



LION ONE METALS LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

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Set out below is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Lion One Metals Limited ("LIO", "Lion One", or the "Company") and its subsidiaries for the period ended September 30, 2016. The discussion below should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2016 and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016. Those financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. All dollar figures included in the following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A has been prepared as at November 10, 2016.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol LIO, on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") under the symbol LLO, and on the OTCQX market under the symbol LOMLF.

Additional information related to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.liononemetals.com.

BACKGROUND AND CORE BUSINESS

Lion One Metals Limited was incorporated on November 12, 1996 under the name X-Tal Minerals Corp. ("X-Tal") under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. On January 28, 2011, the Company executed a reverse takeover ("RTO") of X-Tal by American Eagle Resources Inc. ("AME") and changed its name to Lion One Metals Limited.

The Company's primary asset is the 100% held Tuvatu Gold Project ("Tuvatu"), located on the island of Viti Levu in Fiji. The Company operates in Fiji under its wholly-owned subsidiary Lion One Limited (Fiji).

The Company's head office and principal address is 311 West 1st Street, North Vancouver, BC, V7M 1B5. The address of the registered and records office is 20th Floor, 250 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3R8.

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

Private Placement

On September 16, 2016, the Company announced the completion of its non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement"). The Company sold 41,536,436 units at a price of \$0.92 for gross proceeds of \$38,213,521.

Proceeds of the Private Placement will be used to fund the exploration and development of the Company's 100% owned and fully permitted high grade Tuvatu Gold Project in Fiji and for working capital purposes. Each unit in the Private Placement consists of one common share (the "Common Shares") and one transferable common share purchase warrant (the "Warrants"). The Warrants are exercisable at a price of \$1.35 per share until March 16, 2018, subject to an accelerated expiry option whereby the Company can trigger an accelerated 30-day expiry of the Warrants if the closing price of the Company's Common Shares listed on the TSX-V remain higher than \$1.75 for 20 consecutive trading days. On the 20th consecutive trading day above \$1.75 (the "Acceleration Trigger Date"), the Warrants' expiry date may be accelerated to 30 trading days after the Acceleration Trigger Date by the issuance of a news release announcing such acceleration, within two trading days of the Acceleration Trigger Date. The Warrants, if fully exercised, represent \$56,074,189 of additional gross proceed potential. All securities issuable pursuant to this Private Placement are subject to a four month hold period expiring on January 17, 2017.

Significant institutional investors in the Private Placement include New York-based investment firm Donald Smith Value Fund, L.P. ("Donald Smith") which acquired 14,250,000 units in the Private Placement for gross proceeds of \$13,110,000 and has become the Company's largest institutional shareholder and a new insider of the Company, holding 14.01% of the Company on an undiluted basis, or 19.90% on a fully diluted basis. This is Donald Smith's first acquisition of Common Shares of the Company. In connection with the Private Placement, the Company has paid an aggregate of \$1,760,402 in finders' fees in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange and incurred other share issue costs of \$245,150.

Memorandum of Understanding with Ansteel-CapitalAsia Global Engineering Inc.

The Company has signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") for an Engineering Procurement Construction Contract ("EPC Contract") and Vendor Financing Agreement with Ansteel-CapitalAsia Global Engineering Inc. (the EPC Contractor, or Ansteel) covering a comprehensive EPC, and financing package for the development of the Company's 100% owned and fully permitted Tuvatu Gold Project in Fiji.

The scope of the EPC contract covers the design, construction, start-up testing, and commissioning of the Tuvatu gold processing plant. Ansteel will also furnish all materials, equipment, machinery, tools and consumables, provide quality control and administration, and will develop the Project Health and Safety Plan at the Project Site.

In addition to the EPC Contract, Ansteel will also provide vendor financing for up to 80% of the anticipated value of the EPC Contract in the form of a Deferred Payment Amount of approximately US\$39,000,000-\$44,000,000. The Company will fund a minimum of US\$10,000,000 or approximately 20% of the anticipated value of the EPC Contract. The Deferred Payment will be a senior secured obligation of the Company guaranteed by the Company's assets, to be serviced through a Deferred Payment Plan with 7% annual interest payable in quarterly installments. In connection with the Down Payment, Lion One will issue, subject to TSX-V approval, warrants in the amount of approximately 10% of the Loan Facility at a price of \$1.42 per share for a period extending to the maturity date of the earlier of the final scheduled payment under the Deferred Payment Plan or 5 years from closing. Early repayment of the Deferred Payment Amount may occur any time without charge.

The Company and Ansteel will proceed to preparing definitive binding agreements for the transactions contemplated by the MOU, and are targeting completing the transaction in the fourth quarter of 2016.

The EPC Contractor, Ansteel-CapitalAsia Global Engineering Inc., is a JV company of Ansteel Group Engineering Technology Development Company Ltd and CapitalAsia Consulting (Canada) Inc. The Ansteel Group is based in Liaoning Province in northern China and is that country's largest iron ore miner and third largest steel maker, with a production capacity exceeding 38 million tons of raw steel and pig iron. Ansteel's steel unit is focused on products such as hot and cold rolled and galvanized steel sheets, color coating plates, silicon steel, wire rods, steel pipes, and large steel products widely used in automobile manufacturing, construction, ship-building, home electrical appliances, and in the manufacture of railways, pipelines, bridges, and power plants. The company operates several large iron ore mines and more than a dozen steel-rolling and steel production plants worldwide. Ansteel exports its products to over 30 countries including the USA, UK, Japan, and Australia, and is listed on the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Stock Exchanges. In 2015 Ansteel was ranked number 451 on Fortune's Global 500 List.

Navilawa Tenement Tender

Fiji's Mineral Resources Department (MRD) publically solicited expressions of interest for the new Navilawa tenement in July and August of 2016 after the lapse and expiry of the previous holder's exploration license. The Navilawa tenement directly adjoins the northern boundary of Lion One's tenements at Tuvatu, which if combined, would consolidate ownership of the entire Navilawa mineral complex under a +30,000 hectare exploration license package with Tuvatu's 384.5 hectare Mining Lease (SML 62) and mining and processing operation, currently under development, at its center. The Company has submitted a tender for the Navilawa tenement with \$15 million of initial exploration expenditures proposed over five years.

The Navilawa project area has at least 10 well defined prospects including the Kingston Mine, Banana Creek, and Tuvatu North. The most significant historic results returned were surface rock chip samples of 46.30 g/t Au from Banana Creek; 176.27 g/t Au from the Kingston Mine, and 8.50 g/t Au from Tuvatu North, where a rock chip sample was taken from just inside SPL 1296 and adjacent to the Tuvatu resource. Although little systematic historical exploration has been undertaken in the area, six of the prospects have historic workings with short shafts or adits up to 15 meters deep or manual workings on copper and gold bearing rocks as is the case at the Central Ridge prospect. Mapping, sampling and geophysics clearly demonstrates that the Tuvatu gold deposit extends north into the Navilawa tenement area.

On a macro scale there is mineralization evident from the Banana Creek prospect, well within the Navilawa tenement, all the way to the Jomaki Ridge Prospect at the south end of Lion One's tenements, demonstrating a NE to SW extent of over 5.5 km. Mineralization also extends along a north-south corridor aligning the Upper Ridges Lodes of Tuvatu with the Kingston Mine 2 km to the north. Navilawa hosts a multi-phase monzonitic intrusive system exhibiting epithermal styles of mineralization, with some porphyry affinities.

Jomaki Discovery

Exploration of a new discovery is underway at the Jomaki Ridge Prospect situated within SML 62, 1.50 km south-west of the planned processing plant site at Tuvatu. Lion One's Fiji exploration team has discovered significant extensions of a pervasively altered and densely veined zone situated between the contact of volcanic units and the micro-monzonite intrusive. Visible gold has been detected at the surface and in some recently dug trenches. Trenching and sampling has begun to test outcrops and near-surface mineralization, with initial rock chip sampling returning results up to 125 g/t Au. An extensive NE-SW veinset at Jomaki Ridge is cross cut by additional NS veins which are thought to be extensions of the UR1 and UR 2 Lodes already recognized at Tuvatu.

Dewatering, Decline, Drilling

The Company also reports that its prime contractors and suppliers have been retained and equipment has been purchased for dewatering, drilling, and rehabilitation of the existing decline. A new diesel powered pumping station has been delivered and is scheduled to become operational in late October. Based on prior testing, the Company estimates that less than 30 days of pumping will be required to dewater past the Core Shed Fault, 150 meters inside the decline.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**PROPERTIES - FIJI*****Tuvatu Gold Project, Viti Levu***

The Company's primary asset is the Tuvatu Gold Project located near Nadi on the island of Viti Levu, Fiji.

The Mineral Resources Department ("MRD") of Fiji has granted Special Mining Lease 62 ("SML 62") on the Tuvatu project to the Company. SML 62 is a designated area within the original boundaries of the Company's Special Prospecting Licenses ("SPL's") 1283 and 1296. SML 62 provides exclusive rights for the potential development, construction, and operation of mining, processing, and waste management infrastructure at Tuvatu. The Mining Lease area covers 384.5 hectares and contains all of the current NI 43-101 resource and multiple high grade prospects in the Navilawa goldfield, one of Fiji's major volcanic intrusive complexes. The Tuvatu camp is located 16 km by road from the Lion One Fiji head office adjacent to the International Airport in Nadi, and 35 km from the Port of Lautoka.

The terms of SML 62 provide for certain performance and reporting requirements. The SML has been granted for a term of ten years provided the Company complies with the terms of the lease. Extensions to the term can be applied subject to the terms of the lease and the Mining Act. The remaining areas of SPL 1283 and 1296 remain in force after they were renewed in 2013 for an additional period of 3 years.

The Tuvatu Gold Project has been fully permitted for development, construction and mining by the Government of Fiji with the grant of SML 62 in 2015, and prior Department of Environment approvals for the Tuvatu Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plans. The Company signed a 21-year Surface Lease agreement with local landowners and the iTaukei Land Trust in 2014.

High grade, low-sulphidation gold mineralization of the Tuvatu deposit is associated with the emplacement of an alkalic volcanic intrusive complex in the Navilawa Caldera, one of several large mineralized systems aligned along the Viti Levu Lineament, Fiji's epithermal gold corridor. The geologic setting of Tuvatu shares affinities with the Vatukoula deposit in the neighboring Tavua Caldera, where over seven million ounces of gold have been recovered since the 1930's.

The Fijian Islands are located along the Pacific Island Arc, which hosts a number of other well-known major mineral epithermal gold deposits systems such as the Lihir, Porgera, Ok Tedi, and Wafi-Golpu gold deposits in Papua New Guinea.

On July 14, 2015, the Company published a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment (the "PEA") for Tuvatu, prepared by independent consultants Canenco Canada Inc., AMC Consultants Pty Ltd., Knight Piésold Pty. Ltd., and Mining Associates Pty Ltd.

The PEA is based on the resource estimate contained in the technical report entitled "Tuvatu Resource Estimate" dated June 6, 2014 and prepared by Ian Taylor of Mining Associates Pty Ltd. Tuvatu hosts an indicated mineral resource of 1.1 million tonnes grading 8.46 g/t gold for 299,500 contained ounces, and an inferred mineral resource of 1.5 million tonnes grading 9.70 g/t gold for 468,000 contained ounces at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au.

The resource is summarized as follows:

Tuvatu Resource Summary			
Cutoff		Indicated	
g/t	tonnes	g/t	ounces
1.0	1,943,000	5.61	350,300
2.0	1,435,000	7.07	326,200
3.0	1,101,000	8.46	299,500
5.0	683,000	11.25	247,000
Cutoff		Inferred	
g/t	tonnes	g/t	ounces
1.0	3,022,000	5.8	561,000
2.0	2,156,000	7.5	520,000
3.0	1,506,000	9.7	468,000
5.0	872,000	13.9	390,000

The PEA published in July 2015 provides the following highlights (US\$1,200/oz Au base case):

- Capital costs of US\$48.6 million; 15 month pre-production schedule
- 1.5 year payback, IRR of 67% (before tax), NPV5% of US\$117 million
- 352,931 oz. gold production over first 7 years at average grade of 11.31 g/t gold
- Operating costs of US\$567 per oz. Au; All-in sustaining costs of US\$779 per oz. Au

The PEA is filed on the Company's profile at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.liononemetals.com.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

Exploration Properties, Vanua Levu, Fiji

The Company has two SPL's in the Labasa area on the island of Vanua Levu. The Delaikoro (SPL 1467) and Vunimoli (SPL 1468) properties cover a combined 27,489 hectares and are early-stage exploration projects. Both SPL's were renewed in late 2013 for a term of three years.

Expenditures incurred on the Fiji properties are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	Additions	June 30, 2016	Additions	September 30, 2016
Acquisition costs	\$ 21,915,063	\$ -	\$ 21,915,063	\$ -	\$ 21,915,063
Camp costs and field supplies	788,351	42,785	831,136	11,429	842,565
Consulting fees	2,040,595	195,273	2,235,868	4,026	2,239,894
Depreciation	459,324	155,734	615,058	34,203	649,261
Dewatering and environmental	249,310	167,919	417,229	63,297	480,526
Drilling	2,222,866	-	2,222,866	-	2,222,866
Fiji office administration	936,822	508,469	1,445,291	95,574	1,540,865
Permitting and community consults	603,548	72,709	676,257	9,222	685,479
Road building and site works	583,168	107,206	690,374	186	690,560
Salaries and wages	4,087,934	595,663	4,683,597	534,484	5,218,081
Sample preparation, assaying	1,160,573	20,738	1,181,311	513	1,181,824
Technical reports	891,030	10,522	901,552	-	901,552
Travel	558,514	86,740	645,254	18,837	664,091
Vehicle and transportation	320,323	35,424	355,747	5,756	361,503
Write-off of exploration assets	-	(771,648)	(771,648)	-	(771,648)
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,244,487)	1,305,460	60,973	465,194	526,167
	\$ 35,572,934	\$ 2,532,994	\$ 38,105,928	\$ 1,242,721	\$ 39,348,649

Details regarding the expenditure commitments on the SPL's are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

PROPERTIES – AUSTRALIA

Olary Creek, South Australia

The Olary Creek Project (Exploration License 4664) is located in South Australia 70 km southwest of Broken Hill, NSW, and 40 km south of the Barrier Highway. To the north of the area is an open access railway with direct routes to major capital cities and ports. The property is considered prospective for a range of minerals, having previously been drilled for uranium and copper, and subsequently for iron ore. The project contains several iron rich siltstone units of the Braemar Iron Formation, which are highly prospective for bulk magnetite deposits.

The original exploration joint venture on the Olary Creek Project was formed in 2010 between Lion One Australia and Perth-based HJH Nominees ("HJH"). In 2011 HJH signed a farm-in agreement with Yukuang Australia (WA) Resources Pty Ltd ("Yukuang"), the Australian subsidiary of Henan Yukuang, a state-owned mineral exploration and mining company based in Henan Province, Peoples Republic of China, whereby Yukuang could earn a combined 75% interest in the iron and manganese rights. In April 2012 the HJH/Yukuang partnership reached the \$5,000,000 expenditure requirement with Lion One Australia retaining a 25% free carried interest. In July 2013 Lion One Australia exercised its preemptive right over the 22% interest held by HJH and negotiated new Farm-in, Joint Venture, and Split Commodity Agreements with Yukuang covering the iron and manganese rights. Lion One Australia now holds a 51% interest in the tenement and has retained 100% rights for all other commodities. Lion One currently retains a 47% interest in the iron ore and manganese rights on the Olary Creek Joint Venture.

The Company's 47% joint venture interest comprises a 25% interest free carried through the completion of a bankable feasibility study and the decision to mine, and a 22% participating interest. The Company holds an option to convert its 25% free carried interest, within 90 days of the decision to mine, to a 2% FOB royalty, or to a 1% FOB royalty with a \$0.50 per tonne production royalty. The 22% participating interest is an optional contributing interest. There are no current expenditure obligations for the Company's joint venture interest.

In excess of 16,000 meters of diamond and reverse circulation drilling have been carried out by the joint venture partners to test zones of outcropping iron mineralization that extend along 7.5 kilometers of strike and have been observed to improve in grade and thickness at depth. The prospective Braemar Iron Formation remains open at depth and open along strike within the tenement area.

On March 6, 2014, the Company published an initial NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Olary Iron Ore Project, in South Australia. The technical report "Olary Iron Project Mineral Resource Estimate, South Australia" was commissioned by joint venture partner Yukuang and completed by SRK Consulting Australasia Pty Ltd.

Highlights of the estimate include:

Olary Iron Project Resource Estimate Summary									
Category	Tonnage	Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	LOI%	S%	P%	DTR%	Density
Indicated	214,000,000	26.3	40.8	6.9	3.9	0.029	0.24	26.4	3.12
Inferred	296,000,000	26.4	41.3	6.9	3.7	0.027	0.25	27.3	3.10

Table 1: Summary of Olary Iron Project Resource Estimate using cutoff grade of 20% Fe

Category	Concentrate Tonnage	DTR Concentrate Grades					
		Fe %	SiO ₂ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	LOI%	S%	P%
Indicated	57,000,000	69.6	2.9	0.3	-3.1	0.008	0.01
Inferred	81,000,000	69.8	2.6	0.2	-3.1	0.009	0.008

Table 2: Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test results and Fe content for the magnetic concentrate for composite RC and Diamond drillhole samples at grind size of 38 microns and 10% DTR cut-off grade

A full tenement listing is provided in Schedule "A" at the end of this MD&A.

Albert Siega, P.Eng., a Qualified Person under the meaning of Canadian National Instrument 43-101, is a consultant to the Company and responsible for the technical content of this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

OUTLOOK

The Company is focused on the advancement of its primary asset, the 100% owned and fully permitted Tuvatu Gold Project in Fiji. Lion One has received all of the mandatory regulatory approvals, including a 10-year renewable mining lease and 21-year surface lease, for the complete development of mining and processing operations at Tuvatu.

The first phase of proposed development work includes both dewatering and refurbishment of the existing decline, which accesses mineralization targeted for development in the initial years of the proposed mine plan outlined in the 2015 PEA. The Company has previously conducted water inflow studies and has a renewed dewatering license first obtained in 2011. Work will also focus on the further clearing and earthworks of the proposed processing plant area and the tailings storage facility area in preparation for proposed construction activities.

The second phase of proposed underground work includes the development of a new western portal and 500 meter decline to be driven into the central mineralized zone of the Tuvatu resource. These development activities will be undertaken in conjunction with surface and underground drilling focused on infill and extensional targets at Tuvatu, and on several near surface targets within the mining lease area with the potential to add low-cost ounces to the resource base.

The Company advises that it has not based a production decision on a feasibility study of mineral reserves, demonstrating economic and technical viability, and, as a result, there may be an increased uncertainty of achieving any particular level of recovery of minerals or the cost of such recovery, including increased risks associated with developing a commercially mineable deposit. Historically, such projects have a much higher risk of economic and technical failure. There is no guarantee that production will begin as anticipated or at all or that anticipated production costs will be achieved. Failure to commence production would have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to generate revenue and cash flow to fund operations. Failure to achieve the anticipated production costs would have a material adverse impact on the Company's cash flow and future profitability.

The Company further cautions that the July 2015 NI 43-101 Tuvatu PEA Technical Report is preliminary in nature. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that the Tuvatu PEA will be realized.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Summary of Quarterly Results

	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total assets	\$ 77,160,200	\$ 41,235,619	\$ 41,716,632	\$ 42,683,320
Exploration and evaluation assets	39,886,897	38,622,183	38,835,612	39,468,218
Working capital (deficit)	34,381,357	(1,102,558)	(397,541)	334,637
Interest income	26,641	14,648	51,242	2,356
Net loss for the period	(718,678)	(1,237,850)	(304,125)	(373,784)
Comprehensive (loss) income for the period	(224,484)	(1,142,650)	(1,394,635)	1,447,823
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	\$ 41,252,665	\$ 41,099,076	\$ 42,285,229	\$ 41,209,376
Exploration and evaluation assets	37,167,657	36,069,453	36,418,974	34,553,702
Working capital	1,249,948	3,878,464	4,754,692	5,507,314
Interest income	4,552	7,809	15,115	20,172
Net loss for the period	(444,595)	(491,277)	(421,569)	(436,001)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	76,263	(1,372,106)	1,049,644	(284,999)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

The focus of the Company over the periods presented has consistently been the exploration and development of its Fijian exploration and evaluation assets. The differential between net and comprehensive loss in each period reflects the translation adjustment of the assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiaries, Lion One Limited, which is maintained in Fijian dollars and Lion One Australia Pty Ltd., which is denominated in Australian dollars.

Results of Operations for the three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to 2015

The comprehensive loss for the period ended September 30, 2016 was \$224,484 (2015 – income of \$76,263). Significant changes to the comprehensive loss are explained as follows:

- Investor relations expenses have decreased by \$63,541 to \$38,713 (2015 - \$102,254) as the Company engaged in additional shareholder outreach in the prior period following the publication of the 2015 PEA.
- Professional fees decreased by \$59,859 to \$33,105 (2015 - \$92,964) as the Company had engaged professional services firms in the prior period to evaluate financing and corporate strategy.
- Share-based payments expense of \$397,533 (2015 - \$8,754) has increased due to the recognition of the value over the vesting period of options granted in the current and previous periods.
- During the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recognized a foreign exchange gain of \$494,194 on its net assets denominated in Fijian and Australian dollars reflecting a strengthening of the Fijian dollar and Australian dollar against the Canadian dollar since June 30, 2016. A gain of \$520,858 was recognized in the comparative period.

Cash flows for the period ended September 30, 2016 compared to 2015

Cash has increased by \$34,567,941 to \$34,630,095 at September 30, 2016 from a balance of \$62,154 as at June 30, 2016.

Cash outflows from operating activities increased by \$739,605 to \$1,216,144 (2015 – \$476,539). This is consistent with higher cash outflows due to receipt of financing proceeds and settlement of accumulated payables during the current period.

Cash outflows from investing activities of \$415,880 (2015 - \$2,144,093) materially reflect investment in the Tuvatu Gold Property. In the first quarter of 2015, the Company deposited a performance and environmental bond of FJD\$2,700,000 (CAD \$1,692,360) with the MRD on SML 62 resulting in higher cash outflows in the prior period.

Cash inflows from financing activities increased to \$36,214,968 (2015 - \$Nil) due to the private placement carried out this quarter and the exercise of stock options.

Financial Position

Receivables increased by \$24,801 to \$52,678 (June 30, 2016 - \$27,877) due to a higher receivable of input credits under the Value-Added Tax ("VAT") program with the Government of Fiji. The Company remits its VAT return annually and anticipates recovering the VAT credits. Current liabilities decreased by \$59,548 to \$317,262 (June 30, 2016 - \$1,203,091) due to repayment of accumulated amounts payable, including amounts due to related parties, out of financing proceeds received in the current period.

Shareholders' equity increased by \$36,808,178 to \$76,808,133 (June 30, 2016 - \$39,999,955) which reflects the shares and warrants issued under the private placement and comprehensive loss recognized for the period offset by share-based payments.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At September 30, 2016, the Company had a working capital of \$34,381,357 including cash of \$34,630,095 as compared to working capital deficiency of \$1,025,558 including cash of \$62,154 at June 30, 2016. The Company believes it has adequate financing for the next twelve months due to net cash proceeds of \$36,262,218 raised under the private placement completed during the period.

The Company's continued development is contingent upon its ability to raise sufficient financing. There are no guarantees that additional sources of funding will be available to the Company; however, management is committed to pursuing all possible sources of financing in order to execute its business plan including new equity issues and debt issuances. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, and the experience and caliber of its management. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration and development activities. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At the date of this report the Company has 101,722,044 issued and outstanding common shares, 41,536,436 warrants and 6,765,000 outstanding stock options.

OFF STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ARRANGEMENTS

At September 30, 2016, the Company had no material off statement of financial position arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this document, the Company does not have any proposed transactions.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The financial statements include the financial statements of Lion One Metals Limited and its 100% owned subsidiaries American Eagle Resources Inc. (Canada), Laimes International Inc. (BVI), Auksas Inc. (BVI), Lion One Limited (Fiji), Lion One Australia Pty Ltd. (Australia) and Piche Resources Pty Ltd. (Australia).

Key management personnel is comprised of Walter Berukoff, Chief Executive Officer, Hamish Greig, Vice-President, Stephen Mann, Managing Director, Samantha Shorter, Chief Financial Officer, Stephanie Martel, Vice President Administration, and Directors of the Company. The remuneration of the key management personnel is as follows:

	2016	2015
Payments to key management personnel:		
Cash compensation	\$ 106,538	\$ 124,978
Share-based payments	657,670	18,148

During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company paid \$45,000 (2015 - \$45,000) in rent to Cabrera Capital Corp. ("Cabrera"), a company controlled by a director of the Company. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had a payable of \$45,590 (June 30, 2016 - \$240,530) due to Cabrera.

During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company paid professionals services fees of \$8,908 (2015 - \$8,542) to a management services company owned by a director of the Company's subsidiary.

During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company paid directors' fees of \$4,000 (2015 - \$6,000) to non-executive board members.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company has a payable of \$6,029 (June 30, 2016 - \$689,101) due to Red Lion Management Ltd., a company controlled by a director of the Company, for expenses incurred on behalf of the Company. Accounts payable due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed repayment terms, and are due on demand.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's accounting policies are described in notes 2 and 3 of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management considers the following estimates to be the most critical in understanding the judgments and estimates that are involved in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements and the uncertainties that could impact the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows:

Functional currency

The functional currency of each of the subsidiaries and the Company were assessed to determine the economic substance of the currency in which each entity performed its operations. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currencies of the Company's subsidiaries have been assessed and incorporate the Canadian dollar, Fijian dollar and Australian dollar as detailed in Note 2 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2016.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions about its projects. Management considers the economics of the project, including the latest resource prices and the long-term forecasts, and the overall economic viability of the project. The user is advised to refer to the risks of the Company discussed in the Annual Information Form for the year ended June 30, 2016 which discuss factors that could impair the Company's ability to develop its exploration and evaluation assets in the future.

Income taxes

The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in the Company's provision for income taxes.

Equity measurements

Share-based payments are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected share price volatility.

New standards not yet adopted*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Revised)*

IFRS 9 was issued by the IASB in October 2010. It incorporates revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*. The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The impact of IFRS 9 on the Company's financial instruments has not yet been determined.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments of the Company comprise cash, restricted cash, receivables, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments do not materially differ from their fair values due to their ability for prompt liquidation or their short terms to maturity.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and receivables. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

Receivables mainly consist of government sales tax ("GST") receivable from the Government of Canada, GST receivable from the Government of Australia, and value added tax receivable from the Government of Fiji. The Company has not had issues with respect to collectability of these amounts and believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had working capital of \$34,381,357 and believes it has adequate financing for the next twelve months.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. The Company does not have a practice of trading derivatives.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company's financial assets exposed to interest rate risk consist of cash. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. Management believes the interest rate risk is low given the current low global interest rate environment.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's property exploration work occurs in Fiji and Australia and is conducted in Canadian dollars, Australian dollars and Fijian dollars. As such, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in fluctuations among these currencies. Fluctuations in the exchange rate among the Canadian dollar, Australian dollar and Fijian dollar may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company's net foreign denominated financial assets are as follows:

	Foreign currency	Canadian dollar equivalent
Australian Dollar	\$ (96,203)	\$ (96,587)
Fijian Dollar	3,183,175	2,025,136

The sensitivity of the Company's comprehensive loss due to changes in the carrying values of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is as follows.

Increase / decrease in foreign exchange rate	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016
+ 5%	\$ 96,427	\$ 90,530
- 5%	(96,427)	(90,530)

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate strategic action to be taken by the Company.

RISK FACTORS

Prior to making an investment decision investors should consider the investment risks set out in the Annual Information Form ("AIF"), located on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, which are in addition to the usual risks associated with an investment in a business at an early stage of development. The directors of the Company consider the risks set out in the AIF to be the most significant to potential investors in the Company, but are not all of the risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the Directors are currently unaware, or which they consider not to be material in relation to the Company's business, actually occur, the Company's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects, are likely to be materially and adversely affected. In such circumstances, the price of the Company's securities could decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")**

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information disclosed in this MD & A and the related condensed consolidated interim financial statements was properly recorded, processed, summarized and reported to the Company's Board and Audit Committee. The Company's certifying officers conducted or caused to be conducted under their supervision an evaluation of the disclosure controls and procedures as required under Canadian Securities Administration regulations, as at September 30, 2016. Based on the evaluation, the Company's certifying officers concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide a reasonable level of assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings and other reports that it files or submits under Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the certifying officers, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that while the Company's certifying officers believe that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and that they are effective, they do not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

The Company's certifying officers acknowledge that they are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting, or causing them to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Mr. Stephen Mann, a director of the Company has been appointed to serve on the Audit Committee. Mr. Mann is financially literate but is not independent pursuant to the definitions provided by NI 52-110. The Nominating Committee is currently working to identify and appoint an appropriate candidate to the Board and to serve as an independent member of the Audit Committee, and who will be an asset to all functions of the Board. In the interim, the Board considers that Mr. Mann will be able to provide financial oversight. The Audit Committee is comprised of a majority of independent members and has the financial literacy, as a whole, required to provide adequate oversight of the ICFR and financial reporting of the Company. The Audit Committee, with management, has evaluated the change to the ICFR and considers the lack of a third independent member to be a "significant deficiency" in accordance with the definition provided by COSO. This is, therefore, a deficiency less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by the Board.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls 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 control. The design of any systems 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.

INFORMATION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions or economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, possible variations in grade and or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or incompleteness of development or construction activities, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions, to international operations, and to the prices of gold and other metals. While the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by law.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company can be found at www.sedar.com and the Company's website www.liononemetals.com.

SCHEDULE "A"**LION ONE METALS LIMITED
TENEMENT LISTING**

TENEMENT DESCRIPTION	TENEMENT NUMBERS ⁽¹⁾	PERCENTAGE INTEREST	CHANGES IN THE QUARTER
FIJI			
TUVATU GOLD PROJECT, VITI LEVU			
Tuvatu	SML 62	100%	
Tuvatu	SPL 1283	100%	
Yavuna	SPL 1296	100%	
VITI LEVU			
Nagado	SPL 1465	100%	
VANUA LEVU			
Delaikoro	SPL 1467	100%	
Vunimoli	SPL 1468	100%	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
Olary Creek	EL 4664	51% ⁽²⁾	
ARGENTINA			
SIERRA CUADRADA JOINT VENTURE			
Mamuny 1	15888/10	100%	
Mamuny 2	15889/10	100%	
Mamuny 3	15890/10	Under application	
Mamuny 4	15891/10	Under application	

⁽¹⁾ Tenured ground held in Fiji is held under Special Prospecting Licenses (SPL's) and a Special Mining License (SML), those held in Australia are held under an Exploration License (EL), and those held in Argentina are held as either Manifestations or Cateos.

⁽²⁾ Under the Olary Creek Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement ("Olary Creek JV"), the Company maintains a 51% ownership of the tenement. The Company has a 47% interest in the Olary Creek JV which consists of a 25% free carried interest to the decision to mine and a 22% contributing interest. Refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016 for additional information as filed under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com.