

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in \$USD)

Dated August 14, 2019

INTRODUCTION

Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp. (the "Company" or "Western", formerly Western Uranium Corporation) is the issuer. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a review of corporate developments, results of operations and financial position for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The MD&A is intended to supplement the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto (the "Statements") of Western for the above-noted periods.

All amounts included in the MD&A are presented in US dollars, unless otherwise specified. This report is dated August 14, 2019, and the Company's filings can be reviewed on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and on the CSE website at www.cnsx.ca

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "estimates", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Such forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing, the economy generally, anticipated and unanticipated costs and other risks and uncertainties referred to elsewhere in this MD&A. Such statements could also be materially affected by environmental regulation, taxation policies, competition, the lack of available and qualified personnel or management, stock market volatility and the ability to access sufficient capital from internal or external sources. Actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed herein. While the Company anticipates that subsequent events and developments may cause its views to change, the Company specifically disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable law. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp., as representing the Company's views as of any date subsequent to the date of this MD&A. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The factors identified above are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Company. Additional factors are noted in this MD&A under "Risk Factors".

ABOUT THE COMPANY

Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp. ("Western" or the "Company", formerly Western Uranium Corporation) was incorporated in December 2006 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. On November 20, 2014, the Company completed a listing process on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). As part of that process, the Company acquired 100% of the members' interests of Pinon Ridge Mining LLC ("PRM"), a Delaware limited liability company. The transaction constituted a reverse takeover ("RTO") of Western by PRM. Subsequent to obtaining appropriate shareholder approvals, the Company reconstituted its Board of Directors and senior management team. Effective September 16, 2015, Western completed its acquisition of Black Range Minerals Limited ("Black Range").

On August 18, 2014, the Company closed on the purchase of certain mining properties in Colorado and Utah from Energy Fuels Holding Corp. Assets purchased included both owned and leased lands in Utah and Colorado and all

represent properties that have been previously mined for uranium to varying degrees in the past. The acquisition included the purchase of the Sunday Mine Complex. The Sunday Mine Complex is located in western San Miguel County, Colorado. The complex consists of the following five individual mines: the Sunday mine, the Carnation mine, the Saint Jude mine, the West Sunday mine and the Topaz mine. The operation of each of these mines requires a separate permit and all such permits have been obtained by Western and are currently valid. In addition, each of the mines has good access to a paved highway, electric power to existing declines, office/storage/shop and change buildings, and extensive underground haulage development with several vent shafts complete with exhaust fans. These properties were formerly secured by a first priority interest collateralizing a \$500,000 promissory note which was paid in full on August 31, 2018 and thus the properties are now held free and clear of encumbrances. The Sunday Mine Complex is where the Company anticipates it would initiate production and Ablation operations, since the complex is ready to be mined.

On September 16, 2015, Western completed its acquisition of Black Range, an Australian company that was listed on the Australian Securities Exchange until the acquisition was completed. The acquisition terms were pursuant to a definitive Merger Implementation Agreement entered into between Western and Black Range. Pursuant to the agreement, Western acquired all of the issued shares of Black Range by way of Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") under the Australian Corporation Act 2001 (Cth) (the "Black Range Transaction"), with Black Range shareholders being issued common shares of Western on a 1 for 750 basis. On August 25, 2015, the Scheme was approved by the shareholders of Black Range and on September 4, 2015, Black Range received approval by the Federal Court of Australia. In addition, Western issued to certain employees, directors and consultants options to purchase Western common shares. Such stock options were intended to replace Black Range stock options outstanding prior to the Black Range Transaction on the same 1 for 750 basis.

The Company has registered offices at 330 Bay Street, Suite 1400, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2S8 and its common shares are listed on the CSE under the symbol "WUC" and are traded on the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol "WSTRF". Its principal business activity is the acquisition and development of uranium and vanadium resource properties in the states of Utah and Colorado in the United States of America ("United States").

GOING CONCERN

The Company has incurred continuing losses from its operations and as of June 30, 2019 the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$7,551,816 and a working capital of \$2,716,354.

Since inception, the Company has met its liquidity requirements principally through the issuance of notes and the sale of its shares of common stock.

The Company's ability to continue its operations and to pay its obligations when they become due is contingent upon the Company obtaining additional financing. Management's plans include seeking to procure additional funds through debt and equity financings, to secure regulatory approval to fully utilize its ablation technology and to initiate the processing of ore to generate operating cash flows.

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company or at all, or that cash flows generated from its operations will be sufficient to meet its current operating costs. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned product development, which could harm its financial condition and operating results, or it may not be able to continue to fund its ongoing operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to sustain operations for at least one year from the issuance of the accompanying financial statements. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

HIGHLIGHTS AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

April 2019 Private Placement

On April 16, 2019, the Company completed a private placement of 3,914,632 units at a price of CAD \$0.98 (USD \$0.73) per unit for net proceeds of CAD \$3,836,340 (USD \$2,856,356). Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one-half of one share of common stock. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of CAD \$1.70 and expires three years from the date of issuance.

June 2019 Private Placement

On June 17, 2019, the Company completed a private placement of 192,278 units at a price of CAD \$0.98 (USD \$0.73) per unit for gross proceeds of CAD \$188,432 (USD \$140,555). Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one-half of one share of common stock. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of CAD \$1.70 and expires three years from the date of issuance.

Ablation Licensing

During 2016, the Company submitted documentation to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (“CDPHE”) for a determination ruling regarding the type of license which may be required for the application of Ablation at the Sunday Mine Complex within the state of Colorado. During May and June of 2016, CDPHE held four public meetings in several cities in Colorado as part of the process. On July 22, 2016 CDPHE closed the comment period. In connection with this matter, the CDPHE consulted with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (“NRC”). In response, the CDPHE received an advisory opinion dated October 16, 2016, which did not contain support for the NRC’s opinion and with which the Company’s regulatory counsel does not agree. NRC’s advisory opinion recommended that Ablation should be regulated as a milling operation but did recognize that there may be exemptions to certain milling regulatory requirements because of the benign nature of the non-uranium bearing sands produced after Ablation is completed on uranium-bearing ores. On December 1, 2016, the CDPHE issued a determination that the proposed ablation operations at the Sunday Mine must be regulated by the CDPHE through a milling license. The 2018 increase in the blended uranium/vanadium price has brought the Company closer to production. Beginning in 2017, the Company’s regulatory counsel has prepared significant documentation in preparation for a prospective submission.

Reopening of the Sunday Mine Complex

On October 25, 2018, the Company announced its intention to re-open the Sunday Mine Complex. Western is commencing this program with the goals of upgrading the vanadium resource and monetizing these already significant vanadium resource holdings. This new initiative also supports Western’s discussions with multiple potential customers and joint venture partners who are requesting ore samples. It is Western’s view that these discussions will result in an agreement sufficient to commence production at the Sunday Mine Complex.

On April 17, 2019 the Company announced that the proceeds of the April Private Placement were sufficient to fully fund the Sunday Mine Complex Vanadium Project. The work program was defined to focus on the identification of high-grade vanadium zones by XRF surface sampling and underground drilling, test mining, vanadium ore sample delivery, and large-scale ore testing to further define the vanadium resource for near-term delivery to worldwide vanadium processing facilities.

On May 14, 2019 the Company announced that the first underground work on the Sunday Mine Vanadium Project was tracking to commence in June and that after mine opening, vanadium ore samples will be delivered to vanadium processors and users around the world. To oversee the project, Western hired a Chief Geologist who has a decade of expertise in vanadium/uranium deposits, specific Colorado/Utah Mineral Belt experience, and a Ph.D. in Geological Science.

On June 18, 2019, the Company announced the commencement of the Sunday Mine Complex Vanadium Project subsequent to the opening of the Sunday Mine and Saint Jude Mine portals. Additionally, commercial power has been switched on at the Sunday Mine Complex and mine opening requirements have been completed with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (CDRMS) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). Historical geological and mining data analysis of the sandstone hosted

deposits has provided initial target locations for sampling to identify high grade vanadium zones. Following bulk sampling, vanadium ore samples will be delivered to prospective customers around the world.

Addendum to Chief Executive Officer's Employment Agreement

On May 30, 2019, the Company entered into an Addendum to the existing employment agreement with George Glasier, its Chief Executive Officer. The Addendum increases his base salary to a rate of \$220,000 per annum and the other terms of the agreement remain unmodified.

Sunday Mine Complex Vanadium Project Supplementary Requirements

On June 18, 2019, The Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (CDRMS) issued a letter indicating limited supplementary requirements prior to the removal of material (ore) from the Sunday Mine Complex underground workings and further offsite handling. In a follow-up meeting on Monday, August 5, 2019, the Company agreed to construct an ore pad on the surface before stockpiling or storing ore outside the mine and acquire certification that the storm drainage system was constructed in accordance with the existing plan prior to the removal of ore from the SMC. The Company expects to have fulfilled all supplementary requirements by the fourth quarter.

Van 4 Mine Permitting Status

A prior owner of the Van 4 Mine had been granted a first Temporary Cessation from reclamation of the mine by the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board ("MLRB") which was set to expire June 23, 2017. Prior to its expiration, PRM formally requested an extension through a second Temporary Cessation. PRM subsequently participated in a public process which culminated in a hearing on July 26, 2017. Prior to the hearing, three non-profit organizations who pursue environmental and conservation objectives filed a brief objecting to the extension. The MLRB board members voted to grant a second five-year Temporary Cessation for the Van 4 Mine. Thereafter, the three objecting parties filed a lawsuit on September 18, 2017. The MLRB was named as the defendant and PRM was named as a party to the case due to the Colorado law requirement that any lawsuit filed after a hearing must include all of the parties in the proceeding. The plaintiff organizations are seeking for the court to set aside the board order granting a second five-year Temporary Cessation period to PRM for the Van 4 Mine. The Colorado state Attorney General was defending this action in the Denver Colorado District Court. On May 8, 2018, the Denver Colorado District Court ruled in favor, whereby the additional five-year temporary cessation period was granted. The Plaintiffs appealed this ruling to the Colorado Court of Appeals and on July 25, 2019 the ruling was reversed, whereby the additional five-year temporary cessation period should not have been granted. The Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board (CMLRB) and the Colorado Attorney General continue to evaluate next steps. In discussions with CMLRB, PRM has been advised to await feedback as the State of Colorado completes its process.

Weld County Colorado Litigation

On June 13, 2019, Black Range was sued over the original Weld County Colorado deed language. The lawsuit was filed in the Weld County District Court. This deed was negotiated prior to the Company acquiring Black Range in September 2015 by prior management and a bank representing the estate of the property owner. The plaintiff, the estate's beneficiaries, assert that it was the intent that they would receive a production override royalty for oil and gas production from the property, however this language was not included in the deed. Western's attorney has filed a response with the court contesting this allegation. This only involves royalties on oil and gas production on this undeveloped property, thus there is no current economic impact.

Uranium Section 232 Investigation

In the United States, a Section 232 investigation was undertaken in 2018 to assess the impact to national security of the importation of the vast majority of uranium utilized by the 98 operating civilian nuclear reactors within the United States. The U.S. Department of Commerce provided a report containing a recommendation to the White House on April 14, 2018; President Trump considered the findings of the Section 232 report and disseminated a Presidential Memoranda on July 12, 2019. At this time, the President did not implement the quota solution proposed by the petitioners or another remedy. Instead, to address the concerns of the Department of Commerce, the President formed the United States Nuclear Fuel Working Group and charged them with finding solutions for reviving and expanding domestic nuclear fuel production and reinvigorating the entire nuclear fuel supply chain. The group is required to submit a report containing findings and recommendations to the President within 90 days. Western is one of very few

uranium companies holding previously producing, permitted, and developed mines in the United States and thus positioned to benefit in the short-term from a favorable determination.

Results of Operations

Summary

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue				
Lease revenue	\$ 11,155	\$ 11,155	\$ 22,310	\$ 22,310
Expenses				
Mining expenditures	84,440	44,474	128,286	93,529
Professional fees	94,316	88,291	187,633	267,517
General and administrative	244,406	155,378	619,379	380,297
Consulting fees	33,680	68,736	48,680	109,950
Total operating expenses	<u>456,842</u>	<u>356,879</u>	<u>983,978</u>	<u>851,293</u>
Operating loss	(445,687)	(345,724)	(961,668)	(828,983)
Interest expense, net	<u>2,912</u>	<u>11,265</u>	<u>5,806</u>	<u>25,870</u>
Net loss	(448,599)	(356,989)	(967,474)	(854,853)
Other Comprehensive loss				
Foreign exchange gain	<u>(680)</u>	<u>19,725</u>	<u>14,599</u>	<u>17,176</u>
Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (449,279)</u>	<u>\$ (337,264)</u>	<u>\$ (952,875)</u>	<u>\$ (837,677)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>

Three Months Ended June 30, 2019 as Compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018

Our condensed consolidated net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$448,599 and \$356,989 or \$0.02 and \$0.02 per share, respectively. The principal components of these quarter over quarter changes are discussed below.

Our comprehensive loss for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$449,279 and \$337,264, respectively.

1. Our revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$11,155 and \$11,155, respectively. The revenue resulted from lease revenue pursuant to the Company's lease agreements and easements. The counterparties are from the oil and gas industry.
2. Mining expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2019 were \$84,440 as compared to \$44,474 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in mining expenditures of \$39,966, or 90% was principally attributable to mining expenditures needed for the Sunday Mine Complex vanadium project.
3. Professional fees for the three months ended June 30, 2019 were \$94,316 as compared to \$88,291 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The net increase in professional fees of \$6,025, or 7% was principally due to an increase in investor relations and professional fee expenditures net of reduced audit and legal fee expenditures.

4. General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2019 were \$244,406 as compared to \$155,378 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in general and administrative expense of \$89,028, or 57% is primarily due to an increase of \$51,409 in payroll resulting from consultant compensation being moved onto payroll and the addition of new staff for the Sunday Mine Complex project.
5. Consulting fees for the three months ended June 30, 2019 were \$33,680 as compared to \$68,736 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease in consulting fees of \$35,056, or 51% was principally related to a decrease in consultant utilization and consultant compensation being moved onto payroll.
6. Interest expense, net, for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was \$2,912 as compared to \$11,265 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease of interest expense, net, of \$8,353, or 74% was attributable to the Company paying off promissory notes during 2018.
7. Foreign exchange gain (loss) for the three months ended June 30, 2019 was \$(680) as compared to \$19,725 for the three months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease of the foreign exchange gain of \$20,405, or 103% is primarily due to the U.S. Dollar weakening against the Canadian Dollar during the current quarter while holding cash balances in Canadian Dollars.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 as Compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018

Our condensed consolidated net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$967,474 and \$854,853 or \$0.03 and \$0.04 per share, respectively. The principal components of these quarter over quarter changes are discussed below.

Our comprehensive loss for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$952,875 and \$837,677, respectively.

1. Our revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$22,310 and \$22,310, respectively. The revenue resulted from lease revenue pursuant to the Company's lease agreements and easements. The counterparties are from the oil and gas industry.
2. Mining expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were \$128,286 as compared to \$93,529 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in mining expenditures of \$34,757, or 37% was principally attributable to mining expenditures needed for the Sunday Mine Complex vanadium project.
3. Professional fees for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were \$187,633 as compared to \$267,517 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease in professional fees of \$79,884, or 30% was principally due to a decrease in investor relations fees of \$75,734 and legal services of \$29,703.
4. General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were \$619,379 as compared to \$380,297 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in general and administrative expense of \$239,082, or 63% is due to an increase of \$124,345 in stock-based compensation and \$76,669 in payroll resulting from consultant compensation being moved onto payroll and adding staff for the Sunday Mine Complex project.
5. Consulting fees for the six months ended June 30, 2019 were \$48,680 as compared to \$109,950 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease in consulting fees of \$61,270, or 56% was principally related to a decrease in consultant utilization and consultant compensation being moved onto payroll.
6. Interest expense, net, for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$5,806 as compared to \$25,870 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease of interest expense, net, of \$20,064, or 78% was attributable to the Company paying off promissory notes during 2018.

7. Foreign exchange gain (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$14,599 as compared to \$17,176 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The decrease of the foreign exchange gain of \$2,577, or 15% is primarily due to the U.S. Dollar weakening against the Canadian Dollar during the current quarter while holding cash balances in Canadian Dollars.

Financial Position

Net cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$873,860 for the six months ended June 30, 2019, as compared with \$679,369 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. Of the \$873,860 in net cash used in operating activities, \$967,474 is derived from our net loss. During the six months ended June 30, 2019, \$98,698 represented an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, \$172,680 represented an increase in prepaid expenses, \$8,528 represented an increase in the reclamation liability, \$22,310 represented a decrease in deferred revenue and \$180,269 represented non-cash stock based compensation.

Net cash used in investing activities

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company purchased \$52,418 in property and equipment. This capital expenditure represents the initiation of expenditures needed to re-open the Sunday Mine Complex. There was no cash used in investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$2,996,911 as compared to \$535,975 for the six months ended June 30, 2018. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, the net cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$2,996,911 from the proceeds received in our private placements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash balance as of June 30, 2019 was \$2,954,380. The Company's cash position is highly dependent on its ability to raise capital through the issuance of debt and equity and its management of expenditures for mining development and for fulfillment of its public company reporting responsibilities. The Company expects to require additional capital in order to continue the development of Ablation. Management believes that in order to finance the development of the mining properties and Ablation, the Company will be required to raise additional capital by way of debt and/or equity. This outlook is based on the Company's current financial position and is subject to change if opportunities become available based on current exploration program results and/or external opportunities.

Reclamation Liability

The Company's mines are subject to certain asset retirement obligations, which the Company has recorded as reclamation liabilities. The reclamation liabilities of the United States mines are subject to legal and regulatory requirements, and estimates of the costs of reclamation are reviewed periodically by the applicable regulatory authorities. The reclamation liability represents the Company's best estimate of the present value of future reclamation costs in connection with the mineral properties. The Company determined the gross reclamation liabilities of the mineral properties as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, to be approximately \$897,492 and \$889,030, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the accretion of the reclamation liabilities was \$3,294 and \$2,638, and for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$8,528 and \$5,213, respectively. The Company expects to begin incurring the reclamation liability after 2054 and accordingly, has discounted the gross liabilities over their remaining lives using a discount rate of 5.4% to net discounted aggregated values as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 of \$233,173 and \$224,645, respectively. The gross reclamation liabilities as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are secured by certificates of deposit in the amount of \$897,492 and \$889,030, respectively.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has transacted with related parties pursuant to service arrangements in the ordinary course of business, as follows:

Prior to the acquisition of Black Range, Mr. George Glasier, the Company's CEO, who is also a director, transferred his interest in a former joint venture with Ablation Technologies, LLC to Black Range. In connection with the transfer, Black Range issued 25 million shares of Black Range common stock to Seller and committed to pay AUD \$500,000 (USD \$351,099) to Seller within 60 days of the first commercial application of the ablation technology. Western assumed this contingent payment obligation in connection with the acquisition of Black Range. At the date of the acquisition of Black Range, this contingent obligation was determined to be probable. Since the deferred contingent consideration obligation is probable and the amount estimable, the Company recorded the deferred contingent consideration as an assumed liability in the amount of \$351,099 and \$352,361 as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

Going Concern

The Company has incurred continuing losses from its operations and as of June 30, 2019 the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$7,551,816 and a working capital of \$2,716,354.

Since inception, the Company has met its liquidity requirements principally through the issuance of notes and the sale of its shares of common stock.

The Company's ability to continue its operations and to pay its obligations when they become due is contingent upon the Company obtaining additional financing. Management's plans include seeking to procure additional funds through debt and equity financings, to secure regulatory approval to fully utilize its ablation technology and to initiate the processing of ore to generate operating cash flows.

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company or at all, or that cash flows generated from its operations will be sufficient to meet its current operating costs. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned product development, which could harm its financial condition and operating results, or it may not be able to continue to fund its ongoing operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to sustain operations for at least one year from the issuance of the accompanying financial statements. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2019, there were no off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has not entered into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, include, but are not limited to, the following: fair value of transactions involving shares of common stock, assessment of the useful life and evaluation for impairment of intangible assets, valuation and impairment assessments on mineral properties, deferred contingent consideration, the reclamation liability, valuation of stock-based compensation, valuation of available-for-sale securities and valuation of long-term debt, HST and asset retirement obligations. Other areas requiring estimates include allocations of expenditures, depletion and amortization of mineral rights and properties.

Restoration and Remediation Costs (Asset Retirement Obligations)

Various federal and state mining laws and regulations require the Company to reclaim the surface areas and restore underground water quality for its mine projects to the pre-existing mine area average quality after the completion of mining.

Future reclamation and remediation costs, which include extraction equipment removal and environmental remediation, are accrued at the end of each period based on management's best estimate of the costs expected to be incurred for each project. Such estimates are determined by the Company's engineering studies which consider the costs of future surface and groundwater activities, current regulations, actual expenses incurred, and technology and industry standards.

In accordance with ASC 410, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations, the Company capitalizes the measured fair value of asset retirement obligations to mineral properties. The asset retirement obligations are accreted to an undiscounted value until the time at which they are expected to be settled. The accretion expense is charged to earnings and the actual retirement costs are recorded against the asset retirement obligations when incurred. Any difference between the recorded asset retirement obligations and the actual retirement costs incurred will be recorded as a gain or loss in the period of settlement.

At each reporting period, the Company reviews the assumptions used to estimate the expected cash flows required to settle the asset retirement obligations, including changes in estimated probabilities, amounts and timing of the settlement of the asset retirement obligations, as well as changes in the legal obligation requirements at each of its mineral properties. Changes in any one or more of these assumptions may cause revision of asset retirement obligations for the corresponding assets.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below reflects a summary of certain key financial results for each of the company's previous four quarters ended June 30, 2019:

Description	June 30, 2019	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance sheet				
Cash	2,954,380	639,399	909,865	1,180,318
Mineral properties and equipment	11,732,841	11,681,720	11,681,720	11,681,720
Ablation intellectual property	9,488,051	9,488,051	9,488,051	9,488,051
Accounts payable	592,018	556,532	493,320	453,355
Shareholders' equity	21,547,162	18,999,530	19,322,857	19,735,231
Income statement				
Lease revenue	11,155	11,155	14,780	11,155
Mining expenditures	84,440	43,846	60,288	23,898
Professional fees	94,316	93,317	67,600	90,903
Comprehensive income/(loss)	(449,279)	(503,596)	(722,519)	(478,305)

RISKS

There are a number of factors that could negatively affect the Company's business and the value of its securities, including the factors listed below. The following information pertains to the outlook and conditions currently known to Western that could have a material impact on the financial condition of Western. Other factors may arise in the future that are currently not foreseen by management of the Company that may present additional risks in the future. Current and prospective security holders of the Company should carefully consider these risk factors.

Uranium and Vanadium Price Fluctuations

The Company's activities are significantly affected by the market price of uranium and vanadium, which is cyclical and subject to substantial fluctuations. The Company's earnings and operating cash flow are and will be particularly sensitive to the change in the long and short term market price of uranium and vanadium. Among other factors, these prices also affect the value of the Company's resources, reserves and inventories, as well as the market price of the Company's common shares.

Market prices are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. With respect to uranium, such factors include, among others: demand for nuclear power; political and economic conditions in uranium producing and consuming countries; public and political response to a nuclear incident; reprocessing of used reactor fuel, the re-enrichment of depleted uranium tails and the enricher practice of underfeeding; sales of excess civilian and military inventories (including from the dismantling of nuclear weapons; the premature decommissioning of nuclear power plants; and from the build-up of Japanese utility uranium inventories as a result of the Fukushima incident) by governments and industry participants; uranium supply, including the supply from other secondary sources; and production levels and costs of production. With respect to vanadium, such factors include, among others: demand for steel; the potential for vanadium to be used in advanced battery technologies; political and economic conditions in vanadium producing and consuming countries; world production levels; and costs of production. Other factors relating to both the price of uranium include: levels of supply and demand for a broad range of industrial products; substitution of new or different products in critical applications for the Company's existing products; expectations with respect to the rate of inflation; the relative strength of the US dollar and of certain other currencies; interest rates; global or regional political or economic crises; regional and global economic conditions; and sales of uranium by holders in response to such factors. In the event the Company concludes that a significant deterioration in expected future uranium prices has occurred, the Company will assess whether an impairment allowance is necessary which, if required, could be material.

The recent fluctuations in the price of many commodities is an example of a situation over which the Company has no control and which could materially adversely affect the Company in a manner for which it may not be able to compensate. There can be no assurance that the price of any minerals that could be extracted from the Company's properties will be such that any deposits can be mined at a profit.

Global Economic Conditions

In the event of a general economic downturn or a recession, there can be no assurance that the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company would not be materially adversely affected. During the past several years, the global economy faced a number of challenges. During the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, economic problems in the United States and Eurozone caused a deterioration in the global economy, as numerous commercial and financial enterprises either went into bankruptcy or creditor protection or had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to public financing was negatively impacted by sub-prime mortgage defaults in the United States, the liquidity crisis affecting the asset-backed commercial paper and collateralized debt obligation markets, and massive investment losses by banks with resultant recapitalization efforts. Although economic conditions have shown improvement in recent years, the global recovery from the recession has been slow and uneven. The effects of the global financial crisis continue to limit growth. In addition, increasing levels of government debt, slowing economic growth in certain key regions including China, the threat of sovereign defaults including Greece, and political instability in Eastern Europe continue to weigh on markets. These factors continue to impact commodity prices, including uranium, as well as currencies and global debt and stock markets.

These factors may impact the Company's ability to obtain equity, debt or bank financing on terms commercially reasonable to the Company, or at all. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If these increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, or there is a material deterioration in general business and economic conditions, the Company's operations could be adversely impacted and the trading price of the Company's securities could continue to be adversely affected.

Market Price of Shares

Securities of mining companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic conditions in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Company's securities is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in the uranium spot price, changes in industry forecasts of uranium prices, other mineral prices, currency exchange fluctuation, or in its financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its periodic earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Company that may have an effect on the price of the securities of the Company include the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the business of the Company may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities; lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant

numbers of securities of the Company; the size of the Company's public float and its inclusion in market indices may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities; and a substantial decline in the price of the securities of the Company that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities to be delisted from an exchange, further reducing market liquidity. If an active market for the securities of the Company does not continue, the liquidity of an investor's investment may be limited and the price of the securities of the Company may decline. If an active market does not exist, investors may lose their entire investment in the Company. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the securities of the Company at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of the Company. Securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies in periods of volatility in the market price of their securities, and following major corporate transactions or mergers and acquisitions. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

Governmental Regulation and Policy Risks

Exploration, development, mining and milling of minerals and the transportation and handling of the products produced are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing, among other things: acquisition of the mining interests; maintenance of claims; tenure; expropriation; prospecting; exploration; development; mining; milling and production; price controls; exports; imports; taxes and royalties; labor standards; occupational health; waste disposal; toxic substances; water use; land use; Native American land claims; environmental protection and remediation; endangered and protected species; mine and mill decommissioning and reclamation; mine safety; transportation safety and emergency response; and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations has increased the costs of exploring, drilling, developing, constructing, operating and closing the Company's mines. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact the Company's decision as to whether to proceed with exploration or development, or that such laws and regulations may result in the Company incurring significant costs to remediate or decommission properties that do not comply with applicable environmental standards at such time. The Company expends significant financial and managerial resources to comply with such laws and regulations. The Company anticipates it will have to continue to do so as the historic trend toward stricter government regulation may continue. There can be no assurance that future changes in applicable laws and regulations will not adversely affect the operations or financial condition of the Company. New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations or more stringent implementation of existing laws and regulations, including through stricter license and permit conditions, could have a material adverse impact on the Company, increase costs, cause a reduction in levels of, or suspension of, production and/or delay or prevent the development of new mining properties.

Mining is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration, mining and production. Environmental liability may result from mining activities conducted by others prior to the Company's ownership of a property. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions. These actions may result in orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Companies engaged in uranium exploration operations may be required to compensate others who suffer loss or damage by reason of such activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Should the Company be unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. To the extent that the Company is subject to uninsured environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce otherwise available earnings and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, the Company does not have coverage for certain environmental losses and other risks as such coverage cannot be purchased at a commercially reasonable cost. Compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations requires significant expenditures and increases mine development and operating costs.

Worldwide demand for uranium is directly tied to the demand for electricity produced by the nuclear power industry, which is also subject to extensive government regulation and policies. The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon governmental approvals that are complex and time consuming to obtain and which, depending upon the location of the project, involve multiple governmental agencies. The duration and success of such approvals are subject to many variables outside the Company's control. Any significant delays in obtaining or renewing such permits or licenses in the future could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, the international marketing of uranium is subject to governmental policies and certain trade restrictions,

such as those imposed by the suspension agreement between the United States and Russia. Changes in these policies and restrictions may adversely impact the Company's business.

Public Acceptance of Nuclear Energy and Competition from Other Energy Sources

Growth of the uranium and nuclear industry will depend upon continued and increased acceptance of nuclear technology as a means of generating electricity. Because of unique political, technological and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, including the risk of a nuclear incident, the industry is subject to public opinion risks that could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry. Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal, hydro-electricity and renewable energy sources. These other energy sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Sustained lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydroelectricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrates. Technical advancements in renewable and other alternate forms of energy, such as wind and solar power, could make these forms of energy more commercially viable and put additional pressure on the demand for uranium concentrates.

Uranium Industry Competition and International Trade Restrictions

The international uranium industry, including the supply of uranium concentrates, is competitive. The Company's market for uranium is in direct competition with supplies available from a relatively small number of uranium mining companies, from nationalized uranium companies, from uranium produced as a byproduct of other mining operations, from excess inventories, including inventories made available from decommissioning of nuclear weapons, from reprocessed uranium and plutonium, from used reactor fuel, and from the use of excess Russian enrichment capacity to re-enrich depleted uranium tails held by European enrichers in the form of UF₆. A large quantity of current world production is inelastic, in that uranium market prices have little effect on the quantity supplied. The supply of uranium from Russia and from certain republics of the former Soviet Union is, to some extent, impeded by a number of international trade agreements and policies. These agreements and any similar future agreements, governmental policies or trade restrictions are beyond the control of the Company and may affect the supply of uranium available in the United States and Europe. The United States and China are also currently involved in a trade and tariff war, which could impact the Company's future sales as China is a globally large uranium and vanadium customer.

Ability to Maintain Obligations Under Notes Payable and Other Debt

The Company may from time to time enter into arrangements to borrow money in order to fund its operations and expansion plans, and such arrangements may include covenants that restrict its business in some way. Events may occur in the future, including events out of the Company's control that would cause the Company to fail to satisfy its obligations under its existing notes payable or other debt instruments. In such circumstances, or if the Company were to default on its obligations under debentures or other debt instruments, the amounts drawn under the Company's debt agreements may become due and payable before the agreed maturity date, and the Company may not have the financial resources to repay such amounts when due.

Further, although most, but not all, of the Company's reclamation obligations are bonded, and cash and other assets of the Company have been reserved to secure a portion but not all of this bonded amount, to the extent the bonded amounts are not fully collateralized, the Company will be required to come up with additional cash to perform its reclamation obligations when they occur. In addition, the bonding companies have the right to require increases in collateral at any time upon 30-days' notice to the Company, failure of which would constitute a default under the bonds. In such circumstances, the Company may not have the financial resources to perform such reclamation obligations or to increase such collateral when due.

Additional Funding Requirements

The Company may need additional financing in connection with the implementation of its business and strategic plans from time to time. The exploration and development of mineral properties and the ongoing operation of mines, requires a substantial amount of capital and may depend on the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint ventures, debt financing, equity financing or other means. The Company may accordingly need further capital in order to take advantage of further opportunities or acquisitions. The Company's financial condition, general market conditions, volatile uranium markets, volatile interest rates, a claim against the Company, a significant disruption to the Company's business or operations or other factors may make it difficult to secure financing necessary for the

expansion of mining activities or to take advantage of opportunities for acquisitions. Further, continuing volatility in the credit markets may increase costs associated with debt instruments due to increased spreads over relevant interest rate benchmarks, or may affect the ability of the Company, or third parties it seeks to do business with, to access those markets. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining required financing as and when needed on acceptable terms, if at all.

Dilution from Further Equity Financing

If the Company raises additional funding by issuing additional equity securities or securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable for equity securities, such financing may substantially dilute the interests of shareholders of the Company and reduce the value of their investment.

Nature of Exploration and Development, Expansion Projects and Restarting Projects

The exploration and development of mineral deposits, the expansion of projects and restarting projects involves significant financial risks. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involve significant financial risks over an extended period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While discovery of a mine may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed programs on the Company's mineral resource properties will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, which include, among other things: the accuracy of reserve estimates; the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade; ability to economically recover commercial quantities of the minerals; proximity to infrastructure; financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties; infrastructure; land use; importing and exporting and environmental protection. The development, expansion and restarting of projects are also subject to the successful completion of engineering studies, the issuance of necessary governmental permits, the availability of adequate financing, that the correct estimation of engineering and construction timetables and capital costs for the Company's development and expansion projects, including restarting projects on standby, and such construction timetables and capital costs not being affected by unforeseen circumstances. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

It is possible that actual costs and economic returns of current and new mining operations may differ materially from the Company's best estimates. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase, take much longer than originally anticipated to bring into a producing phase, and to require more capital than anticipated.

The Company's Mineral Reserves and Resources Are Estimates

Mineral reserves and resources are statistical estimates of mineral content, based on limited information acquired through drilling and other sampling methods, and require judgmental interpretations of geology. Successful extraction requires safe and efficient mining and processing. The Company's mineral reserves and resources are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the estimated reserves and resources are accurate or that the indicated level of uranium or vanadium will be produced. Such estimates are, in large part, based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralization or formations may be different from those predicted. Further, it may take many years from the initial phase of drilling before production is possible, and during that time the economic feasibility of exploiting a discovery may change.

Mineral reserve and resource estimates for properties that have not commenced production are based, in many instances, on limited and widely spaced drill-hole information, which is not necessarily indicative of the conditions between and around drill holes. Accordingly, such mineral resource estimates may require revision as more drilling information becomes available or as actual production experience is gained. It should not be assumed that all or any part of the Company's mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Market price fluctuations of uranium or vanadium as applicable, as well as increased production and capital costs or reduced recovery rates, may render the Company's proven and probable reserves unprofitable to develop at a particular site or sites for periods of time or may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grade mineralization uneconomic.

Environmental Regulatory Requirements and Risk

The Company is required to comply with environmental protection laws and regulations and permitting requirements promulgated by federal agencies and various states and counties in which the Company operates, in connection with mining and milling operations. The uranium industry is subject not only to the worker health and safety and environmental risks associated with all mining businesses, but also to additional risks uniquely associated with uranium mining and milling. The Company expends significant resources, both financial and managerial, to comply with these laws and regulations. The possibility of more stringent regulations exists in the areas of worker health and safety, storage of hazardous materials, standards for heavy equipment used in mining or milling, the disposition of wastes, the decommissioning and reclamation of exploration, mining, milling and in-situ sites, climate change and other environmental matters, each of which could have a material adverse effect on the cost or the viability of a particular project.

The Company cannot predict what environmental legislation, regulations or policies will be enacted or adopted in the future or how future laws and regulations will be administered or interpreted. The recent trend in environmental legislation and regulation is generally toward stricter standards, and this trend is likely to continue in the future. This recent trend includes, without limitation, laws and regulations relating to air and water quality, mine reclamation, waste handling and disposal, the protection of certain species and the preservation of certain lands. These regulations may require the acquisition of permits or other authorizations for certain activities. These laws and regulations may also limit or prohibit activities on certain lands. Compliance with more stringent laws and regulations, as well as potentially more vigorous enforcement policies, stricter interpretation of existing laws and stricter permit and license conditions, may necessitate significant capital outlays, may materially affect the Company's results of operations and business or may cause material changes or delays in the Company's intended activities. There can be no assurance of the Company's continued compliance or ability to meet stricter environmental laws and regulations and permit or license conditions. Delays in obtaining permits and licenses could impact expected production levels or increases in expected production levels.

The Company's operations may require additional analysis in the future, including environmental, cultural and social impact and other related studies. Certain activities require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. The Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to continue operations or exploration and development of its properties or, if feasible, to commence construction or operation of mining facilities at such properties on terms that enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs. If the Company is unable to obtain or maintain, licenses, permits or other rights for development of its properties, or otherwise fails to manage adequately future environmental issues, its operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Opposition to Mining May Disrupt Business Activity

In recent years, governmental and non-governmental agencies, individuals, communities and courts have become more vocal and active with respect to their opposition of certain mining and business activities. This opposition may take on forms such as road blockades, applications for injunctions seeking work stoppages, refusals to grant access to lands or to sell lands on commercially viable terms, lawsuits for damages or to revoke or modify licenses and permits, issuances of unfavorable laws and regulations, and other rulings contrary to the Company's interest. These actions can occur in response to current activities or in respect of mines that are decades old. In addition, these actions can occur in response to activities of the Company or the activities of other unrelated entities. Opposition to the Company's activities may also result from general opposition to nuclear energy. Opposition to the Company's business activities are beyond the Company's control. Any opposition to the Company's business activities may cause a disruption to the Company's business activities and may result in increased costs and this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

Competition for Properties and Experienced Employees

The Company competes with other mining companies and individuals for capital, mining interests on exploration properties and undeveloped lands, acquisitions of mineral resources and reserves and other mining assets, which may increase its cost of acquiring suitable claims, properties and assets, and the Company also competes with other mining companies to attract and retain key executives and employees.

There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties and assets or in attracting and retaining skilled and experienced employees. The mining

industry has been impacted by increased worldwide demand for critical resources such as input commodities, drilling equipment, tires and skilled labor, and these shortages have caused unanticipated cost increases and delays in delivery times, thereby impacting operating costs, capital expenditures and production schedules.

Litigation and Other Legal Proceedings

The Company is not subject to any litigation, potential claims or other legal proceedings. The causes of potential future litigation and legal proceedings cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, environmental laws, permitting and licensing activities, volatility in stock prices or failure to comply with disclosure obligations. The results of litigation and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, and may include potential injunctions pending the outcome of such litigation and proceedings. If the Company is unable to resolve these disputes favorably, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, cash flow and results of operations.

Decommissioning and Reclamation

As owner and operator of numerous uranium mines located in the United States and certain exploration properties, and for so long as the Company remains an owner thereof, the Company is obligated to eventually reclaim or participate in the reclamation of such properties. Most, but not all, of the Company's reclamation obligations are bonded, and cash and other assets of the Company have been reserved to secure a portion but not all of this bonded amount. Although the Company's financial statements will record a liability for the asset retirement obligation, and the bonding requirements are generally periodically reviewed by applicable regulatory authorities, there can be no assurance or guarantee that the ultimate cost of such reclamation obligations will not exceed the estimated liability to be provided on the Company's financial statements. Further, to the extent the bonded amounts are not fully collateralized, the Company will be required to come up with additional cash to perform its reclamation obligations when they occur.

Decommissioning plans for the Company's properties have been filed with applicable regulatory authorities. These regulatory authorities have accepted the decommissioning plans in concept, not upon a detailed performance forecast, which has not yet been generated. As the Company's properties approach or go into decommissioning, further regulatory review of the decommissioning plans may result in additional decommissioning requirements, associated costs and the requirement to provide additional financial assurances. It is not possible to predict what level of decommissioning and reclamation (and financial assurances relating thereto) may be required in the future by regulatory authorities. Further, the applicable regulatory authorities could require the Company to decommission and reclaim its inactive mines at any time, which could have a negative effect on the Company's operations.

Technical Innovation and Obsolescence

Requirements for the Company's products and services may be affected by technological changes in nuclear reactors, enrichment and used uranium fuel reprocessing. These technological changes could reduce the demand for uranium. In addition, the Company's competitors may adopt technological advancements that give them an advantage over the Company.

Property Title Risk

The Company has investigated its rights to explore and exploit all of its properties and, to the best of its knowledge, those rights are in good standing. However, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to the Company's detriment. There can also be no assurance that the Company's rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties, including by local governments.

The validity of unpatented mining claims on US public lands is sometimes difficult to confirm and may be contested. Due to the extensive requirements and associated expense required to obtain and maintain mining rights on US public lands, the Company's US properties are subject to various title uncertainties which are common to the industry or the geographic location of such claims, with the attendant risk that there may be defects in its title.

Foreign Currency Risks

The Company's operations are subject to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's operating expenses and revenues are primarily incurred in US dollars, while some of its cash balances and expenses are measured in

Canadian dollars. The fluctuation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the US dollar will consequently have an impact upon the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and shareholders' equity.

Post-Acquisition Success

The success of the Company following the acquisition of Black Range will depend in large part on the success of the Company's management in integrating the Black Range assets into the Company. The failure of the Company to achieve such integration and to mine or advance such assets could result in the failure of the Company to realize the anticipated benefits of the Black Range assets and could impair the results of operations, profitability and financial results of the Company.

Dependence on Issuance of Mine Licenses and Permits

The Company maintains regulatory mine licenses and permits, all of which are subject to renewal from time to time and are required in order for the Company to operate in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, depending on the Company's business requirements, it may be necessary or desirable to seek amendments to one or more of its licenses or permits from time to time. While the Company has been successful in renewing its licenses and permits on a timely basis in the past and in obtaining such amendments as have been necessary or desirable, there can be no assurance that such license and permit renewals and amendments will be issued by applicable regulatory authorities on a timely basis or at all in the future.

Mining, Milling and Insurance

The current and future operations of the Company are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and mining of mineral properties, and milling, including: environmental hazards; industrial accidents; labor disputes, disturbances and unavailability of skilled labor; encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations; rock bursts, pressures, cave-ins, and flooding; periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions; technological and processing problems, including unanticipated metallurgical difficulties, ground control problems, process upsets and equipment malfunctions; the availability and/or fluctuations in the costs of raw materials and consumables used in the Company's production processes; the ability to procure mining equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; and other mining, milling and processing risks, as well as risks associated with the Company's dependence on third parties in the provision of transportation and other critical services. Many of the foregoing risks and hazards could result in damage to, or destruction of, the Company's mineral properties or processing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in or interruption of or cessation of production from the Company's mines or processing facilities or in its exploration or development activities, delay in or inability to receive regulatory approvals to transport its uranium concentrates, or costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action. In addition, due to the radioactive nature of the materials handled in uranium mining and processing, additional costs and risks are incurred by the Company on a regular and ongoing basis.

While the Company may obtain insurance against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate, the nature of these risks are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which the Company cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure.

The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings, financial position and competitive position of the Company. No assurance can be given that such insurance will continue to be available or will be available at economically feasible premiums or that it will provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks and hazards. This lack of insurance coverage could result in material economic harm to the Company.

Credit Risk

The Company's sales of uranium and vanadium products expose the Company to the risk of non-payment. The Company manages this risk by monitoring the credit worthiness of its customers and requiring pre-payment or other forms of payment security from customers with an unacceptable level of credit risk.

Dependence on Key Personnel and Qualified and Experienced Employees

The Company's success will largely depend on the efforts and abilities of certain senior officers and key employees, some of which are approaching retirement. Certain of these individuals have significant experience in the uranium industry. The number of individuals with significant experience in this industry is small. While the Company does not foresee any reason why such officers and key employees will not remain with the Company if for any reason they do not, the Company may be adversely affected. The Company has not purchased key man life insurance for any of these individuals.

The Company's success will also depend on the availability of qualified and experienced employees to work in the Company's operations and the Company's ability to attract and retain such employees. The number of individuals with relevant mining and operational experience in this industry is small.

Conflicts of Interest

For so long as one or more of the Company's directors is also a director of other companies engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing natural resource properties such associations may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time. In particular, one of the consequences will be that corporate opportunities presented to a director of the Company may be offered to another company or companies with which the director is associated, and may not be presented or made available to the Company. The directors of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company, to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of the Company, and to abstain from voting on such matter. Conflicts of interest that arise will be subject to and governed by the procedures prescribed in the Company's Code of Ethics and by the Business Corporations Act (Ontario).

Labor Relations

None of the Company's operations directly employ unionized workers who work under collective agreements. However, there can be no assurance that employees of the Company or its contractors do not become unionized in the future, which may impact mill and mining operations. Any lengthy work stoppages may have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to a substantial degree, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants affecting capital and operating costs. The Company considers the existing infrastructure to be adequate to support its proposed operations. However, unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the operations, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.