

CRYSTAL

EXPLORATION INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended May 31, 2017

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the condensed interim financial statements of Crystal Exploration Inc. ("Crystal", "CEI" or the "Company") and the notes thereto for the three months ended May 31, 2017 and 2016 (the "Financial Statements"). Consequently, the following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition for Crystal Exploration Inc., should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The reader should be aware that historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. This MD&A has been prepared based on information known to management as of July 27, 2017.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in the following MD&A and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of 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 such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statements were made, and readers are advised to consider such forward-looking statements in light of the risks set forth below. The Company assumes no obligation to update or revise forward looking statements to reflect new events or circumstances except as required by law.

GENERAL

Crystal Exploration Inc. (CEI: TSXV) is a TSX Venture listed junior resource company and reporting issuer in the province of British Columbia. Its principal business is the identification, evaluation, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

As at July 27, 2017, Crystal has:

- no long term debt;
- 37,252,472 common shares issued and outstanding;
- a 100% Muskox, Hood River and Contwoyto diamond projects located in Nunavut, Canada;
- completed selected drill sampling and identified new drill targets across all projects areas;
- during March, 2017, mining leases and claims were acquired that contain historical, high-grade gold intercepts;
- financing in progress with a first tranche completed at \$629,500, additional funding in progress.

Muskox and Hood River Diamond Project in Nunavut, Canada

On May 6, 2015, the Company signed a property purchase agreement ("Agreement") to acquire a 100% interest in eight Prospecting Permits (the 'Property') totaling 1,150 km² located in Nunavut, Canada from private owners (the "Vendor"). As consideration, the Company paid a total of \$75,000 in cash and issued 1,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$125,000.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company capitalized certain acquisition costs of \$25,881 in relation to the Agreement. The Company has also agreed to pay the Vendor a 1% royalty interest on the Property. The Company also has the sole and exclusive option to purchase the NSR royalty interest at a purchase price of \$3,000,000 at any time.

The Company has also agreed to make the following additional performance payments to the Vendor, upon the completion of the following milestones:

- annual payments of \$50,000 on each anniversary date, August 5th, for the first four years, payable by the Company in either cash or common shares of the Company ("Performance Shares"), or any combination thereof, in its sole discretion (paid in cash);
- payment of \$50,000 for each new discovery of a kimberlite pipe or dyke on the Property, payable by the Company in either cash or Performance Shares, or any combination thereof, in its sole discretion;
- issue 500,000 Performance Shares on completion of an inferred mineral resource estimate by a qualified independent geologist or mining engineer of not less than 5,000,000 tonnes on each kimberlite pipe or dyke; and
- issue 500,000 Performance Shares upon completion of a feasibility study.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company incurred \$12,820 in exploration costs on the property before the Agreement was entered into. Therefore, these costs have been expensed on the statement of comprehensive loss.

Contwoyto Property in Nunavut, Canada

During the period ended May 31, 2017, the Company signed a property purchase agreement to acquire an undivided interest in the Contwoyto Property that contains the potential for diamond-bearing kimberlites along with historical gold occurrences from North Arrow Minerals Inc., in consideration for \$100,000 total Cash Payments and the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of the Company on the following schedule:

- On Closing : \$50,000 cash (paid subsequent to the period); and
500,000 common shares (issued)
- On or before December 15, 2018 :\$50,000 cash; and
500,000 common shares

In further consideration of the Contwoyto Property, the Company agreed to:

- grant North Arrow a 1-per-cent GOR/NSR (gross overriding royalty/net smelter return) and purchase half the royalty (0.5 per cent) for \$1-million at any time;
- issue 500,000 common shares to North Arrow upon reporting an inferred resource greater than 250,000 gold ounces within an already established mineralized zone; and
- issue 500,000 common shares to North Arrow upon reporting an inferred resource greater than 250,000 gold ounces outside of the established mineralized zone, but within the area of interest.

The 100% project acquisition contains the potential for diamond bearing kimberlites along with historical high-grade gold occurrences. The mining leases and claims lie adjacent to the existing Contwoyto Project. The diamond targets require interpretation and ground geophysical surveying to isolate new priority kimberlite targets.

The Project holds 5 gold occurrences named Pan, A3, FIN, Shallow Bay and Butterfly/Dune Gold. Each of the gold occurrences contains significant results from historical exploration. Highlights from historical exploration include:

- 63.09 grams per tonne gold ("g/t Au") over 4.86 meters ("m") (Butterfly/Dune gold occurrence; Drill hole 87-13 drilled by Cominco Ltd. 1987);
- 20.11 g/t Au over 4.55 m (Butterfly/Dune gold occurrence; Drill hole 93-01 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993);
- 38.35 g/t Au over 2.47 m (A3 Gold occurrence; Drill hole A-93-03 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993);
- 11.58 g/t Au over 3.05 m (FIN Gold occurrence; Drill hole F-93-12 drilled by Echo Bay Mines 1993); and
- 35.19 g/t Au over 3.6 m (Shallow Bay Gold occurrence; Drill hole S-3-84 drilled by Bow Valley Industries Limited 1984).

The Pan, A3, Fin and Butterfly/Dune gold occurrences are hosted in banded iron formation ("BIF") and the Shallow Bay gold occurrence is hosted in a quartz stockwork. All the gold occurrences have not been the subject of modern day exploration and have horizontal loop electromagnetic conductors ("HLEM") both adjacent and along strike which require follow-up exploration.

Historic exploration was focused on magnetic high signatures with associated HLEM responses. New exploration methods for iron formation-hosted gold that includes Spectral Induced Polarization (“IP”) surveys has not been applied at the Project.

Diamond bearing potential at the new project is evidenced by a recent High Resolution Airborne Magnetic Survey by Fluxgeo (1993) that identified 5 high priority kimberlite targets which require follow-up prospecting, sampling and ground geophysical surveying. During 2003, regional till samples recovered kimberlite indicator minerals including pyrope garnets, eclogitic garnets, chrome diopside, olivine, chromite and Ilmenite which require follow-up.

During Q3, 2017, Crystal plans to complete sampling and geophysics to establish drill targets for a September program. Drilling will consist of validation drilling on historical occurrences and step-out drilling to expand known zones.

Mini-Bulk Sample

Samples for diamond processing were submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) diamond laboratory in January 2016, and in March 2016 Crystal announced diamond recoveries from samples samples DDH-MOX-004; DDH-MOX-025 and DDH-MOX-020. Later in March of 2016, Crystal announced additional diamonds recovered from the sample results. Three additional diamonds greater than 0.85mm were recovered which results in an increase to the overall grade. The diamonds were recovered through an audit of sample results that tested the combined x-ray tails and sort rejects, first by magnetic separation and finally by caustic fusion. The audit provides encouraging proof that a portion of the Muskox Kimberlite diamond population requires more processing optimization (a modified process flow sheet) to fully recover diamonds.

In total, three (3) samples were submitted for diamond processing (samples DDH-MOX-004; DDH-MOX-025 and DDH-MOX-020) and weighed 2200.40 kg, 2158.80 kg, and 2083.50 kg respectively (dry weight). Diamond recoveries from the samples include 16, 17 and 48 diamonds greater than 0.85 mm weighing 0.669, 0.675 and 2.376 carats, respectively. The samples graded 0.30, 0.31 and 1.14 cpt (“carats per tonne”) respectively for each diamond drill hole. The largest diamonds recovered include 0.245 (MOX-004), and 0.365 and 0.253 (MOX-020) carats. The diamonds are described as off white, transparent with no to minor inclusions.

The results provide support that a portion of the diamonds recovered come from eclogitic nodules within the Muskox Kimberlite. Due to the physical properties of the eclogitic nodules/xenoliths, a modified process flow sheet is required to fully liberate the diamonds. Historical work at Muskox overlooked the importance and likely quantity of diamonds within xenoliths. The diamonds were not fully liberated from eclogite even after secondary crushing and grinding during processing.

At depths of nearly 300m, the recent samples are from some of the deepest holes drilled at Muskox with each holes MOX-020 and MOX-025 ending in kimberlite. More drilling is required to better define the pipe shape, grade and phases at depth at the Muskox Kimberlite and to discover new kimberlites within the Crystal land package/diamond projects.

An additional 26 holes from previously unsampled drill core will be processed at the SRC using their Dense Media Separation (“DMS”) processing plant for the purpose of recovering commercial sized (approx. +0.85mm) diamonds.

On February 22, 2017 Crystal reported combined grade from the DMS processing for the magmatic kimberlite samples is 0.45 carats per tonne (“cpt”) and the combined grade from the DMS processing for the pyroclastic kimberlite samples is 0.19 cpt. The largest diamonds recovered include 0.49 carats, 0.40 carats and 0.30 carats. The diamonds are described as off-white, transparent to translucent with minor inclusions.

The North Slave Craton is home to all three of Crystals’ 100% owned diamond projects. The Muskox Kimberlite lies 14 km southwest of the formerly producing Jericho Diamond Mine and represents an opportunity to consolidate the Muskox – Jericho diamond camps into a brownfield project. The Jericho Diamond Mine last operated in 2012 and was a 225 person camp with all infrastructure and plant remaining in place. Diamonds were first discovered at the Muskox kimberlite pipe in 1996 by De Beers Canada. Exploration at the Muskox kimberlite continued until 2007 through a joint venture with Tahera Diamond Corp. Work did not resume beyond 2008 due to capital constraints, low diamond prices and the 2008 Financial Crisis.

Crystal reported completion of a NI 43-101 Technical Report on December 7, 2016. The Technical Report focused on the Muskox Project and include kimberlite targets located at the Contwoyto Project and Hood River Project.

New Drill Targets

In October and November of 2016, Crystal identified 6 new high priority drill targets with respect to newly discovered kimberlite(s) upon completion of its 2016 field program. The program identified and prioritized numerous targets for the potential discovery of new kimberlite(s) during 2017. The program included prospecting and mapping; till sampling (146 samples), rock sampling (2 samples at the James River Kimberlite Dyke) and 83.01 line kilometers of ground geophysical surveying at 17 land based targets. The samples have been sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council Analytical Laboratories (“SRC”) in Saskatoon for analysis. Results are expected in the first quarter (“Q1”), 2017.

In total, 72 prospective kimberlite targets were reviewed on the ground. Of the 72 which were ground truthed, 17 ground geophysical grids were completed which totaled 83.01 line kilometers of high resolution magnetics. From the 17 grids, 5 have been selected as high priority drill targets with respect to newly discovered kimberlite(s). In addition, numerous high priority targets that are under water bodies have been targeted for a winter ground geophysical program.

Of the 6 newly developed high priority kimberlite ‘bullseye’ targets, 4 are magnetic highs and 2 are a magnetic low. The targets range from 125 to 225 meters in size. Other kimberlites in the area were both magnetic lows (including the Contwoyto 1, Muskox and Jericho, Jericho South and Rush kimberlites) and magnetic highs (including the Unicorn, Voyageur and Peregrine kimberlites).

Financings completed

On August 12, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 6,609,639 non-flow-through units (“NFT Units”) at a price of \$0.11 per NFT Unit for gross proceeds of \$727,060 and 1,010,000 flow-through units (“FT Units”). Each NFT Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 for a period of twelve months from the date of issuance of the warrant. Each FT Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 for a period of twelve months from the date of issuance of the warrant.

On December 19, 2016, the Company issued 670,000 non-flow-through common share units (“NFT Units”) at a price of \$0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of \$73,700 and 1,782,000 flow-through units (“FT Units”) at a price of \$0.135 cents per share for gross proceeds of \$240,570. Each NFT and FT Units consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share for 12 months from the date of issue, expiring on December 19, 2017.

Proceeds from the flow-through and non-flow through private placement will be used to advance the Muskox, Contwoyto and Hood River diamond projects located in Nunavut, Canada. The remaining proceeds will be used towards general working capital.

FINANCIAL MD&A AND OTHER DISCLOSURE

Selected Annual Financial Information

Years ended	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016	February 28, 2015
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets (\$)	1,061,250	427,314	24,568
Mineral properties (\$)	937,792	364,729	-
Current liabilities (\$)	153,173	70,085	38,741
Net loss (\$)	(641,394)	(239,212)	(395,420)
Weighted average shares	24,824,243	16,686,669	14,232,363
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (\$)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)

Summary of Quarterly Results

Selected unaudited financial data published for operations of the Company during the last eight quarters are as follows:

3 months ended (in Dollars)	May 2017 (Q1)	Feb 2017 (Q4)	Nov 2016 (Q3)	Aug 2016 (Q2)	May 2016 (Q1)	Feb 2016 (Q4)	Nov 2015 (Q3)	Aug 2015 (Q2)
Net loss	(112,555)	(313,138)	(238,970)	(41,274)	(48,012)	(147,611)	(45,992)	(40,855)
Basic and Diluted net loss per share	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)

Results for the Quarter Ended May 31, 2017

During the three months ended May 31, 2017 the Company reported a net loss of \$112,555 (2016 - \$48,012). Included in the determination of operating loss was \$698 (2016 - \$1,844) spent on office and administration, \$9,124 (2016 - \$6,450) on professional fees, \$16,499 (2016 - \$1,839) on transfer agent and filing fees, \$72,750 (2016 - \$5,051) on management and consulting fees and \$18,641 (2016 - \$33,581) on advertising and promotion. A non-cash recovery of \$5,157 (2016 - \$753) was recorded for settlement of a flow-through liability.

Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Management closely monitors the liquidity and working capital position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations. At July 27, 2017, the Company's working capital deficit is approximately \$104,194.

The Company currently has no source of operating cash flows and its operations have primarily been financed through the issuance of share capital. Subsequent to the three months ended May 31, 2017, the Company has closed a first tranche financing previously reported on June 12, 2017, for gross proceeds totaling \$629,500. The Company issued 6,295,000 common share units at a price of 10 cents per unit. Each unit will consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of 18 cents per share, expiring on June 28, 2019. In the event that the shares of the Company trade at a price greater than 25 cents per share for a period of 20 consecutive days, then the Company may deliver a notice to the warrant holders that they must exercise the warrants with the next 30 days, or the warrants will expire.

The proceeds from the financing will be used for working capital and to advance the Muskox, Contwoyto and Hood projects located in Nunavut, Canada. All securities issued will be subject to a four-month hold period expiring on October 29, 2017.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- i) Market risk
- ii) Credit risk
- iii) Liquidity risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

General objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and

operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board and the Company's finance function is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility and to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's share capital as well as the Company's reporting currency is denominated in Canadian dollars. Management has assessed that the Company's current exposure to currency risk is low, but acknowledges this may change in the future.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers this risk to be minimal.

Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of mineral resources. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of actions to be taken.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash.

The Company has assessed its exposure to credit risk on its cash and has determined that such risk is minimal. The majority of the Company's cash are held with financial institutions in Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its risk by monitoring the maturity dates of its existing debt and other payables. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Monthly working capital and expenditure reports are prepared by the Company's finance function and presented to management for review and communication to the Board. As at May 31, 2017, all of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$215,406 are due within one year.

Determination of fair value

The statement of financial position carrying amounts for cash and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are grouped into three Levels or a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

As at May 31, 2017:

Asset:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 42,655	-	-	\$ 42,655

As at February 28, 2017:

Asset:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 76,734	-	-	\$ 76,734

Risk Factors

The success of the Company's business is subject to a number of factors, including but not limited to those risks normally encountered in the mining industry, such as market or commodity price changes, economic downturn, exploration uncertainty, operating hazards, increasing environmental regulation, competition with companies having greater resources, and lack of operating cash flow.

The Company's prospectus dated August 10, 2012, available on SEDAR, includes extensive disclosure on material risks to the company's operations. Information concerning risks related to financial instruments is included in the Financial Statements.

Related Party Transactions

Unless otherwise noted, related party transactions were incurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the amount established and agreed upon by the related parties. The Company incurred and paid fees to directors and officers for management and professional services as follows:

For the three months ended May 31,	2017	2016
Management fees paid to companies controlled by directors, officers and former officers	\$ 36,000	\$ 4,500
Professional fees paid to companies controlled by an officer and a former officer	7,500	6,450
Geological consultation fees capitalized – companies controlled by an officer and a director	34,378	-
	\$ 77,878	\$ 10,950

Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and key officers of the Company, including the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The remuneration of key management personnel is summarized below:

For the three months ended May 31,	2017	2016
Short term benefits	\$ 36,000	\$ 4,500
	\$ 36,000	\$ 4,500

At May 31, 2017, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$73,252 (February 28, 2017 - \$100,421) due to key management, directors of the Company and companies controlled by management or directors for services provided. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Subsequent Events

On June 29, 2017, the Company closed the first tranche financing previously reported on June 12, 2017, for gross proceeds totalling \$629,500. The Company issued 6,295,000 common share units at a price of 10 cents per unit. Each unit will consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of 18 cents per share, expiring on June 28, 2019. In the event that the shares of the Company trade at a price greater than 25 cents per share for a period of 20 consecutive days, then the Company may deliver a notice to the warrant holders that they must exercise the warrants with the next 30 days, or the warrants will expire.

In connection with this private placement the Company issued an aggregate of 206,100 finders' warrants and paid a total of \$30,010 in finders' fees.

Outstanding Share Data

Crystal is authorized to issue an unlimited Class number of common shares without par value. As at the close of trading on July 27, 2017, the following common shares and warrants were outstanding:

Common shares issued	37,252,472
Options outstanding	1,900,000 @ \$0.110 to January 15, 2021 550,000 @ \$0.145 to December 19, 2021
	3,809,819 @ \$0.150 to August 12, 2017 199,666 @ \$0.150 to August 12, 2017 1,226,000 @ \$0.150 to December 19, 2017 117,740 @ \$0.150 to December 19, 2017
Warrants outstanding	6,295,000 @ \$0.180 to June 28, 2019 206,100 @ \$0.180 to June 28, 2019
Fully diluted	51,556,797

Additional Information

Continuous disclosure relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Approval

The Audit Committee on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosures contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.