Dundee Sustainable Technologies ("DST") to conduct detailed metallurgical testing and engineering for the revised flowsheet with the intent to develop feasibility level designs and costs. Initial testing has demonstrated that arsenic removal from ICP ore concentrates by conventional roasting methods was successful. Pilot scale testing is currently underway with results expected in the second quarter of 2018 to confirm assumptions used in the new FS flowsheet.

- II. **Resource Definition Drill Program:** The Company completed a three-hole, 5,000-foot drill program on schedule in 2017. The three completed holes all intersected mineralized zones anticipated in the FS resource model. The Company has engaged Micon to update the FS resource model during the second quarter of 2018. In addition, a fourth drill hole was completed in coordination with an independent geotechnical firm to provide rock mass data and acquire additional mineralized material for metallurgical testing.
- III. **New Detailed Mine Design and Production Schedule:** The Company has also engaged Micon to evaluate a detailed mine design and production schedule developed in-house with third party consultants to reduce planned dilution. Working with Micon, this design enhancement will be applied to the updated resource model and evaluated using Micon's FS cost model. The Company believes the updated resource and mine plans will have a positive impact on mine units' costs per pound of cobalt and life of mine cobalt production which would positively impact project economics.

Preparation of the ICP mine and mill site for construction activities, expected to commence in 2018 after successful mine financing is in place, continues with the procurement of the water treatment plant, installation of the main substation and extension of power lines to the portal bench, the concentrator pad, water retention ponds and control wells. Along with the stockpiling of existing construction aggregate, the mobilization of the crushers to the mill site for early spring resumption of waste pad construction has been completed. The existing pre-purchased building has been transported to a site in Blackfoot, ID where the CPF is proposed to be built. Senior and Support staff capacity ramp up continues as hiring of key employees in various functional areas is being implemented to support pre-construction and project development goals.

**(b) Other Mineral Assets**

- i. **Black Pine – Idaho, USA:** All mineral claims related to the Black Pine are in good standing;
- ii. **Morning Glory – Idaho, USA:** The Company has 100% ownership of certain additional unpatented placer mining claims located in the same area as the ICP. All mineral claims are in good standing;
- iii. **Queen of the Hills – Idaho, USA:** The Company holds a 100% lease option on certain mineral claims located in Lemhi County, Idaho. All mineral claims are in good standing; and
- iv. **Wallace Creek – Idaho, USA:** The Company has a 100% lease option on certain additional mineral claims located in the same area as the ICP.

**(c) El Milagro – Mexico**

The Company has a 100% interest in the El Milagro property in Tamaulipas, Mexico. The Company acquired the claims through staking and through purchase agreements executed with the surface right holders.

**(d) Kernaghan/Bell Project – Saskatchewan, Canada**

The Kernaghan/Bell Project is a joint venture among the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coronation Mines Ltd (20%), AREVA Resources Canada (40%) and Cameco (40%), with AREVA acting as operator. On February 16, 2018, the Company was informed that AREVA Resources Canada had changed their name to Orano Canada Inc. (“Orano”). The Company granted an option whereby the optionees earned an 80% interest in certain mineral claims by making certain payments (received), and completing exploration work totaling \$1,000,000 (deemed completed). The Company is participating at the 20% level, and has the option to dilute to a 7% participation level which then becomes a net profit interest. The optionee has the right to purchase all or part of the net profit interest during the first year of commercial production by paying \$700,000 per percentage point which increases to \$800,000 per percentage point during the second year of production. The project area is located near the northeast rim of the Athabasca Basin approximately 42 km north of Points North Landing. The Kernaghan/Bell project currently consists of 13 mineral claims totaling 4,342 hectares. The target unconformity depth ranges from 160m to 290m. Orano did not conduct any exploration work during the previous year ended February 28, 2017. In 2018, all of the claims require an assessment filing totalling \$103,845 with the earliest lapse date being May 14, 2018 plus 90 days. The estimated cost of the proposed 2018 exploration program including overhead is \$940,000, with the Company’s share being \$188,000 (20%). Seven diamond drill holes totaling 3,000 metres were planned to further evaluate three distinct under or untested geophysical conductor strike lengths in the western portion of the property. This program will bring the claims in good standing until 2025.

As at the date of this MD&A, Orano reported the completion of 5 of the 7 planned holes on the Kernaghan Lake project totaling 2,108.5 metres with assay results pending. No further drilling is planned for the rest of this season with the project expecting to come in on budget.

**(e) Virgin River – Saskatchewan, Canada**

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coronation Mines Ltd., owns 2% of the Virgin River project located in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. Cameco Corporation (“Cameco”) and AREVA Inc. each own 49% in the joint exploration agreement, with Cameco acting as the operator of the project. The Company also has the first right of offer to acquire up to 10% of the project and has been carried through to \$10,000,000 worth of exploration and development. This right could be exercised in the event that one of the joint venture partners wishes to sell all or a portion of their interest to a third party, in which case they must first offer Coronation Mines an additional 8% of the project. As at February 28, 2017, approximately \$33,800,000 has been spent on the project. The 2018 exploration program will consist of mobilization and freighting, and diamond drilling on the Dufferin Lake fault (5 holes, 4,500 m) and CF conductor (3 holes, 2,700 m) for a total budget of \$2,250,000, with the Company’s share being \$45,000 (2%). The claims are in good standing until 2035.

As at the date of this MD&A, Cameco has reported that work on the project during the month of February 2018, consisted of performing ice check drilling across Cree and Wetzell Lakes, and trail clearing in preparation for overland haul of equipment. Cameco personnel arrived at Wide Lake in late February to open camp to support the haul. Freighting of supplies for the 2018 exploration program began in early March, and will continue throughout the remainder of the season.

## 1.2.6 Market Outlook

*The reader is advised that information in the following section discussing the outlook of the cobalt market was derived from independent cobalt publications. The reader is also referred to the cautionary statement on page 3 regarding forward looking statements.*

### Cobalt Market Overview

#### Demand

Refined cobalt consumption has been steadily increasing over the past few years with an estimated 83,000<sup>3</sup> tonnes in 2013, 89,000<sup>4</sup> tonnes in 2014, 90,150<sup>5</sup> tonnes in 2015, 96,100 tonnes in 2016<sup>6</sup> and 110,800 tonnes in 2017<sup>7</sup>. Total global cobalt demand is expected to reach 161,234 tonnes by 2022, corresponding to a 2017-2022 CAGR of 7.1%<sup>8</sup>. This will be predominantly driven by demand for cobalt from the EV sector, which is expected to grow from 9,068 tonnes in 2017 to 53,713 tonnes in 2022, corresponding to a 2017-2022 CAGR of 42.7%<sup>9</sup>. Demand from the rest of the lithium ion battery sector is expected to grow from 39,290 tonnes in 2017 to 44,575 tonnes in 2022, a CAGR of just 2.6% in comparison<sup>10</sup>.

End user consumption of cobalt will also change rapidly by 2020, with the most significant change in demand being from lithium ion batteries used in EVs<sup>11</sup> at 91%:

<u>Applications</u>	<u>2017 Consumption</u>	<u>2020 Consumption</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Lithium ion batteries for other applications	26%	20%	-23%
Lithium ion batteries for EVs	11%	22%	91%
NiMH/NiCd cells	2%	2%	-
Other chemical applications	23%	20%	-13%
Superalloys	17%	17%	-
HS Steel	3%	3%	-
Hard facing	3%	3%	-
C&D tools	9%	8%	-11%
Magnets	5%	4%	-20%
Synthetic diamonds	1%	1%	-

The rechargeable battery sector has become the largest end-use consumer of cobalt. Since 1990, the number of cobalt-bearing cells manufactured on an annual basis has increased at rates averaging over 15% per annum. It is estimated that rechargeable batteries consumed 42,047 tonnes of cobalt in 2016 and 46,530 tonnes in 2017. This makes the battery sector responsible for 44% of all globally consumed cobalt<sup>12</sup>.

The main three types of batteries in the rechargeable lithium ion batteries market is comprised of the lithium cobalt oxide ("LCO"), nickel manganese cobalt ("NMC") and lithium nickel cobalt aluminum ("NCA") cells. These three types of batteries make up the majority of the rechargeable batteries market share. LCO cathode contains the highest cobalt by weight in the form of cobalt oxide followed by NMC and NCA batteries which contain cobalt in the form of cobalt sulphate. LCO batteries are the largest consumer of cobalt and account for an estimated 24% of global consumption. NMC and NCA batteries, used in EVs, are expected to have the highest demand growth in the mid and long term range forecast. The growth in the EVs market will increase consumption of cobalt sulphate to 56,694 tonnes by 2026, accounting for greater than 50% of chemical cobalt consumption<sup>13</sup>.

Energy requirement in MWh for EVs are expected to grow at 16% per annum until 2025. Battery supply is one of the key hurdles to EV growth, especially to meet demand requirements beyond 2019 and 2020. The increasing popularity of NMC and NCA batteries will help drive up cobalt sulphate demand for the EV sector at CAGR 34.3% in the mid-term before slowing to CAGR 7.0% between 2021 and 2026 as the market matures. The opening of Tesla Motors, Inc.'s Gigafactory 1 was widely regarded as the key driver for EV battery manufacturing growth. However, over the last year, several other companies have announced plans to build major EV battery facilities. These facilities will help boost global lithium ion battery manufacturing capacity to over 200 GWh in 2021 and over 360 GWh in 2026.

Tesla-Panasonic commenced battery manufacturing at its Nevada Gigafactory in January 2017, and in July 2017 the company started manufacturing NCA cells for the Model 3 EV.

<sup>3</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2015

<sup>4</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2015

<sup>5</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2015

<sup>6</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>7</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook February 2018 Update

<sup>8</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook February 2018 Update

<sup>9</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook February 2018 Update

<sup>10</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook February 2018 Update

<sup>11</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>12</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>13</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

Contemporary Amperex Technology Ltd. (“CATL”) is undergoing the largest lithium ion battery expansion project. In 2016 the company tripled lithium ion battery production at its operations in China and is now planning to increase its annual capacity to 50 GWh by 2020. In October 2016, CATL signed an off-take agreement with Glencore to supply up to 20,000 tonnes of contained cobalt between 2016 and 2020.

Volkswagen recently announced ambitious plans to sell one million EVs per year by 2025. To achieve this, Volkswagen is also considering investing up to €10 billion in the construction of a new European battery facility.

Lishen is undergoing the next biggest battery capacity expansion project in China. In 2016, Lishen invested RMB 5.2 billion into the construction of three new EV battery plants in order to triple its output to 10 GWh by 2018. The company plans to invest additional capital to increase its annual production capacity to 20 GWh before 2021.

At the start of Q3 2016, LG Chem announced plans to invest \$340 million in the construction of a new lithium ion battery production facility in Poland. The plant is planned to be complete by the end of 2018 and will have the ability to produce over 100,000 EV batteries a year. Over the next four years, LG also plans to double battery capacity at its plant in South Korea and triple capacity at its operation in China. The company also operates a facility in Michigan, USA, which is currently focusing on battery production for the GM Bolt.

Samsung SDI has also commenced construction of a \$340 million European battery facility in Hungary. The plant is expected to be completed in H2 2018 and will have the ability to produce lithium ion batteries for 50,000 pure EVs. The company already operates plants in Korea and China and plans to double production capacity at these plants to around 10 GWh by 2020.

In Q2 2017, Daimler Group announced that it will invest €500 million into the construction of a new lithium ion battery factory in Germany in order to bring 10 new EV models to the market by 2020. The company also unveiled plans to build a \$740 million battery factory in China as part of the company’s joint venture with BAIC. Batterien-Montage-Zentren (“BMZ”) currently operates the largest lithium ion battery facility in Europe, which is located in Germany and once in full production is expected to have a capacity of 5 GWh.

NorthVolt, a Swedish start-up battery manufacturer, aims to set up a new 32 GWh lithium ion battery factory in Fennoscandia that will focus on the production of high-quality NMC and NCA batteries for EVs. The \$4 billion plant has a planned ramp-up schedule between 2020 and 2023. If the plant is financed, it could overtake BMZ’s, LG Chem’s and Samsung’s facilities as the largest EV battery manufacturing facility in Europe.

In addition to the above developments, the following is a summary of various companies that have announced investments in EVs:

<b>Auto Manufacturers</b>	<b>Long Term EV Targets</b>	<b>EV Models</b>
BMW	15-25% EV penetration by 2025	X3, Mini, iNext
Daimler	15-25% EV penetration by 2025	10 new models by 2020
Audi	25-30% EV penetration by 2025	Q6 e-tron Quattro
Porsche		Mission E Concept
PSA		4 EVs and 7 PHEVs
Nissan-Renault	More than 5M EVs by 2022	Products partnering Dongfeng
VW	25-30% EV penetration by 2025	>30% EVs by 2025
Ford	30% penetration by 2030	13 EVs by 2020
GM	1M EV sales annually in 2026	20 EVs by 2023
Tesla	500k EVs in 2018	Model S, Model X, Model Y, Model 3, Roadster, Semi
Toyota	5.5M EVs by 2030	10 new EV models by early 2020s
Honda	60% hybrid and EVs penetration by 2030	Honda Clarity
JLR (Jaguar and Land Rover)		I Pace
Valeo	5- 9% EVs penetration by 2026	

The EV market continues to rise in popularity and importance and there are several other EV manufacturers which have announced plans for new vehicle production. It has been forecasted that strong forecast demand from the EV market can potentially double current cobalt demand by 2022. Stationary storage cells utilized to store energy from sources such as wind and solar powered generators and off-peak grid charging are also contributing to this significant growth in the markets.

## Supply

Cobalt is produced primarily as a by-product of nickel and copper mining, with 60% of cobalt coming from copper mining, 38% from nickel production, and 2% from primary cobalt mines in Morocco and Uganda. Weak nickel and copper prices have negatively impacted cobalt supply due to the suspension and closure of a number of large nickel and copper projects including Glencore/Katanga Mining (representing 10% of global cobalt metal supply), Votorantim, ERG/Chambishi, Norilsk Nickel, and Queensland Nickel.

Approximately 62.5% of the world cobalt supply is mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”) with 64,364 tonnes produced in 2016<sup>14</sup>. Artisanal mining accounts for approximately 6,100 tonnes of cobalt production from the DRC. Supply from artisanal production is expected to taper off as easily accessible high grade reserves get depleted. In addition, Amnesty International published a report titled “This Is What We Die For” which exposes the abuses of human rights, safety and environmental issues related to artisanal mining. The article also made allegations against global technology companies for using cobalt sourced from artisanal mining supply, highlighting the importance of supply chain management and traceability of the sourcing of raw materials. There are three main reasons for artisanal material to leave the market: increased government restrictions, increased regulation by refineries and end-use companies and variations in metal prices that inhibit the purchasing of material by international traders. Increasing scrutiny of the supply chain will undoubtedly result in further reductions in artisanal supply, particularly for use in the lithium ion battery sector. The DRC government signed a new 2018 DRC Mining Code in Q1 2018 which resulted in increased taxes and royalties on all minerals produced in the DRC. Further, cobalt is categorized as a strategic substance under the 2018 DRC Mining Code, resulting in royalties on the metal being raised from 2% to 10%. This increase in taxes and royalties adds uncertainty to projects located in the DRC.

China is the largest importer of cobalt raw materials estimated at 65% or 59,223 tonnes<sup>9</sup> of world supply in 2015. Approximately 94%<sup>15</sup> of Chinese import comes from cobalt contained in intermediates such as crude hydroxide produced in the DRC. In turn, China is also the largest producer of refined cobalt with a 9.3% growth in production in 2016 representing 78% or 48,910 tonnes of world production<sup>16</sup>. This growth is predominately driven by demand from downstream markets. This growth forces China's biggest refiners and producers to expand and aggressively acquire cobalt assets. The construction of major new lithium ion battery facilities in China will also fuel a pronounced increase in NMC and NCA cathode production in China. It is expected that China's share of NMC cathode production will increase from around 46% at present to over 56% in 2026. Meanwhile, China's share of global NCA production is expected to increase from 16% to 20%. The strong growth of NMC and NCA demand will increase China's demand for cobalt sulphate from 5,000 tonnes (contained) in 2016 to 16,300 tonnes in 2021 and around 25,000 tonnes in 2026<sup>17</sup>.

## Supply Demand Balance

The cobalt market fell into a small deficit of 634 tonnes in 2016, following seven years of overcapacity and oversupply. The market will remain tight or in deficit through 2026, helping support metal and chemical prices above \$25/lb.

The following illustrates supply and demand balance forecast for the 2018-2024 period<sup>18</sup>:

<b>Supply CAGR (2018-2024)</b>	<b>Demand CAGR (2018-2024)</b>	<b>Surplus and Deficit</b>
Non-metallurgical applications – 7.0%	Non-metallurgical applications – 7.2%	2,334 tonnes deficit in 2018 25,653 tonnes deficit by 2024
Metallurgical applications – 5.3%	Metallurgical applications – 5.3%	2,358 tonnes deficit in 2018 4,486 tonnes deficit by 2024

Forecasted compounded annual growth rate for cobalt supply is 2.4%<sup>19</sup>. As a result of increase in demand and reduction in supply of cobalt, overall supply demand balance is forecasted to progressively tighten over the medium and long term with minimal prospects of new cobalt projects coming into production within the next decade<sup>20</sup>. Demand for metallurgical cobalt will continue to grow against supply even though there is a small surplus in metallurgical cobalt supply. Significant increase in demand of non-metallurgical or cobalt chemicals used in rechargeable batteries is expected to cause deep deficit.

Historically, metallurgical supply demand balance has the most impact in setting market cobalt price and this tends to also influence the price of non-metallurgical or cobalt chemicals. The serious deficit expected in the non-metallurgical or cobalt chemicals may change these market dynamics.

Cobalt prices have increased significantly since the beginning of 2017 as end users and hedge funds secure supply of cobalt metal and sulphate in anticipation of further supply and demand deficits. Cobalt 99.3% metal has reached a seven year high of over US \$43 per pound and is currently at US \$42 per pound. The tightness in both the metallurgical and non-metallurgical

<sup>14</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>9</sup> Darton Commodities Limited Cobalt Market Review 2015-16

<sup>15</sup> Darton Commodities Limited Cobalt Market Review 2015-16

<sup>16</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2016

<sup>17</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>18</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook August 2017

<sup>19</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2015

<sup>20</sup> CRU Cobalt Market Outlook 2015

sectors is expected to lead to increasing competition for both mined and refined units, helping support prices at or above current levels over the next ten years.

## **Cobalt and the ICP**

Cobalt metal, powders and chemicals remain critical in the production of rechargeable batteries and the ICP is the only primary cobalt deposit located in the United States that is environmentally permitted with the potential for near term production. These are key positive attributes of the ICP that can address some of the risks and issues faced by the world cobalt market today. As the ICP is a primary cobalt deposit (less than 2% of current world production of cobalt comes from primary deposits), it is not directly influenced by copper and nickel markets. Being located in the United States eliminates the geopolitical and human rights issues that seem to be attached to cobalt that comes from the DRC. The ICP offers a unique opportunity for North American consumers to secure an ethically sourced, environmentally sound supply of high purity cobalt products, mined safely and responsibly. The Company believes that the ICP could be well positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for cobalt. In addition, previous engineering studies, now considered out of date, demonstrated the ability of the project to produce high purity cobalt metal suitable for critical applications in the aerospace sector. These are the two fastest growing sectors in the cobalt market.

There are significant opportunities identified by management of the Company that could improve the economics of the ICP. Excluding those opportunities typical to all mining projects, such as changes in metal prices, exchange rates, etc., there are additional opportunities that exist. For example, the Company completed a three-hole, 5,000 foot drill program in 2017 which resulted in an updated resource estimate to be incorporated into a new, optimized FS. The update is also based on a review and inclusion of past drill results not included previously and the creation of a new three-dimensional resource model. The Company has engaged Micon to update the FS resource model at the end of the first quarter of 2018 accordingly. There is also potential to add additional resources from the nearby Black Pine property optioned by the Company which potentially could provide additional feed for the mill. Previous core drilling on the Black Pine property returned significant intercepts of cobalt and copper including 1.13% cobalt over 17.5 feet with another drill hole returning an intercept of 4.9% copper over 9.2 feet. Further exploration and development on the property would be required to further define and develop a potential resource suitable for providing additional feed for the ICP mill.

As previously discussed, there is also an opportunity to reduce capital and operating costs at the CPF and improve construction timelines by pursuing a clean cobalt concentrate product and by-product of copper/gold concentrate. Since clean cobalt concentrate is a less refined product compared to cobalt sulphate, investment in a CPF can be reduced significantly compared to the capital identified in the FS. This decision is in response to the changing battery market dynamics and in-depth discussions with potential off-takers during Management's recent marketing campaigns in North America, Asia, Australia and Europe.

There is an opportunity for the mine to produce more tonnes for short durations on the high tonnage levels of the mine through the optimization of the mine plan and sequence. The Company has engaged Micon to evaluate a detailed mine design and production schedule developed in-house with third party consultants to reduce planned dilution. This design enhancement will be applied to the updated resource model and evaluated using Micon's FS cost model. It may also be possible to obtain better shipping and handling terms through formal negotiations in the future and to incorporate off-take and/or streaming agreements on some or all of the products to be produced. In addition, the project has potential to recover both heavy and light rare earth elements previously identified in association with the cobalt mineralization. No metal value is given to the copper or gold in determining the cobalt resource cut-off. Incorporating copper and gold values back into the cut-off calculation with modifications to the processing design would realize an increase in tonnage within the resource. Further information and engineering and geological assessments are needed before these opportunities could be included in the project economics.

There are risks associated with the FS. The most significant potential internal risks associated with the ICP are uncontrolled dilution, lower metal recoveries than those projected, operating and capital cost escalation, unforeseen schedule delays, the potential reduction of mineable reserves after removing inferred material from the model and the ability to raise financing. The reported mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. These risks are common to most mining projects, many of which can be mitigated with adequate engineering, planning and pro-active management.

## Share Price Performance

The price of cobalt remains strong as the EV and energy storage systems markets are expected to continue to ramp up. The positive FS was released while financing efforts are progressing well as well as pre-construction for the mine and mill and optimization of the overall project. With continued effort and de-risking of the project the upward trend the Company's share price has enjoyed most of the year should continue. The Volume Weighted Average Price ("VWAP") for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$1.52 and the closing price on May 8, 2018 was \$1.39. The Company's one year share price historic chart as of the date of this report continues to outperform the TSX and TSX Base Metals Index's.



## 1.3 Results of Operations

### **Financial Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 and the Three Months Ended February 28, 2017**

Effective October 18, 2017, the Company changed its financial year end from February 28 to December 31. Accordingly, the Company is reporting quarterly financial results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018 with comparative results for the three-month period ended February 28, 2017. Management has used the three months ended February 28, 2017 as the basis for its comparative analysis as this provides for the most directly comparable period to the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The amounts for the periods may not be directly comparable due to the different periods and due to the increased level of corporate activity during the current period. While seasonality has an impact at the ICP site, the major differences are due to the significantly increased level of pre-construction activities to develop the ICP and equity financings completed to enable the Company to finance those activities.

Comprehensive loss for the Company's three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$1,378,373 or \$0.01 per share (February 28, 2017 - \$325,352 or \$0.003 per share). As at March 31, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$35,443,150 (December 31, 2017 - \$10,435,691). Changes to net loss in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the three months ended February 28, 2017 were mainly the result of changes to the following items.

- (a) Directors' fees and expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$40,649 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$18,750). The Company decreased directors' fees in June 2016, including a 50% reduction to annual retainers and cancellation of meeting fees. Directors' fees were subsequently reinstated in June 2017. An increase in directors' expenses during the period also relates to the search for, and appointment of, a new director.
- (b) Legal and advisory fees for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$79,518 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$21,370). Higher legal and advisory fees were the result of increased corporate activity related to the advancement of the ICP and increased advisory services related to assessment of project financing alternatives.

- (c) Listing and filings fees for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$82,058 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$24,089). The increase is due to higher TSX listing fees associated with increased market capitalization and higher fees related to the Company's move to the OTCQX in December 2017.
- (d) Office expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$169,266 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$63,069). Increased office expense compared to the same period last year was a result of marketing report subscriptions and general overhead as a result of increased corporate activities due to advancement of the ICP.
- (e) Salary and wages for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$349,103 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$138,110). Higher salaries during the period were due to the addition of new members of senior management and new employees. Senior management and employee salaries are consistent with the compensation policy adopted by the Board of Directors based on an independent compensation review that benchmarked the Company's compensation policies against its peer group.
- (f) Shareholder relations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$298,489 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$39,291). Higher shareholder relations fees incurred during the current period was a result of investor relations and marketing activities of the FS, off-take, project financing and to enhance shareholder awareness of the ICP. These activities include travelling, conferences and marketing road shows fees.
- (g) Share-based payments, a non-cash expense, for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$384,137 (three months ended February 28, 2017 - \$Nil). During the three months ended March 31, 2018, 375,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company (three months ended February 28, 2017 - Nil). Using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the fair value of stock options vested during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$384,137 (February 28, 2017 - \$Nil).

### 1.3.1 Summary of Quarterly Results

Financial Information in thousands (except per share information)

	Three Months ended March 31, 2018	One Month ended December 31, 2017	Three Months ended November 30, 2017	Three Months ended August 31, 2017	Three Months ended May 31, 2017	Three Months ended February 28, 2017	Three Months ended November 30, 2016	Three Months ended August 31, 2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net loss from continued operations	(1,378)	(525)	(996)	(1,322)	(785)	(345)	(1,087)	(431)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.003)	(0.01)	(0.005)

Net loss from operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$1,378,373 compared to a net loss of \$325,352 for the three months ended February 28, 2017. The main difference was due to higher directors' fees, legal and advisory fees, listing and filing fees, office expense, salary and wages, shareholder relations and share-based compensation as discussed in section 1.3 above.

## 1.4 Liquidity

### March 31, 2018

- (a) **Cash and cash equivalents** as at March 31, 2018 were \$36,618,597 (December 31, 2017 - \$11,740,992).
- (b) **Working capital** as at March 31, 2018 was \$35,443,150 (December 31, 2017 - \$10,435,691).
- (c) **Mineral property expenditures** of \$473,660 was incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2018 (February 28, 2017 - \$482,282). Accruals of \$792,879 (February 28, 2017 - \$590,190) and a non-cash adjustment of \$(851,648) (February 28, 2017 - \$(349,210)) for site reclamation and closure cost were also made, resulting in a total addition of \$414,891 (February 28, 2017 - \$723,262) for the period.

- (d) **Property, Plant and Equipment expenditures** for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$2,595,785 (February 28, 2017 - \$15,322). Accruals of \$281,293 (February 28, 2017 - \$Nil) were also made, resulting in a total addition of \$2,877,078 (February 28, 2017 - \$15,322) for the period.

The Company's cash equivalents are held in Canadian dollars and are invested in short term GICs that are cashable in three months or less from the date of purchase and earn interest rates of up to 1.10%. All cash and cash equivalents are maintained by the parent company with cash distribution to fund the Company's subsidiaries' operations on an as needed basis. There are no uncertainties in liquidity but cash flow is cyclical as more cash outflows happen during the spring, summer and fall months due to development activities at the ICP.

To finance operations and advance development of the ICP, the Company financed total gross proceeds of \$21,676,560 during the year ended February 28, 2017 including a private placement on June 1, 2016 and a bought deal financing on February 28, 2017 and additional gross proceeds of \$29,900,000 through a bought deal financing on February 23, 2018. Proceeds from financing are used for general working capital to expand the Company's operations for project development and to strengthen the Company's financial position for project financing. As the FS technical report was filed on November 10, 2017, the Company also continues to market the ICP and pursue product off-take arrangements to facilitate financing of capital costs for project development. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has sufficient working capital to sustain overhead, administrative, and property maintenance expenses over the next twelve months after the completion of the bought deal financing. The Company also has the ability to scale back on pre-construction activities at its discretion in order to continue its operations for at least the next 12 months if additional financing is not obtained in that timeframe.

### Contractual Commitments

The following is a schedule of the Company's annual commitments as at March 31, 2018:

	Note	2018	2019	2020
		\$	\$	\$
Mineral property expenditure	(a)	103,840	-	-
General liability insurance	(b)	38,998	-	-
Office operating leases	(c)	110,993	104,508	8,459
		253,831	104,508	8,459

- (a) The Company has committed \$45,000 towards the 2018 exploration program for the Virgin River joint venture, which represents the Company's 2% interest, and has \$40,380 remaining to spend. The Company has also committed \$188,000 towards the 2018 exploration program for the Kernaghan/Bell joint venture, which represents the Company's 20% interest, and has \$63,460 remaining to spend.
- (b) The Company has a total liability of \$38,998 on premiums for its commercial general and umbrella liability insurance policies payable monthly until October 12, 2018.
- (c) The Company has office lease commitments totalling \$223,960 with various end dates up to January 31, 2020.
- (d) Pursuant to employment agreements, the Company may be obligated to pay up to \$2,300,000 in the event that certain senior management is terminated without cause or due to a change in control as defined in the agreements.

### 1.5 Capital Resources

The Company's working capital as at March 31, 2018 was \$35,443,150 (December 31, 2017 - \$10,435,691). On February 23, 2018, the Company completed a bought deal financing for gross proceeds of \$29,900,000 by issuing 23,000,000 units at \$1.30 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. The Company expects working capital to increase further with proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants that are currently in the money. The Company also continues to market the ICP, pursue product off-take arrangements to facilitate financing of capital costs for project development and seek further equity and debt funding in the capital markets. The Company continues to look at opportunities to reduce capital and operating costs at the CPF and improve construction timelines by pursuing a clean cobalt concentrate product, which is a more desirable product to potential off-take partners, and a by-product of copper/gold concentrate. This change to a more upstream product has the potential to result in a significant improvement in economics for the ICP.

## 1.6 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

## 1.7 Transactions with Related Parties

### (a) Subsidiaries

	Ownership interest	
	March 31, 2018	February 28, 2017
Formation Holdings Corp.	100%	100%
Formation Holdings US, Inc.	100%	100%
US Cobalt, Inc.	100%	100%
Formation Capital Corporation, U.S.	100%	100%
Essential Metals Corporation	100%	100%
Coronation Mines Ltd.	100%	100%
Minera Terranova S.A. de C.V.	100%	100%

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

### (b) Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation to directors and officers of the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and February 28, 2017 were as follows:

	March 31, 2018	February 28, 2017
	\$	\$
Salaries and short-term employee benefits including bonuses	209,875	117,231
Share-based payments (i)	144,109	-
Directors' fees (ii)	39,000	18,750
	<b>392,984</b>	<b>135,981</b>

Outstanding balances owed to directors and officers at March 31, 2018 were \$39,000 (December 31, 2017 - \$52,000).

(i) Share-based payments (non-cash expense) are based on the fair value of stock options granted to directors and officers of the Company. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, no stock options were granted to directors and officers who are considered key management of the Company (February 28, 2017 - Nil). Using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the Company recognized share-based payments of \$144,109 related to stock options held by directors and officers which vested during the period (February 28, 2017 - \$Nil).

(ii) During the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, the Company paid or accrued directors fees of \$39,000 (February 28, 2017 - \$18,750). The Company also reimbursed directors for business related expenses in the amount of \$1,649 (February 28, 2017 - \$Nil).

All executive officers are entitled to termination and change of control benefits. Pursuant to employment agreements, the Company may be obligated to pay up to \$2,300,000 in the event that executive officers are terminated without cause or upon a change of control.

Salaries and short-term employee benefits including bonuses were paid to directors and officers as follows:

		For the period ended March 31, 2018				For the period ended February 28, 2017			
		Non cash share based compensation	Salary, Bonus and Benefits	Directors Fees	Total Compensation	Non cash share based compensation	Salary, Bonus and benefits	Directors Fees	Total Compensation
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
David Christie	Director	8,896	-	7,000	15,896	-	-	3,125	3,125
Paul Farquharson	President & CEO	35,582	62,500	-	98,082	-	55,981	-	55,981
Gregory Hahn	Director	8,896	-	8,000	16,896	-	-	3,125	3,125
Scott Hean	Director	10,675	-	12,000	22,675	-	-	3,125	3,125
Rick Honsinger	Vice President	17,791	37,500	-	55,291	-	31,250	-	31,250
Robert Metka	Director	8,896	-	6,000	14,896	-	-	3,125	3,125
Robert Quinn	Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,125	3,125
David Smith	Director	8,896	-	6,000	14,896	-	-	-	-
David Stone	Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,125	3,125
Marc Tran	CFO	17,791	47,500	-	65,291	-	30,000	-	30,000
Floyd Varley	COO	26,687	62,375	-	89,062	-	-	-	-
		144,109	209,875	39,000	392,984	-	117,231	18,750	135,981

## 1.8 Proposed Transactions

None.

## 1.9 Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods.

Actual results could differ materially from those estimates and would impact future results of operations and cash flows. Significant judgments and estimates were used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These include but are not limited to the following:

### *Judgments*

- (i) Annually, the Company assesses whether indicators of impairment exist with respect to the mineral properties, and property, plant and equipment. If indicators of impairment are identified, then the Company assesses whether its asset carrying values are greater than their recoverable values. The recoverable value is the higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. The determination of the recoverable amount of mineral properties and property, plant and equipment includes critical judgments by management of items including: discount rates, future commodity prices, production levels, operating and capital expenditures, taxes, length of mine life, proven and probable mineral reserves and resources, and other assumptions used within the Company's mine model for assessing possible impairment. Should those judgments prove to be inaccurate, the assessed recoverable amounts could differ materially from their actual amounts.
- (ii) The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgments of management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short and long-term operating budget, expected profitability, investing and financing activities and management's strategic planning. Should those judgments prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumption could be inappropriate.
- (iii) Judgments by management with respect to the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, and related rates of depreciation, could result in carrying values of the underlying assets being over or understated, should those judgments be determined to be incorrect.
- (iv) The functional and presentation currencies of the Company are the Canadian dollar. The functional currencies of the Company's subsidiaries are also the Canadian dollar. Activities of the subsidiaries are integrated with the operations of the parent company. Should management's judgment about the nature of a subsidiary differ from its actual nature, a material difference in the cumulative translation adjustment and/or foreign exchange gain (loss) could result.

## Estimates

- (i) The carrying value of mineral properties, exploration expenditures incurred, and property, plant and equipment, and the likelihood of future economic recoverability of these carrying values is subject to significant management estimates. The application of the Company's accounting policy for and determination of recoverability of capitalized assets is based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. New information may change estimates and assumptions made. If information becomes available indicating that recovery of expenditures is unlikely, the amounts capitalized are impaired and recognized as a loss in the period that the new information becomes available. A change in estimate could result in the carrying amount of capitalized assets being materially different from their presented carrying costs.
- (ii) The provision for site reclamation and closure costs requires the Company to examine its site reclamation and closure cost obligations annually. Significant estimates and assumptions are made to determine provision for site reclamation and closure cost due to various factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include estimates of extent and cost of reclamation activities, technological and regulatory changes, cost increases and changes in discount rates. Uncertainty of these factors may result in future actual reclamation expenditure being materially different from current estimates.
- (iii) The provision for income and mining taxes including expected recovery and periods of reversals of timing differences and composition of deferred income taxes and liabilities requires significant estimates about the future profitability, ability to utilize deferred tax assets and future income tax rates, among others. Should the Company's performance differ from management's estimates, or should future tax rates change, the Company's estimate of income and mining taxes could differ materially from current estimates.
- (iv) The fair value of stock options and warrants are subject to measurement by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires market data and estimates made by the Company as inputs to the calculation. These inputs are subjective assumptions and changes in these inputs could materially affect the fair value estimated.

### 1.10 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy that prioritize the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

The Company's financial assets consist of assets classified as fair value through profit and loss which includes cash and cash equivalents, and loans and receivables consisting of the reclamation bond. Cash and cash equivalents are valued using level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the reclamation bond will not be realized until the bond is released from the trustee. At March 31, 2018, the fair value of the reclamation bond is \$2,462,231 (December 31, 2017 - \$2,395,586) and is calculated in accordance with level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company's financial liabilities are classified as other liabilities and consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying value because of the short term nature of these instruments.

### 1.11 Fair Values and Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to risk of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth and shareholder returns. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

#### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash, cash equivalents and reclamation bonds.

The Company invests its excess cash, cash equivalents and reclamation bond principally in highly rated government and corporate debt securities, which may be liquidated at any time. The Company has established guidelines relative to diversification, credit ratings and maturities that maintain safety and liquidity. These guidelines are periodically reviewed by the Company's audit committee and modified to reflect changes in market conditions.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2018</b>	December 31, 2017
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>36,618,597</b>	11,740,992
Reclamation bond	<b>2,467,764</b>	2,400,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,086,361</b>	14,141,961

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Company's operating requirements as well as its planned capital expenditures. The Company manages its financial resources to ensure that there is sufficient working capital to fund near term planned exploration work, capital and operating expenditures. The Company has considerable discretion to reduce or increase exploration plans and capital investment budgets depending on current or projected liquidity. The following summarizes the financial instruments and their maturity that are held to manage liquidity risk:

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017	
	Within 1 year	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	763,282	-	-	763,282	1,247,024
Accrued liabilities	975,461	-	-	975,461	715,747
	<b>1,738,743</b>	-	-	<b>1,738,743</b>	<b>1,962,771</b>

### Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents and believes that the results of operations, financial position and cash flows would not be significantly affected by a sudden change in market interest rates relative to the investment interest rates due to the short term nature of the investments. Excess cash is invested in highly rated investment securities at fixed interest rates with varying terms to maturity but generally with maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company's cash equivalents of \$2,608,481 (December 31, 2017 - \$2,601,467) are comprised of cashable GIC's that have a maturity date of three months or less and earn an interest rate of up to 1.10% (December 31, 2017 - 1.10%). The Company is not subject to material interest rate risk.

### Foreign exchange rate risk

The Company reports its consolidated financial statements in Canadian dollars; however, the Company has extensive operations in the US as well as limited operations. As a consequence, the financial results of the Company's operations as reported in Canadian dollars are subject to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar.

Exploration and development activities in the US are held in the Company's US subsidiaries and are recorded in US dollars and translated into Canadian dollars on the consolidated financial statements date, as such, the Company can be exposed to significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar. The Company does not currently enter into any foreign exchange hedges to limit exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. The Board of Directors continually assesses the Company's strategy toward its foreign exchange rate risk, depending on market conditions.

### Translation exposure

A number of the Company's subsidiaries are located in countries other than Canada. Therefore, exchange rate movements in the US dollar can have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated operating results due to the translation of monetary assets and liabilities.

At March 31, 2018, a 10% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would have increased (decreased) the Company's net loss before taxes by approximately \$551,878 (February 28, 2017 - \$315,000).

## 1.12 Other MD&A Requirements

### (a) Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

As at May 8, 2018, there were 158,980,251 outstanding common shares, 6,576,500 outstanding stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.79 and weighted average life of 3.94 years. The Company has 19,946,139 share purchase warrants outstanding with a weighted average price of \$1.77 and average life of 1.14 years.

### (b) Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management, so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. The certifying officers reviewed and evaluated such disclosure controls and procedures and concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were operating effectively as of March 31, 2018.

## Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company evaluated the design and operational effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting as defined under NI 52-109 for the period ended March 31, 2018.

The Company's controls include policies and procedures that:

- (i) Relate to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (ii) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- (iii) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the annual financial statements or interim financial statements.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the design and operational effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (the "Framework"), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in 2013. The Company confirms that the design and operation effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

## Limitation of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the controls.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### (c) Additional Information

More information can be found on the Company's website at [www.eCobalt.com](http://www.eCobalt.com). Additional information is provided in the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the ten month period ended December 31, 2017 and the year ended February 28, 2017. Information Circulars and Annual Information Forms of the Company are also available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).