

Management Discussion and Analysis of the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2017

Plateau Uranium Inc.

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PLATEAU URANIUM INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2017

The following discussion and analysis of financial position and the results of operations (Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”)) of Plateau Uranium Inc. (“Plateau Uranium” or the “Company”) is prepared as at May 24, 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2017 and the related note disclosure, together with the MD&A and audited consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016.

The Company’s unaudited interim financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis with its 99.5% owned subsidiary Macusani Yellowcake S.A.C. (formerly Global Gold S.A.C.), the 100% owned Exploraciones Macusani S.A.C., and the 99.91% owned Minergia S.A.C. (Peruvian companies) and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All dollar figures included therein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in Canadian dollars, the company’s functional currency, unless otherwise specified. Additional information relevant to the Company’s activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company’s website at www.plateauranium.com.

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements that are based on the Company’s expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. These statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, are not guarantees of future performance, and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Examples of some of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Company are set out below under “Risk Factors”. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plateau Uranium is a junior resource company with uranium exploration properties in the Puno province in south-eastern Peru. The Company was formerly known as Macusani Yellowcake Inc., and effected a name change on May 1, 2015. The Company now trades under the symbol "PLU" on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Company controls over 910 km² of territory on the Macusani plateau, and is engaged in ongoing exploration to define the extent of mineralization. The Company has issued the following resource and engineering studies:

- A NI 43-101 compliant resource report in September 2013 covering the original Macusani Yellowcake Inc. properties;
- A Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") in January 2014 based on the above resource report;
- A NI 43-101 compliant resource report in September 2014 covering the Minergia S.A.C. ("Minergia") interests acquired from Azincourt Uranium Inc. ("Azincourt") on September 4, 2014;
- An updated combined NI 43-101 uranium resource estimate technical report covering all its properties which was filed on SEDAR on June 22, 2015;
- An updated PEA which was filed on SEDAR on February 10, 2016, and
- A NI-43-101 technical report was filed May 6, 2016 covering initial lithium and potassium resource estimates for four of the Company's uranium deposits, including results of lithium and potassium leach tests.

The Company is currently drilling on the Pinocho target and has reported high grade uranium results from two holes on platform 1 (refer press release March 20, 2017). A total of 6 diamond drill holes have been drilled with assays reported to end of March, 2017. All drill holes intersected uranium mineralization with associated lithium with similar contents to the reported lithium resources. Several drill holes on additional platforms have been drilled with chemical analytical results pending. These will be released when received. Pinocho represents the Company's first new mineralized drill discovery since 2011.

The Company announced positive results from uranium and lithium extraction testwork in Peru (see press release March 2, 2017) which shows consistent 61-73% lithium and 98-99% uranium recoveries from the Macusani Uranium mineralization at relatively low temperatures of 65-85°C, and with low to modest sulphuric acid consumption in a straightforward, simple process. Additional uranium-lithium extraction and precipitation work continues in Peru, and is planned at the Australian lab following on-going comminution work.

The Company has also announced the signing of a non-binding letter of intent (LOI) with a European-based commodity trading company for the potential sale of a small portion of future production from the Company's Macusani Project (refer press release April 17, 2017). A total of two million pounds of uranium concentrate is contemplated in the LOI, over the initial five years of production, with negotiated extension provisions, and at relatively attractive fixed and market-related pricing. The Company and the commodity trader have twelve months to try and execute a definitive future uranium sales agreement.

Principal Business and Corporate History

Plateau Uranium Inc., (formerly Macusani Yellowcake Inc.) is an Ontario corporation formed by amalgamation on October 31, 2007. A predecessor corporation, ("Old Macusani") commenced operations in November 2006. The other predecessor corporation (Silver Net Equities Corp.) was classified as a Capital Pool Company under TSX Venture Exchange policies.

The Company, through subsidiary companies, holds interests in various mineral property claims and concessions located in south-eastern Peru. The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined the full extent of mineral reserves. Consequently, the Company considers itself to be an exploration stage company.

Amalgamation and Acquisitions

Old Macusani entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Silver Net Equities Corp. ("Silver Net") dated September 14, 2007 under which Old Macusani and Silver Net agreed to amalgamate to form one entity ("Amalco").

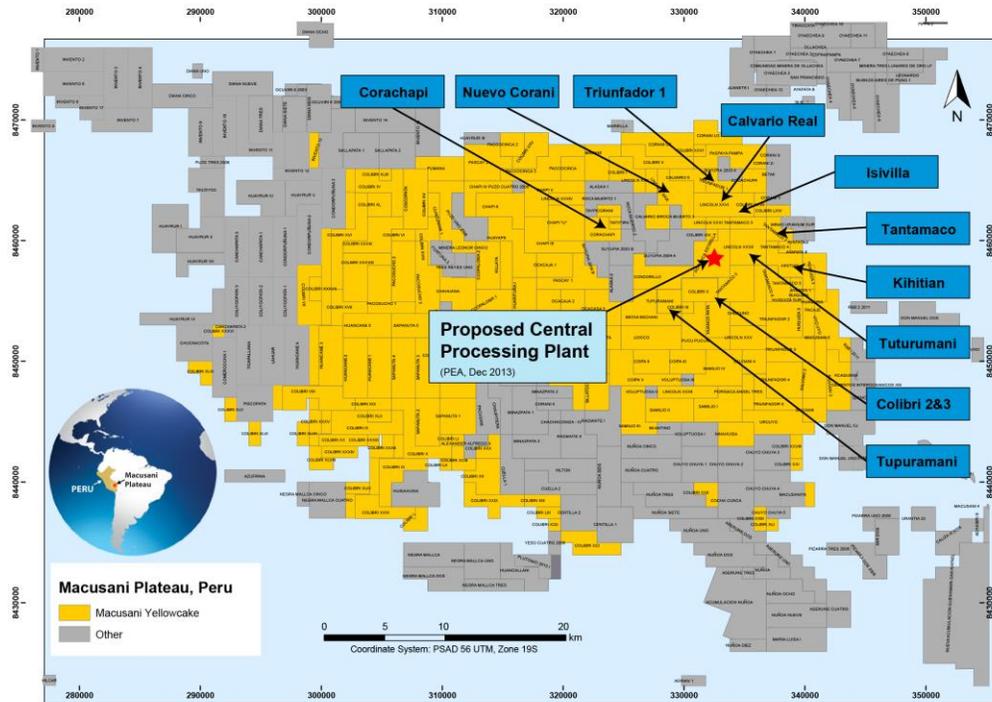
On October 31, 2007, pursuant to the Agreement, Old Macusani amalgamated with Silver Net with each shareholder of Old Macusani receiving one common share of Amalco for each share held, and each shareholder of Silver Net receiving 0.55 common shares of Amalco for each share held. Completion of the transaction constituted Silver Net's qualifying transaction under TSX Venture Exchange policies. The shareholders of Old Macusani held the majority of the outstanding shares of Amalco following the transaction, and accordingly, the transaction has been accounted for as a reverse takeover. Since Silver Net's operations do not constitute an economic unit, the transaction has been accounted for as a capital transaction.

The companies were amalgamated under the name Macusani Yellowcake Inc. and on November 13, 2007, the common shares of the amalgamated company began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "YEL".

On April 13, 2012, the Company concluded its acquisition of Southern Andes Energy Inc. ("Southern Andes"). Pursuant to the transaction the Company issued 59,271,746 shares and reserved a further 28,717,797 shares for issue on exercise of former Southern Andes warrants and options. The transaction was effected through an amalgamation of Southern Andes with a wholly owned special-purpose subsidiary and was renamed Peru Uranium Inc. On December 31, 2012 Peru Uranium Inc. was amalgamated with Macusani Yellowcake Inc. to form a single entity.

On September 4, 2014 the Company concluded its acquisition of Minergia S.A.C. Pursuant to the transaction the Company issued 68,350,000 shares to Azincourt for distribution to its shareholders on a pro rata basis. On May 1, 2015 the Company changed its name to Plateau Uranium Inc. and commenced trading under the symbol "PLU". On this date the Company also effected a share consolidation of one new share for each eight existing shares.

The map below shows the consolidation of properties on the Macusani plateau and reflects the extent of the company's holdings.



CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

The Minergía acquisition delivered substantial synergies, and created significant value for Plateau Uranium shareholders. It provided:

- Control of one of the largest undeveloped uranium projects in the world containing large measured, indicated and inferred uranium resources;
- A combined resource estimate of 51.9 M lbs at 248 ppm U_3O_8 (Indicated) and 72.1 M lbs at 251 ppm U_3O_8 (Inferred) using 75 ppm U cut-off. At 200 ppm U cut-off, higher-grade resources of 32.8 M lbs at 445 ppm U_3O_8 (Indicated) and 45.9 M lbs at 501 ppm U_3O_8 (Inferred) (See NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate posted on SEDAR on June 22, 2015);
- An updated PEA based on the combined resource estimate, filed on SEDAR on February 10, 2016.
- An initial lithium and potassium resource estimates of 67,000 t of Li_2O at 0.13% Li_2O , 2.34 Mt K_2O at 4.47 % K_2O with 31 M lbs U_3O_8 at 268 ppm U_3O_8 (Indicated) and 109,000 t of Li_2O at 0.12% Li_2O , 3.93 Mt K_2O at 4.49 % K_2O with 54.8 M lbs U_3O_8 at 283 ppm U_3O_8 (Inferred) from within four of the Company's uranium deposits (See NI 43-101 technical report posted on SEDAR on May 6, 2016).

By combining adjacent mineral property claims totaling over 910 km² in one of the largest, most highly prospective uranium districts in the world, Plateau Uranium's position has been solidified as the dominant landholder in the region. Plateau Uranium believes that the district offers exceptional exploration prospects.

Following the consolidation transaction, the Company commenced integration of all technical data in order to prepare a new, combined resource estimate for the integrated properties. The full NI 43-101 compliant resource report was published on SEDAR on June 22, 2015. The Company completed work on updating of the PEA incorporating all known uranium resources on the Company's properties on the Macusani plateau,

(filed on SEDAR on February 10, 2016) and has established initial lithium and potassium resources within some of these uranium deposits. The timing and completion of future planned work is dependent on positive uranium market signals and the Company's future financing capability.

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Company has engaged an experienced local consulting company (ACOMISA) to enlarge and enhance the existing environmental base line study work started prior to and during exploration activities to date. The enhanced environmental work covers all established uranium deposit areas with additional sample point sites and continuous periodic monitoring. This forms the initial step towards completing an EIA study that is necessary to allow the Company to bring the Macusani plateau uranium project into production. The network of monitoring points chosen and designed by ACOMISA will establish the present environmental baseline across the project area, including archeological and biological observations throughout the area. Samples consist of rock, soil, water (river, lacustrine, bogs and underground), farming/grazing land, communal roads, and air quality. The Company submitted the environmental baseline study proposal to the local affected communities of Isivilla, Tantamaco, Corani, Chimboya and Paquaje and SENACE (Servicio Nacional de Certificacion Ambiental), the National Service for Environmental Certification. SENACE is part of the Ministry of the Environment, and is the highest government environmental authority in Peru responsible for EIA study approvals for mining and industrial projects. The local communities and SENACE have accepted and approved the design, scope and methodology of the environmental baseline study and SENACE has acknowledged the communities' acceptance.

The company released results of historical upgrading comminution test work completed by Cameco from 2013. The results show the potential to increase the feed grade by over 60% with over 80% of contained uranium reporting within a fine fraction representing only 50% of the original feed mass. The Company has engaged an experienced uranium processing expert (Hydromet Pty Ltd) to design a test work program to expand the upgrading tests to cover all uranium deposits considered in PEA and uranium resource reports. Initial work has started on uranium and lithium extraction work at labs in Peru and a larger sample has been shipped to Australia for future, focused test work building upon knowledge gained from results of the Peru-based work. The initial comminution work being done by SGS Australia Pty Ltd ("SGS"), in Australia, started in late April 2017.

The Company announced positive results from uranium and lithium extraction testwork in Peru (see press release March 2, 2017) which shows consistent 61-73% lithium and 98-99% uranium recoveries from the Macusani Uranium mineralization at relatively low temperatures of 65-85°C, and with low to modest sulphuric acid consumption in a straightforward, simple process. Additional uranium-lithium extraction and precipitation work continues in Peru, and is planned at the Australian SGS lab following on-going comminution work.

In late November 2016, the Company announced the start of a diamond drill program in the southeast Kihitian project area at Pinocho. Historical underground adits were established previously at Pinocho by IPEN (Institute of Peruvian Nuclear Energy). Results of channel sampling completed by the Company from these adits in 2009 suggests high grades are to be expected. Pinocho is one of the highest priority targets on the project.

Initial results from the Pinocho drilling were released in March (refer press release March 20, 2017). All reported holes intersected uranium and coexisting lithium mineralization. Two drill holes returned in excess of 2,000 ppm U (2,350 ppm U₃O₈) over two to three metres, respectively, within broader intervals of

uranium mineralization ranging between 500-800 ppm U (590-940 ppm U₃O₈) over eight to nine metres, which is two to three times higher than the ~288 ppm U₃O₈ average life-of-mine uranium grade reported in the Company's 2016 Preliminary Economic Assessment (see Company news release dated January 10, 2016).

Additional results of the on-going drill program will be announced as laboratory analysis is completed.

The company invested approximately \$373,639 in exploration activity in the three months ending March 31, 2017, compared with \$204,418 in the comparable period in 2016, and incurred an operating loss of \$803,514 (2016: loss of \$458,824).

FINANCING

On March 1, 2017 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$1.5 million through the issuance of 3,452,380 units. Each unit comprised one common share and one half warrant, each full warrant exercisable at \$0.65 for one common share for a period of 18 months.

On June 29, 2016 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$3.0 million through the issuance of 11,111,111 common shares at a price of \$0.27.

EXPLORATION

General exploration activities for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company continued monitoring and sampling work as part of the enhanced environmental baseline monitoring program following community and government approval of the baseline study parameters. The Peru technical team conducted reconnaissance work for access to additional untested uranium prospects, but have had a primary focus on the current Pinocho drill program and interacting with the local communities of Isivilla, Corani, Tantamaco and recently Chacoconiza, located in the Macusani plateau region. Of special significance to the Company is its relationship with the Andean community of Isivilla where the exploration camp and office are located.

The Company announced the start of an initial drill program in the southeast Kihitian project area at Pinocho in December 2016. Historical underground adit development by IPEN (Institute of Peruvian Nuclear Energy). Results of channel sampling completed by the Company from these adits in 2009 suggests high grades are to be expected. Pinocho is one of the highest priority targets on the project. Initial results from the Pinocho drilling were released in March (refer press release March 20, 2017). All reported holes intersected uranium and coexisting lithium mineralization. Two drill holes returned in excess of 2,000 ppm U (2,350 ppm U₃O₈) over two to three metres, respectively, within broader intervals of uranium mineralization ranging between 500-800 ppm U (590-940 ppm U₃O₈) over eight to nine metres.

Drilling continues with additional samples sent to a certified, internationally accredited laboratory in Lima, Peru for chemical analysis. Further results of the drill program are expected, and will be announced as laboratory analysis is completed. Following completion of the drill program, it is expected that a new resource estimate for Pinocho will be completed, which will add to the existing identified resources.

Highlights of the current NI 43-101 uranium resource report published on SEDAR on June 22, 2015:

- Resources of 51.9 M lbs at 248 ppm U₃O₈ (Indicated) and 72.1 M lbs at 251 ppm U₃O₈ (Inferred) using 75 ppm U cut-off;

- At 200 ppm U cut-off, higher-grade resources of 32.8 M lbs at 445 ppm U₃O₈ (Indicated) and 45.9 M lbs at 501 ppm U₃O₈ (Inferred);
- Project consolidation improves understanding & mineral resource model interpretation;
- Paves way for improved Preliminary Economic Assessment update (Issued in early 2016 - refer press release dated January 25, 2016).

By category:

The consolidated mineral resource estimates, based on a 75 ppm U cut-off grade, are as follows:

- **Indicated:** 95.19 M tonnes grading 248 ppm U₃O₈, containing **51.9 M lbs U₃O₈** (23.549 M kg U₃O₈)
- **Inferred:** 130.02 M tonnes grading 251 ppm U₃O₈, containing **72.1 M lbs U₃O₈** (32.708 M kg U₃O₈)

The consolidated mineral resource estimates, based on a 200 ppm U cut-off grade, are as follows:

- **Indicated:** 33.47 M tonnes grading 445 ppm U₃O₈, containing **32.8 M lbs U₃O₈** (14.893 M kg U₃O₈)
- **Inferred:** 41.62 M tonnes grading 501 ppm U₃O₈, containing **45.9 M lbs U₃O₈** (20.869 M kg U₃O₈)

The combined geological resources formed the basis for the updated PEA filed in January 2016 by GBM Mineral Engineering Consultants Limited ("GBM") in Twickenham, United Kingdom and with Wardell Armstrong International, London, United Kingdom ("Wardell Armstrong").

The new larger resource base, and the effect of employing higher cut-off grade resources improved throughput and average grade. Improved leach cycle time, process recoveries and reduced acid consumption also led to lower projected operating costs. Contract mining costs versus the previously considered owner-operated mining fleet costs were considered and resulted in improvements to operating costs and lower initial capital costs.

These parameters along with lower fuel prices and other key mining cost drivers were optimized and improved operating and capital costs over the previous PEA, which was filed on SEDAR on January 15, 2014. The updated PEA filed on SEDAR February 10, 2016 contained the following highlights for the base case, using US\$50/lb U₃O₈ life of mine uranium price:

- Cash operating costs to average US\$17.28/lb U₃O₈ over the life of mine ("LOM"), placing the project in the lowest quartile of uranium producers in the world using 2015 production figures.
- Initial capital expenditures ("CAPEX") have been estimated at US\$249.7m plus US\$50.1m contingencies, to construct the mine and a 10.9 M tonnes per annum ("tpa") heap leach process plant using standard, off-the-shelf equipment and technology. Total sustaining capital costs for LOM are estimated at US\$43.9m.
- Net Present Value ("NPV") at an 8% discount rate of US\$852.7m pre-tax / US\$603.1m post-tax
- Internal Rate of Return ("IRR") of 47.6% pre-tax / 40.6% post-tax with capital payback estimated at 1.69 years pre-tax / 1.76 years post-tax.
- Conservative uranium selling price of US\$50/lb U₃O₈ used, which is well below the US\$65-70/lb long-term price consensus forecasted by industry analysts, and utilized by peer comparables of the Company.
- LOM U₃O₈ production estimated to average 6.09 Mlbs/yr by processing 109.0 Mt at 289 ppm U₃O₈

over a 10-year LOM, which would rank within the top five largest uranium operations in the world.

- Standard open pit mining approach with a relatively small, higher grade underground operation contemplated with an average LOM stripping ratio of 2:1 (waste to ore).
- Optimized base case includes only 3 of the 5 main mineralized complexes with current mineral resource estimates identified to date at the Macusani Plateau uranium project. This and the Company's largely unexplored 910 km² land package leaves substantial upside to further extend the potential resource base.
- High grade scenarios were also considered with both heap leach and tank leach processing options, all with potentially positive economic results.

Highlights of the NI 43-101 technical report of Initial Lithium and Potassium resource estimates published on SEDAR on May 6, 2016:

The consolidated mineral resource estimates, based on a 75 ppm U cut-off grade, and wholly contained within the previously defined uranium resource estimates from four of the Company's uranium deposits, are as follows:

- **Indicated:** 52.31 M tonnes grading 0.13% Li₂O, 4.47 % K₂O and 268 ppm U₃O₈, containing **67,000 t of Li₂O, 2.34 Mt K₂O and 31 M lbs U₃O₈**
- **Inferred:** 87.68 M tonnes grading 0.12% Li₂O, 4.49 % K₂O and 283 ppm U₃O₈, containing **109,000 t of Li₂O, 3.93 Mt K₂O and 54.8 M lbs U₃O₈**

The Company's management believes that potential lithium and potassium by-products can add significant value to the already robust uranium projects controlled by the Company. (See press release dated May 5, 2016 which may be found on the Company's website.)

Metallurgy

Extensive metallurgical and processing test work has been completed on the project to date, and included: bottle roll leach tests; column leach tests; both ion exchange and solvent extraction and uranium precipitation. Tests were also done under local ambient conditions, at altitude and using local source process water. Data and results from previous test work completed by Cameco were integrated and these validate and support PEA conclusions. Results are reported and summarized in the PEA filed February 10, 2016. The PEA demonstrated excellent extraction and recoveries from the uranium ores and the derived pregnant solutions.

Internal lithium extraction test work to date has displayed lithium recoveries of up to 86% while un-optimized external tests run at K-UTECH AG Salt Technologies (K-UTECH), a leading process engineering firm in Germany with lithium extraction expertise, displayed lithium recoveries of up to 73% using sulphuric acid. Expected products from lithium extraction would be lithium carbonate and potassium sulphate. Results are reported and summarized in the technical report filed on May 6, 2016.

New results from uranium and lithium extraction testwork in Peru have shown consistent 61-73% lithium and 98-99% uranium recoveries from the Macusani Uranium mineralization at relatively low temperatures of 65-85°C, and with low to modest sulphuric acid consumption in a straightforward, simple process (see press release March 2, 2017). Additional uranium-lithium extraction and precipitation continues in Peru, and is planned at the Australian lab following the comminution work described above.

Results of comminution upgrading scrubbing work undertaken previously by Cameco on Macusani uranium mineralization were reported in a Company news release dated August 2, 2016. This work explored the option to increase the uranium grade through selective comminution and rejection of barren

or waste grade material. Tests were limited to ½ inch crush products on samples from the Tantamaco and Isivilla uranium deposits with samples prepared to represent two feed grades with ranges of 260-570 ppm and 580-800 ppm U₃O₈, which are in the typical ranges of the Macusani uranium deposits. The tests identified an opportunity to reject 50-60% of the process feed mass in a coarse (+2mm) low grade fraction with 80-85% of the contained uranium recovered to the fines fraction (-2mm). A larger sample has been shipped to Australia for focused test work building upon knowledge gained from results of the Peru-based work. The initial comminution work in Australia started in late April 2017.

The on-going work to investigate lithium and potassium by-product mineralogy and metallurgy as well as on the upgrading comminution potential continues with the goal to understand potential operating and capital cost improvement effects on future uranium production and on potential lithium and potassium by-products.

Project Expenditures

Exploration expenditures incurred during the six months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$750,896 and \$599,011 respectively, as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Macusani East	\$ 415,292	\$ 438,508
Macusani West	-	-
Corachapi	87,595	77,667
Kihitian	222,760	79,306
Minergia	-	3,530
Chimboya	25,249	-
Tupuramani	-	-
	<u>\$ 750,896</u>	<u>\$ 599,011</u>

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is currently engaged in mineral exploration and does not generate revenue from its operations. Costs related to the acquisition and exploration and evaluation of mineral properties incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are charged to operations as incurred, as are regulatory and other expenditures incurred to maintain the administrative infrastructure required for listed companies in Canada. During the year ended September 30, 2016 the Company retrospectively amended its accounting policy on exploration and evaluation expenses. Under the new policy, acquisition costs and exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of technical and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are expensed.

Expenditures

The Operating Loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 was \$803,514 (2016: \$458,824). Stock based compensation increased by \$25,416 reflecting the vesting of option grants in prior periods. There were no directors' fees payable in the comparative period, and at present fees are accrued but not paid in cash. The following table reflects the composition of key elements of corporate expenses for the three and six month periods ended March 31, 2017.

Expenses for the three and six months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

	Six months ended		Three months ended	
	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Administration and office	4,230	4,057	2,672	1,558
Advertising and promotion	3,837	4,861	3,837	4,585
Amortization	-	636	-	318
Bank charges	1,828	1,122	1,133	531
Consulting Fees	230,196	188,086	114,933	94,920
Directors fees	18,000	-	9,000	-
Exploration expenses	750,896	599,011	373,639	204,418
Insurance - D&O	4,733	7,127	3,804	3,564
Investor relations, marketing	36,125	58,590	17,055	44,523
Loss (gain) on FX	58,200	(76,150)	78,121	(54,870)
Professional fees	59,477	59,702	48,387	44,952
Public company costs	35,345	40,453	30,249	38,788
Rent	15,000	15,000	7,500	7,500
Stock Based Compensation	135,922	64,437	50,860	25,444
Travel	80,929	67,339	62,324	42,593
Total Expense	1,434,718	1,034,272	803,514	458,824
Interest Income	(111)	(220)	-	-
Loss for the period	\$ (1,434,608)	\$ (1,034,053)	(803,514)	\$ (458,824)

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table shows selected financial information related to the Company for the past eight fiscal quarters, amended as per restatements in the financial statements. The information contained in this table should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements.

Financial Year	2017		2016				2015	
	Mar 2017	Dec 2016	Sept 2016	June 2016	Mar 2016	Dec 2015	Sept 2015	June 2015
For the quarters ended	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) before other items	(803)	(631)	(688)	(796)	(441)	(576)	(554)	(1,171)
Other items	57	(40)	9	9	10	10	8	8
Comprehensive (Loss) /Gain	(746)	(671)	(679)	(787)	(431)	(566)	(546)	(1,163)
Loss, per share basic and diluted	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had working capital of \$1,570,840 as at March 31, 2017, compared to working capital of \$878,918 at September 30, 2016.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$1,804,752 versus \$2,073,689 as at September 31, 2016.

The Company has limited cash resources to sustain itself. Long-term financial success requires that the Company develop operational cash flow, which is dependent upon an economically viable ore resource as well as the funding to bring such a resource into production. The Company has annual obligations payable to the Peruvian government with respect to the title of the properties.

The Company is dependent on obtaining financing for working capital and the exploration and development of its mineral properties and for any new projects. The Company raised \$1,449,999 gross proceeds from a private placement financing in the quarter ended March 31, 2017. In light of the current economic conditions, there is no assurance that further financing will be available when required, or under favourable terms. The recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. Should the Company be unsuccessful in doing so, there could be significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and the financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

Share Capital

The Company consolidated its share capital on the basis of one (1) new common share for every eight (8) existing common shares and commenced trading the new common shares on May 1, 2015 under the symbol "PLU". On June 29, 2016 the Company issued 11,111,111 pursuant to a private placement. During December 2016 the Company issued 2,500,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.27 per common share in settlement of debt. On March 1, 2017 the Company issued 3,452,380 units pursuant to a private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half warrant, each full warrant exercisable for a period of 18 months at \$0.65. As at March 31, 2017 the Company's share position consisted of:

Shares outstanding	58,043,354
Warrants outstanding	1,726,190
Options outstanding	4,226,875

If all of the warrants and all the options outstanding as at March 31, 2017 are exercised, the maximum future proceeds will be \$3,215,460.

COURSE OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Related Parties

Related parties include the Company's key management of Executive Officers, Directors and the Chief Financial Officer.

During the six months ended March 31, 2017, the Company carried out the following transactions with related parties (all values CAD unless stated)

	Six months ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Directors fees	\$ 18,000	\$ -
Consulting and management fees paid to directors and officers	230,196	188,086
Rent paid to a company in which an Officer of the Company is an officer	15,000	15,000
Storage rental paid to a company controlled by a director (USD)	8,400	8,400

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the Company's management make critical judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made and where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Title to Mineral Properties

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Property, Plant and Equipment - Estimated Useful Lives

Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for depreciation of property, plant and equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment in the future.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and

making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company lists its significant accounting policies in the notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, International Financial Reporting (“IAS 34”), and do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016 and notes there to, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards Board (“IFRS”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 24, 2017.

The accounting policies applied in the Company's interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017, are based on IFRS effective as of that date, and have been applied consistently in all periods unless otherwise stated, and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017 together with the notes thereto.

The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, are presented in Canadian Dollars. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency of Macusani Yellowcake S.A.C., Exploraciones Macusani and Minergia is the United States Dollar.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has not generated revenue from operations. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

The Company is dependent on obtaining future financing for the exploration and development of its mineral properties and for any new projects. In light of the current economic conditions, there is no assurance that such financing will be available when required, or under favourable terms. The recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. These material uncertainties raise

substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and the financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities

Fair Values

The carrying amounts for the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at March 31, 2017. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with a highly rated banking group in Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2017, the Company has current assets of \$2,051,154 and current liabilities of \$480,314. All of the Company's current financial liabilities and receivables have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at March 31, 2017 the Company had a working capital of \$1,570,840.

Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has significant cash and cash equivalents balances and it has no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid money market investments such as bankers' acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates. These short-term money market investments are subject to interest rate fluctuations.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is primarily the Canadian dollar. Exploration expenditures are transacted in United States Dollars, British Pound Sterling and Peruvian New Soles and the Company is exposed to risk of exchange rate fluctuation between the Canadian dollar and these currencies.

(iii) Price risk

The prices of metals and minerals fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The prices of metals and minerals and future expectation of such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies. This in turn may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its long-term working capital requirements.

Future Accounting Changes

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement", effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted, addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income indefinitely.

IFRS 16 – 'Leases'

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 Leases. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. If the lease was classified as a finance lease, a lease liability was included on the statement of financial position. IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability reflecting future lease payments for virtually all lease contracts. The right of use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly. The lease liability accrues interest. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short term leases and leases of low value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also applied.

In January 2016, the IASB issued disclosure initiative amendments to IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flow. The amendment will require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash and non-cash changes.

The Company has not yet completed its evaluation of the effect of adopting the above standards and amendments and the impact they may have on consolidated financial statements.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Controls and Procedures

Management has established processes to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that the financial statements (i) do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or

that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, and (ii) fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of the Company, in each case as of the date of and for the periods presented by such statements.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 - Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate filed by the CEO and CFO of the Company does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as such terms are defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing such certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

(i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, annual filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

(ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in such certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement, on a cost effective basis, DC&P and ICFR may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of annual and annual filings and other reports required to be provided under securities legislation.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

As at May 24, 2017 the Company had 58,043,354 common shares outstanding. If the Company were to issue 5,953,065 common shares upon conversion of all its outstanding options and warrants it would raise \$3,235,605

QUALIFIED PERSONS

Scientific and technical data included in this MD&A has been reviewed by Ted O'Connor, P.Geo., Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and a Qualified Person pursuant to National Instrument 43-101.

The NI 43-101 resource reports were prepared by The Mineral Corporation under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101 and were authored by David Young, BSc (Hons), FGSSA, FAusIMM, Pr SCI Nat, a Qualified Person.

Mr. Michael Short, B.E., CEng, FIMMM, FAusIMM(CP), FIEAust, CPEng, Managing Director, and Dr. Thomas Apelt, PhD, CEng, MAusIMM, MChemE, CPMet, Process Engineer with GBM Mining Engineering Consultants Limited, independent consultants, and Mr. Mark Mounde, BEng, CEng, MIMMM, Chartered Mining Engineer and Technical Director of Wardell Armstrong International Ltd., an independent consultant, are Qualified Persons, as defined under National Instrument 43-101, and have reviewed the scientific or technical data contained in the PEA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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