

NEVADA CLEAN MAGNESIUM INC.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Six Months Ended April 30, 2016

This management's discussion and analysis of Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. (the "Company") contains analysis of the Company's operational and financial results for the six months ended April 30, 2016. The following should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2016 and the year ended October 31, 2015. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

DATE OF REPORT

June 29, 2016

JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION AND CORPORATE NAME

The Company was incorporated under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on March 24, 1966 as "Ft. Lauderdale Resources Inc.". The Company changed its name to Amcorp Industries Inc. on July 20, 1990, and to Molycor Gold Corporation on May 17, 1996 and to Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. on April 16, 2012. The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "NVM". The Company has one wholly owned subsidiary, Nevada Moray Inc., incorporated in the State of Nevada. Nevada Moray Inc. manages the exploration work on the Company's Nevada properties. The Company's head office is located at #602 – 15216 North Bluff Road, White Rock, British Columbia V4B 0A7.

HIGHLIGHTS

On December 2, 2015, the company provided an update on the construction of the bench scale pilot furnace being fabricated by Lindon Acres Enterprises Ltd. ("Lindon") located in Fort St John, British Columbia (Previously announced October 6, 2015). The materials procurement and furnace shell fabrication phases were completed and the furnace assembly is 60% complete and construction of the furnace was on track to be completed.

On December 23, 2015, the company announced it closed the third and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement (the "Offering") previously announced on July 14, 2015 for gross proceeds of \$82,000 comprising of 1,640,000 units ("Units") of the Company. The accumulated total from the three tranches collectively raised \$152,000 which issued a total of 3,040,000 Units.

On January 4th, 2016, the company announced it received approval from the TSX Venture Exchange for the engagement of The Haft Group of New York, NY ("HG") for consulting services.

On January 8, 2016, the company announced a non-brokered private placement of unsecured convertible notes (the "Convertible Note") in the principal amount of \$500,000. The Principal Amount of the Convertible Note will bear interest at 20% per annum, and any accrued but unpaid interest, will mature on the date that is one (1) year following the Closing Date (the "Maturity Date"). Each Convertible Note will be convertible into common shares (each, a "Share") of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per Share and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon will be convertible into Shares at the price per Share which is the greater of (i) \$0.05 and (ii) the Market Price (as defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange")) on the date of a conversion notice. The Company may, subject to regulatory acceptance, pay a finder's fee to certain arm's-length parties on the proceeds raised. It has yet to be determined if any insiders will be participating in the offering. The securities issued will be subject to a 4 month hold period from the date of issue of, as the case may be, the Convertible Notes, or the Shares.

To date, the Company raised a total of \$250,000 in unsecured convertible notes. No finder's fees were paid in connection with the first tranche of the financing.

On January 13, 2016, the company announced it engaged Zimtu Capital Corp. ("Zimtu") of Vancouver, BC for corporate consulting services. Zimtu is to provide business development, strategic planning, marketing, financial services, research and communication products to the Company, as well as access to its co-operative marketing programs. The term of the contract is a monthly fee of \$5,250 for 12 months.

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On February 10, 2016, the company announced that Phase 1 & 2 of the materials testing program being conducted in Norway was very successful. An effective, low cost heat transfer medium was found, that would enable efficient recovery of previously lost high grade heat from the magnesium production residue without interacting with the unreacted furnace charge.

James Sever, P.Eng. President and Chief Operating Officer of the NCM reported the materials testing program conducted at the Molab research facility in Norway, successfully identified this attribute through the use of the Thermo-gravimetric analyzer ("TGA"). Various heat transfer mediums were assessed and the interaction of each heat transfer material with the reductant and feed material was observed. Through this work a material was found that can convey the heat from the waste residue to the fresh furnace charge without interaction with the components of the charge. This should enable a reduction in cycle time and a reduction in energy needed to produce the magnesium. In other words, the productivity of each furnace will be increased while reducing the cost of production.

On February 11, 2016, the company announced it granted 1,600,000 incentive stock options pursuant to its Stock Option Plan for its directors, officers, advisors and consultants. The options are exercisable at a price of \$0.05 per share for a five-year term. Shares issued on the exercise of these stock options will be subject to a four-month holding period.

On February 24, 2016, the company provided an update on the progress of constructing the bench scale pilot furnace being done in Fort St John, B.C., by Lindon Enterprises Ltd. The furnace shell is assembled and the thermo insulation blanket installed. The construction group is waiting for the arrival of the power contacts which are being manufactured in California. The premix refractory castable is on order and refractory liners will be cast shortly after installation of the power contacts. The condenser that receives the magnesium vapor is complete and auxiliary items such as the vacuum and cooling systems; the electrical power supply; and instrumentation will be added to the completed assembly. The testing program for producing magnesium from the Tami Mosi and ScanMag dolomites will commence once the decision of where the location to test has been determined. The program will have mandatory operating safety requirements and local permits in place prior to the furnace testing program commences. James Sever, P. Eng., President and COO of the Company stated, "This piece of equipment will enable us to obtain the data necessary to engineer a full scale furnace. In addition the unit will provide the platform to test proposed improvements to the process."

OUTLOOK

The outlook for the Company is positive; however the mining and metals investment sector for junior companies has never been so difficult to raise monies. The investment community shows interest in well planned and solid projects with a bright economic future such as ours but are nervous to invest into pre-revenue generating companies due to the volatile global financial sector. The demand and uses for magnesium continues to expand and there is strong demand for a second producer within the USA. In light of this, Management continues to endeavor to source funding and maintain a steady path for proceeding with the development of the Company's largest asset, being the Tami – Mosi magnesium project located in Nevada, which is being led by a proven, technically focused management team dedicated to taking the magnesium project to full development.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On May 31, 2016, the TSX Venture granted to the Company a 30 day extension for the non-brokered private placement of convertible debenture.

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MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS

British Columbia, Canada Mineral Properties

Crowrea/Empress Property, British Columbia

The Crowrea Empress property is located near Summerland, British Columbia. The property originally consisted of 27 claims totaling approximately 10,494 hectares, with 2 claims dropped during the year ended October 31, 2012 and one other claim dropped during the year ended October 31, 2013, reducing the property to 24 claims totaling approximately 9,720 hectares.

The Crowrea Project is a mineral rich occurrence within a 650 meter northeast trending dyke zone, potentially extending another 400 meters. The discovery was contained in a trench which returned 0.209% MoS² over 38 meters. Subsequent drilling returned up to 0.273% MoS² over 39 meters in holes #95-03-09 and 4.6 meters grading 3.39% MoS² in Hole # 96-14-56. Diamond drilling entailing 30 holes returned significant values in 14 of the holes up to 10.6 meters grading 0.292% molybdenum. In April 2007, the Company acquired additional property consisting of 82 claim units totaling 1629.8 hectares (4027.5 acres) and adjoins the northwest border of the Crowrea Molybdenum property.

The Company has decided to no longer pursue exploration activities on these properties and an impairment of \$256,820 was recorded at October 31, 2015.

Nevada, USA Mineral Properties

Tami-Mosi Property, Nevada

The Company owns 100% interest in the unpatented mining claims located in the Schell Creek Range, 6.5 miles south-east of the town of Ely. The property consists of 81 unpatented mining claims totaling approximately 677 hectares and 4 quartz unpatented claims totaling approximately 33 hectares, and is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty in favour of the originating vendors.

On August 22, 2007 the Company announced the start of a drill program. The program consists of up to 25 holes, totaling 15,000 feet (4500 meters) in 25 reverse circulation rotary holes to test four target areas along a strike length of more than 3 miles (5000 meters) as identified by the geological mapping, outcrop sampling, a biogeochemical survey and a resistivity/spontaneous potential geophysical surveys. The drilling program tested alluvium-covered extensions of known surface mineralized zones. All assays were received for the program which consisted of 14 reverse circulation holes totaling 8,420 feet (2,567 meters) being drilled into the four identified old bearing with minimum gold results. However in February 2008, the company announced the discovery of high grade manganese grading 35.2% Mn over 15 feet (4.60 meters) in hole # TM-07-003 during the Phase I drilling program.

An additional nine diamond drill holes were completed in May, 2008. The recognition of magnesium in the assays resulted in the discovery of the potential for magnesium development. The nine holes ranged from 27.5 meters (90 ft) grading 10.5% Mg (17.12% MgO), to 164.63 meters (540 ft) grading 11.4% Mg (18.60% MgO), reporting Mg values over 2,600 meter (8,500 ft) strike length. Most of the drill holes ended in mineralization. The deposit remains open to the north along strike and to depth.

The Company engaged Teck Cominco Global Discovery Labs to analyze a 9.2 meter (30 ft.) section of hole # TM 07-13 from 270 – 300 feet (82.3 m – 91.5 m), for purity of the dolomite. Hole # TM 07-13 averaged 11.4% Mg (18.6% MgO) over 164.4 meters (540 ft.). Results returned a high purity form of dolomite that is virtually identical with the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), Standard 88B.

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SAMPLE	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al O _{2 3}	Fe O _{2 3}	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na O ₂	K O ₂	P O _{2 5}	Ba	LOI	Total
Hole #TM-07-13 270ft - 300ft	1.25%	0.01%	0.22%	0.10%	0.01%	20.95%	29.91%	0.01%	0.01%	<0.01%	<0.01%	46.78%	99.27%
NBS "Standard 88B"	1.15%	0.02%	0.35%	0.30%	0.07%	21.14%	29.79%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	<0.01%	46.93%	99.80

In news release dated July 7, 2009, the Company announced receipt of NI 43-101 updated resource report from Norm Tribe and Associates quoting 236,183,772 tonnes of an inferred resource at a grade of 10.0% Magnesium. The NI 43-101 resource study estimate at 8.0% Magnesium cut-off is summarized as follows:

RESOURCE CALCULATIONS FOR TAMI-MOSI							
SECTION	AREA Sq.m.	HORIZ. m.	VOLUME Cu.m.	TONNAGE Tonnes		GRADE POUNDS % Mg	Mg.
1	43500N	72,450	100	7,245,000	205,75,800	.12	5,486,331,312
2	43200N	78,378	100	7,837,800	22,259,352	.62	5,200,675,001
3	43100N	58,873	100	5,887,300	16,719,932	.16	3,737,239,201
4	4300N	62,513	100	6,251,300	177,53,692	.22	4,772,902,557
5	42700N	46,354	100	4,635,400	13,164,536	.09	2,922,263,701
6	42600N	64,290	100	6,429,000	18,258,360	.19	3,691,475,225
7	42500N	99,316	100	9,931,600	28,205,744	0.5	6,515,526,864
8	42000N	29,483	100	2,948,300	8,373,172	.16	1,871,571,405
9	4200N	65,001	100	6,500,100	18,460,284	.02	4,475,511,253
10	41800N	26,558	100	2,655,800	7,542,472	.74	1,616,200,900
11	41800N	16,897	100	1,689,700	4,798,748	.38	1,201,414,549
12	41300N	26,491	100	2,649,100	7,523,444	.45	1,564,124,008
13	4100N	37,326	100	3,732,600	10,600,584	.33	2,175,875,872
14	40900N	17,436	100	1,743,600	4,951,824	10.21	1,112,278,707
15	40900N	19,400	100	1,940,000	5,509,600	9.1	1,103,021,920
16	40800N	35,264	100	6,526,400	10,014,976	9.95	2,192,278,246
TOTAL POUNDS Mg.							49,638,690,722
TOTAL TONNES AND GRADE UNDILUTED					214,712,520	10.51	
WITH 10% DILUTION AT THE LISTED GRADE					21,471,252	4.89	2,309,877,29
DILUTED TONNAGE AND GRADE					236,183,772	10.00	51,748,568,01

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RESOURCE CALCULATION

Pounds per 1%/Tonne 22.06
Density: 2.84 Tonnes per cubic meter

The Company engaged Hazen Research Inc. as Phase 1 Process Development Study for Exploitation of the Tami Mosi resource. The resource is a premium quality dolomite containing an estimated 236 million tonnes of dolomite.

On September 15, 2010, the Company announced the results of Hazen Research Inc.'s Phase I Process Development Study for Exploitation of the Tami-Mosi Resource. Hazen's work included a review of technical literature for recovering magnesium from dolomite deposits and the work done on the drill core samples from the Tami-Mosi testing its purity. Hazen's initial assessment indicates the high quality dolomite is an ideal basis for the production of magnesium based refractory's, magnesium metal, cement and/or agricultural products. The report outlines potential process routes for production of both high value products and the recovery of magnesium metal and recommends Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. to develop to a full feasibility for exploiting the resource.

In December 2010, the Company engaged Wardrop, a Tetra Tech Company, to complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment for NI 43-101 magnesium production study. The work included project management, geology, mining, metallurgical processing, environmental considerations, financial analysis, capital and operating cost estimates. In January 2011, the Company retained James Sever and Robert Brown, two renowned experts in magnesium industry, to assist the Company with the completion of the preliminary economic assessment study for the Tami-Mosi magnesium project.

In August 2011, the Company announced an updated block modeling and resource analysis completed by Wardrop Engineering that resulted in an estimated increase of the inferred resource to 412million tonnes of dolomite at an average grade of 12.3% magnesium (Mg), using a 12% Mg cut-off grade, for a contained metal content of 111 billion pounds of Mg. This estimate was included into the NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment Study for the Tami – Mosi Magnesium Project, dated September 15, 2011. The NI 43-101 compliant Report was filed with the Regulators on SEDAR.

On October 17, 2011 the Company received a paper, from Alpha Omega Engineering Inc. of Spokane Washington, USA, titled "A Discussion Paper for Potential Areas of Improvement within Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. Tami- Mosi Magnesium Project and Possible Effects upon Projected Profitability". The Paper identifies eleven potential cost saving areas and increases to revenue streams to the current NI 43-101.

On June 17, 2013, the Company announced the acceptance and publication of a paper titled "Waste Heat Recovery Opportunities in a Magnesium Silicothermic Reduction Plant" by the TMS (The Minerals, Metals and Materials Society). The paper is authored by James Sever P. Eng., President and Director of the Company, who is recognized as a qualified person as defined by NI 43-101. The paper defines and quantifies potential reductions to operating costs and carbon dioxide emissions through energy production, whereby low grade waste heat is recovered during the operation of the proposed vertically integrated Tami-Mosi Magnesium project.

The paper suggests the following:

- Generate 43 MW of electrical energy for use in the Tami-Mosi project;
- Reduce operating costs by \$0.17 per lb. Mg ingot; and
- Reduce the carbon footprint by 51 metric ton per hour of operation.

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Potential ancillary benefits identified include:

- Generation of water as a co-product will eliminate the need for external water for plant operation;
- Plant productivity improvement through double operating cycles without incurring additional capital need for expansion of the power plant; and
- Facilitation of permitting of the plant and operations.

Waste heat recovery, together with the confirmation of two cycles per day as presented at the 2012 International Magnesium Association (IMA) conference by The RIMA Group, are just two of the items from the opportunities document that could potentially reduce operating costs and increase revenues for the Tami-Mosi Project.

As previously noted, on July 10, 2014, the Company filed an amended 43-101 preliminary economic assessment and technical report of the Tami-Mosi Magnesium Project dated effective September 15, 2011 and amended as of July 4, 2014. As a result of a review by the BCSC, the Company amended the 43-101 technical report as of July 4, 2014 to address the comments raised by the BCSC relating to including an after-tax based-case scenario, providing certificates of only qualified persons for all sections of the report, ensuring that the requirements for the disclosure of historical estimates have been met, ensuring that sections of the report have been updated to provide the specific disclosure required by the BCSC, and ensuring that the section on mineral resources has been revised to provide clarity on what is an inferred resource and what is a mineral reserve. There were no material differences between the mineral resources estimates regarding the Tami-Mosi Magnesium Project set out in the original report and those set out in the amended report.

In November 2014 the company announced that the Company's Board of Directors, after an internal review and analysis, determined that the NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Tami-Mosi Magnesium Project should be reviewed to consider additional potential project improvements. The original NI 43-101 Preliminary Economic Assessment was completed on September 15, 2011 and the Board believed that three potential opportunities which could significantly reduce operating costs and increase revenue on the Nevada Clean Tami- Mosi Project had been sufficiently proven and thus should be considered for inclusion in the amended NI 43-101 report, should the independent engineer and report writer determine the opportunities are available to the Company's operations.

On January 13, 2015 the company announced it signed a Licence and Royalty Agreement with its director, James Sever, P. Eng., to use Mr. Sever's unique knowledge and concepts on the Company's Tami Mosi and other properties for the commercial production of magnesium. In consideration for the licence, the Company will pay to Mr. Sever a royalty in the amount of USD\$0.003 per pound (USD\$0.00661 per kilogram) of magnesium produced and sold by the Company where the condenser concept has been utilized and USD\$0.0015 per pound of magnesium produced and sold from its properties without using the condenser concept. The initial term of the agreement ends on December 31, 2040, and is renewable.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following financial data are derived from our consolidated financial statements for the six months ended April 30, 2016 and the year ended October 31, 2015.

Six months ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

The comprehensive loss for the six months ended April 30, 2016 was \$424,411 which compares to \$132,653 during the same period in 2015. The significant fluctuations in costs are as follows:

Consulting and management fees (2016 - \$124,551; 2015 - \$96,318)

The increase in consulting and management fees is due to the accrual of payroll withholding taxes and benefits for 2015 and 2016, in addition to rate increases for management.

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Professional fees (2016 - \$61,967; 2015 - \$24,355)

The increase in professional fees primarily due to the deemed value of the shares issued for furnace fabrication.

Shareholder communications (2016 - \$22,491; 2015 - \$55,750)

The decrease in shareholder communications is the result of the termination of various contracts which were in existence in 2015.

Transfer agent and filing fees (2016 – \$12,550; 2015 - \$21,684)

The decrease in transfer agent and filing fees primarily reflects fewer transactions and filing costs.

Stock-based compensation (2016 – \$76,624; 2015 - \$Nil)

The stock-based compensation was calculated on stock options granted in 2016 when no options were granted in 2015.

Financial Position – April 30, 2016 and October 31, 2015

Current assets as at April 30, 2016 were \$197,102 compared to \$27,109 at October 31, 2015.

Exploration and evaluation assets as at April 30, 2016 decreased from \$1,390,392 in 2015 to \$1,333,796 due to foreign exchange fluctuation.

Current liabilities as at April 30, 2016 increased by a net \$71,896 over October 31, 2015, of which \$51,771 due to management fees accruals and \$14,125 due to promissory note received in the current period, and insufficient working capital offset by foreign exchange.

In 2016, the Company issued \$250,000 of convertible debentures.

The Company recorded an increase in share capital between April 30, 2016 and October 31, 2015 in the amount of \$132,000, which relates to the issuance of units in conjunction with the private placement noted above. Additional information on share issuances is contained under “*Liquidity and Capital Resources*”.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Summarized results for the most recent eight quarters are as follows:

Quarters ended:	April 30, 2016	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015	July 31, 2015
Comprehensive loss	\$ 317,516	\$ 106,895	\$ 17,101	\$ 25,145
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ 0.00	\$0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00

Quarters ended:	April 30, 2015	January 31, 2014	October 31, 2014	July 31, 2014
Comprehensive loss	\$ 250,393	\$ (117,740)	\$(1,451,034)	\$ 335,492
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)

(Fully diluted loss per share amounts have not been calculated as they would be anti-dilutive.)

Three months ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company reported a \$193,979 loss and \$317,516 comprehensive loss respectively vs \$148,074 of loss and \$250,393 comprehensive loss for the second quarter of 2015.

The major increases are \$76,624 of non-cash share-based compensation expense for the options granted in the

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quarter and \$7,413 interest accrual on the promissory note and convertible debenture. These increases were offset by \$21,322 decrease in shareholder communication and \$12,362 in consulting and management and professional fees due to termination and expiration of some contracts.

Analysis of mineral property costs

	British Columbia, Canada	Nevada, United States	Total
Balance, October 31, 2014	\$ 256,823	\$ 1,882,412	\$ 2,139,235
Acquisition costs	-	16,337	16,337
Exploration costs	-	2,032	2,032
Impairment	(256,820)	(773,605)	(1,030,425)
Foreign currency translation	-	263,213	263,213
Balance, October 31, 2015	3	1,390,389	1,390,392
Foreign currency translation	-	(56,596)	(56,596)
Balance, April 30, 2016	\$ 3	\$ 1,333,793	\$ 1,333,796

No exploration or development costs were incurred during the six months ended April 30, 2016 or the year ended October 31, 2015. The Tami Mosi property continues to be the primary core property on which the Company is focused.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Periods Ended:	30-Apr-16	October 31, 2015
Current assets	\$ 197,102	\$ 27,109
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,333,796	1,390,392
Reclamation bonds	3,500	3,500
Current liabilities	1,213,167	1,141,271
Long term liabilities	257,288	-
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	63,943	279,730
Working capital deficiency	(1,016,065)	(1,114,162)

The Company has historically relied upon equity financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon the capital markets to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain required financing in the future on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company anticipates it will need additional capital in the future to finance ongoing exploration of its properties, which will be derived from the exercise of stock options and warrants, and/or private placements.

As at April 30, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of \$145,538 (October 31, 2015 - \$17,112) and a working capital deficiency of \$1,016,065 compared to working capital deficiency of \$1,114,162 as at October 31, 2015.

Financing activities provided cash of \$346,207 in the period ended April 30, 2016. The Company closed third tranche of financing for gross proceeds of \$82,000, received \$14,000 in promissory note and closed two tranches of a non-brokered private placement of unsecured convertible notes in total amount of \$250,000. In April 30, 2015, compared to \$171,000 was received from the issuance of units on non-brokered private placement.

Operating activities used cash of \$217,781 during the six months ended April 30, 2016, compared to \$159,374 in the same period of 2015.

The Company's current general administrative cash expenditures are approximately \$60,000 per month. The Company does not generate revenue from operations and is dependent upon its ability to raise equity capital

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through the issuance of shares and exercise of warrants to pay ongoing operating expenses and the costs associated with its exploration and development activities. The Company expects this to continue for the foreseeable future.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM FINANCING

Date of financing and planned use of proceeds	Actual use of proceeds
2015 financing: \$438,000	Funds used for general working capital
2016 financing: To be determined	Funds used for general working capital

COMMITMENTS

In October 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with ScanMag to form a joint venture whereby the Company will own 60% and ScanMag will own 40% of the Company's Tami-Mosi property. In exchange for this interest, ScanMag will pay the Company \$5,000,000 USD in cash (\$150,000 USD paid) on or before October 14, 2014 and will issue the Company a 7% equity stake in ScanMag. Further, the Company will issue to ScanMag shares of its common stock equal to 19% of the total issued and outstanding common stock at the time the monies are received, and ScanMag will have the right to appoint one representative to the Company's board of directors. The signing of the agreement was completed on May 9, 2014. The transaction was approved by the TSX Venture Exchange in July 2014.

On October 28, 2014, ScanMag AS was given an extension to complete the joint venture agreement. Subsequently during that time further discussions ensued between both Parties a new agreement was renegotiated and a Binding Letter of Agreement was signed and announced January 2015 with the following terms:

- \$5M USD total contribution from ScanMag to the Company, payable over 4 years, commencing with the first payment of \$2,000,000 within 12 months of signing, followed by 36 monthly payments of \$83,333 USD;
- 10% pre-financing equity in ScanMag dilutable to 2% undiluted interest;
- Upon receipt of \$5M USD total contribution, ScanMag will receive 12% of the Company's common shares;
- The Company and ScanMag will establish a separate technical development company for the purposes of testing of aspects of the magnesium processing proof of concept through to a 50-50 joint venture company to be based in Glomfjord, Norway.
- ScanMag will fund up to \$500,000 with an initial \$250,000 contribution to the joint venture, after which each party pays its proportional share;
- Both the Company and ScanMag will be entitled to the data and findings developed in the joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Company engaged the services of Zimtu Capital Corp. for corporate consulting services for \$5,250 monthly for a term of 12 months.

On January 13, 2015, the Company announced it signed a Licence and Royalty Agreement with its director, James Sever, P. Eng., to use Mr. Sever's unique knowledge and concepts on the Company's Tami Mosi and other properties for the commercial production of magnesium. In consideration for the licence, the Company will pay to Mr. Sever a royalty in the amount of USD\$0.003 per pound (USD\$0.00661 per kilogram) of magnesium produced and sold by the Company where the condenser concept has been utilized and USD\$0.0015 per pound of magnesium produced and sold from its properties without using the condenser concept. The initial term of the agreement ends on December 31, 2040, and is renewable.

Capital Stock

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As at April 30, 2016 and the date of this report, the Company had 152,511,450 common shares issued and outstanding.

On July 14, 2015, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement to raise gross proceeds of \$150,000, which is comprised of 3,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant which expire in three years. Each warrant entitles the owner to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.05 for the first two years and \$0.10 for the third year from the date of issuance. On July 30, 2015, the Company closed the first tranche of the private placement for gross proceeds of \$50,000 comprised of 1,000,000 units. On September 11, 2015, the Company closed the second tranche of the private placement for gross proceeds of \$70,000, consisting of 1,400,000 units.

On December 23, 2015, the Company announced it has closed the third and final tranche of the non-brokered private placement, consisting of 1,640,000 units of the Company for gross proceeds of \$82,000.

On December 23, 2015, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares for the services provided at a deemed value of \$50,000.

Stock Options

As at April 30, 2016 and the date of this report, the Company had outstanding stock options enabling the holder to purchase 18,060,000 common shares of the Company. Options outstanding at April 30, 2016 had a weighted-average exercise price of \$0.07 per share. On February 11, 2016, the Company granted 1,600,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company, exercisable at \$0.05 per share, vesting immediately and expiring in five years, for total stock based compensation expense of \$76,624.

On June 3, 2015, the Company granted a total of 2,250,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company, exercisable at \$0.05 per share, vesting immediately and expiring in five years, for total stock based compensation expense of \$139,834.

As at April 30, 2016, the following options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of options	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
August 15, 2016	1,500,000	\$ 0.06	0.29
August 12, 2018	4,510,000	0.05	2.28
January 9, 2019	6,700,000	0.11	2.70
May 9, 2019	400,000	0.08	3.02
May 29, 2019	1,100,000	0.08	3.08
June 3, 2020	2,250,000	0.05	4.10
February 11, 2021	1,600,000	0.05	4.79
TOTAL	18,060,000		

Warrants

As at April 30, 2016 and the date of this report, the Company had outstanding share purchase warrants enabling the holder to purchase 22,052,000 common shares of the Company with a weighted-average exercise price of \$0.05 per share. During the six months ended April 30, 2016, the Company issued 1,640,000 warrants in conjunction with a private placement and 2,200,000 were expired.

During the year ended October 31, 2015, the Company issued 6,210,000 warrants in conjunction with the private

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placement. No warrants were exercised during the period.

As at April 30, 2016, the following common share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of warrants	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
June 20, 2016	4,922,000	\$ 0.05	0.14
June 16, 2016	250,000	0.06	0.13
August 30, 2016	9,030,000	0.05	0.33
December 29, 2017	1,280,000	0.05	1.67
February 17, 2018	2,190,000	0.05	1.80
May 8, 2018	1,340,000	0.05	2.02
July 30, 2018	1,000,000	0.05	2.25
September 11, 2018	400,000	0.05	2.37
December 23, 2018	1,640,000	0.05	2.65
TOTAL	22,052,000		

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

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

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

Key management includes the Company's directors and officers and their related companies, as included in the above table. Compensation to key management for the six months ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 is summarized as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Fees	\$ 134,914	\$ 125,785
Share-based payments	-	-
Total	\$ 134,914	\$ 125,785

At April 30, 2016, the Company entered into the following related party transactions:

Individual	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Incurred period ended April 30, 2016	Incurred period ended April 30, 2015	Balance payable at April 30, 2016	Balance payable at October 31, 2015
Ed Lee	Chief executive officer, director	Salaries	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 178,872	\$ 166,447
ISG Professional Services	Annie Storey, Chief financial officer, is shareholder	Fees	31,500	30,000	141,844	115,594
James Sever	President, Chief Operating Officer, director	Fees	42,000	42,000	368,611	326,611
Lisa Maxwell	Corporate secretary	Fees	13,414	5,785	16,003	12,164
			\$ 134,914	\$ 125,785	\$ 705,330	\$ 620,816

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at their fair value as determined by management. The balances referred to below are non-interest bearing,

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unsecured, receivable or payable on demand with no specific terms for repayment and have arisen from the provision of services and expense reimbursements or advances described.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

- Determination of functional currency;
- Asset carrying values and impairment charges;
- Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets;
- Capitalization of exploration and evaluation assets;
- Mineral reserve estimates;
- Estimation of decommissioning and restoration costs and the timing of expenditure;
- Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets; and
- Share based payments.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For information on the Company's accounting policies and new accounting pronouncements, please refer to our disclosure in our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2015.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of precious metal properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties to which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund on-going activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties where sufficient geologic or economic potential are noted and if financial resources exist to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. Neither the Company nor its subsidiary is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Details of the Company's financial instruments, management's assessment of their related risks and details of management of those risks are as follows:

Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk

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management framework. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, GST receivable, marketable securities, reclamation bond, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and payable to related parties.

The Company maintains cash deposits with financial institutions, which, from time to time, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk from cash.

Financial instrument risk exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes. The Company does not have any asset backed commercial paper.

Credit risk

The Company's main exposure to credit risk relates to its cash. Cash balances are held in Canadian and US chartered banks. The Company determined that it has limited exposure to credit risk related to receivables since these amounts are not material.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to settle obligations and liabilities when due. As at April 30, 2016, the Company had cash of \$145,538 to settle current liabilities of \$1,213,167 which fall due for payment within twelve months of the statement of financial position date. The Company's cash is invested in business accounts which are available on demand. Management has determined that the Company will require additional financing to meet its obligations during fiscal 2016, and is actively engaged in raising funds via a private placement of units and convertible notes.

Market risk

The market risk exposure to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk. The Company's bank account earns interest income at variable rates. The Company's future interest income is exposed to short-term rate fluctuations. This is not a significant risk to the Company.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates is limited.

OTHER RISK FACTORS

The Company is engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties. These activities involve a high degree of risk which, even with a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation, may not be overcome. Consequently, no assurance can be given that commercial quantities of minerals will be successfully found or produced.

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many common risks to new and developing enterprises, including undercapitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a positive return on shareholders' investment.

The Company has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects when required. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities and properties, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay

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or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its properties.

The Company's property interests are located in undeveloped areas and the availability of infrastructure such as surface access, skilled labour, fuel and power at an economic cost, cannot be assured. These are integral requirements for exploration, development and production facilities on mineral properties. Power may need to be generated on site.

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many other mineral exploration companies who have greater financial resources and technical capacity. The Company is very dependent upon the personal efforts and commitment of its existing management. To the extent that management's services would be unavailable for any reason, a disruption to the operations of the Company could result, and other persons would be required to manage and operate the Company.

The Company's exploration and development activities require permits and approvals from various government authorities, and are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more costly. In addition, the Company may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its activities. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to maintain or obtain all necessary licences, permits and approvals that may be required to explore and develop its properties, commence construction or operation of mining facilities.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that is creating stricter standards, while enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are also increasingly stringent. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. Further, any failure by the Company to comply fully with all applicable laws and regulations could have significant adverse effects on the Company, including the suspension or cessation of operations.

The acquisition of title to resource properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. The Company holds its interest in certain of its properties through mining claims and concessions. Title to, and the area of, the mining claims may be disputed. There is no guarantee that such title will not be challenged or impaired. There may be challenges to the title of the properties in which the Company may have an interest, which, if successful, could result in the loss or reduction of the Company's interest in the properties.

The market price of securities of many companies, particularly exploration and development stage companies, experience wide fluctuations in price that are not necessarily related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the Company's share price will not occur.

A number of the Company's directors and officers serve or may agree to serve as directors or officers of other companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of The Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting such participation. Further, certain of the directors and officers are involved in other copper exploration companies and other companies that are developing mines. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise and officers and directors cannot devote 100% of their time to the Company.

The Company has invested resources to document and analyze its system of internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

LEGAL MATTERS

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The Company is not currently, and has not at any time during our most recently completed fiscal year, been party to, nor has any of its property been the subject of, any material legal proceedings or regulatory actions.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") as required by National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"). ICFR is intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations.

Based on a review of its internal control procedures at the end of the period covered by this MD&A, management has determined that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting have been effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financing reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

However, even those systems determine to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement and preparation. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance and are not expected to prevent all errors and fraud.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about the Company is available at the website of the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") at www.sedar.com.

APPROVAL

The board of directors has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

CAUTIONARY NOTES FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information with respect to the Company's future business plans and strategy, exploration plans, and environmental protection requirements. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" (or "does not expect"), "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" (or "does not anticipate"), or "believes", and other similar words and phrases, or which states that certain actions, events, or results "may", "could", "might", or "will" occur. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results, or performance of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. These risks and uncertainties include risk and uncertainties associated with the mining industry and the exploration and development of mineral projects, such as the uncertainty of exploration results, the volatility of commodity prices, potential changes in government regulation, the uncertainty of potential title claims against the Company's projects, and the uncertainty of predicting operating and capital costs. They also include risks and uncertainties that affect the business environment generally, such as international political or economic developments, changes in interest rates and the condition of financial markets, and changes in exchange rates.

Forward-looking information is based on assumptions and expectations which the Company considers are reasonable, and which are based on management's experience and its perception of trends, current conditions, and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made. Although the Company believes that the assumptions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking information. The Company can give no assurance

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that forward-looking information, or the assumptions and expectations on which it is based, will prove to be correct. Nevada Clean Magnesium Inc. does not undertake to revise or update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable laws. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information.

MANAGEMENT

The following comprise key management and directors:

Edward Lee – Chief Executive Officer and Director
James Sever – Chief Operating Officer and Director
Dennis Mee – Chief Financial Officer and Director
Lisa Maxwell – Corporate Secretary
Steve Thorlakson – Independent Director
Robert Brown – Independent Director
Lothar Maruhn – Director
Jeff Wilson – Independent Director