

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017
(Stated in \$USD)

Dated November 14, 2018

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 nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017. 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 November 14, 2018, 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").

On June 29, 2018, the shareholders of the Company approved the name change of the Company from "Western Uranium Corporation" to "Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp." The name change became effective in Ontario, Canada on October 1, 2018; thereafter on October 4, 2018 Western's shares started trading under the new name on the CSE and OTCQX and the Company announced the name change by news release.

GOING CONCERN

The Company has incurred continuing losses from its operations and as of September 30, 2018 the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$5,873,301 and working capital of \$1,030,632.

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 and required debt service. 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

May 2018 Private Placement

On May 4, 2018, the Company completed a private placement of 909,622 units at a price of CAD \$0.68 (USD \$0.53) per unit for gross proceeds of CAD \$618,543 (USD \$481,560). 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 \$1.15 and expires two years from the date of issuance.

July 2018 Private Placement

On July 30, 2018, the Company completed a private placement of 2,525,526 units at a price of CAD \$0.68 (USD \$0.52) per unit for gross proceeds of CAD \$1,717,358 (USD \$1,319,096). 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 \$1.15 and expires two years from the date of issuance.

August 2018 Private Placement

On August 9, 2018, the Company completed a private placement of 1,907,088 units at a price of CAD \$0.68 (USD \$0.52) per unit for gross proceeds of CAD \$1,296,820 (USD \$1,000,000). 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 \$1.15 and expires two years from the date of issuance.

Shares issued in exchange for accounts payable

On May 4, 2018, the Company issued 60,832 shares of its common stock to two vendors of the Company in satisfaction of an aggregate of CAD \$41,366 (USD \$32,251) of accounts payable.

Ablation Licensing

During 2016, Western submitted documentation to the 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 Western’s regulatory counsel does not agree. NRC’s advisory opinion recommends that Ablation should be regulated as a milling operation, but did recognize that there may be exemptions to certain milling regulatory requirements due to 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 decision letter that enables the use of Ablation on uranium at the Sunday Mine Complex in the state of Colorado under uranium milling license regulations and which also recognized the appropriateness of exemptions to certain milling regulatory requirements. Further, the Company’s attorneys are not fully in agreement with aspects of the decision letter from the CDPHE, thus the Company expects to pursue additional regulatory clarifications which the Company’s management believes would make the application of Ablation to uranium potentially more economically advantageous. Western plans to continue to advance Ablation by seeking a further regulatory determination from the CDPHE and/or the NRC. During 2017 and 2018, the Company’s regulatory counsel prepared significant documentation in preparation for a prospective submission.

The Company is exploring the application of Ablation to other minerals, which may not be subject to the same regulatory requirements applicable to uranium.

Pinon Ridge Mill

In November 2016, the Company entered into a letter of intent with Pinon Ridge Corporation for use of its Ablation technology at the uranium recovery facilities at the Pinon Ridge Mill site. The letter of intent provides for the processing of all of Western’s ore produced by its mines in the region at the mill site to produce U308 and vanadium utilizing both the application of Ablation mining technology and traditional milling techniques, at a cost to be determined in a definitive agreement. The Pinon Ridge Mill license is held by Pinon Ridge Resources Corporation, a

wholly owned subsidiary of Pinon Ridge Corporation, which is owned by Mr. George Glasier, our Chief Executive Officer and a director, Mr. Andrew Wilder, a director, and Mr. Russell Fryer, a former executive chairman and director. The letter of intent is subject to the signing of a definitive agreement between the parties the original deadline as extended has passed but both parties will recommit to constituting a relationship in 2018.

On April 26, 2018, the radioactive materials license held by Pinon Ridge Resources Corporation for the Pinon Ridge Mill was revoked, thus delaying development efforts. Colorado's radiation regulators advised Pinon Ridge Resources Corporation that pursuing reapplication would be its best alternative. Pinon Ridge Resources Corporation continues to evaluate next steps and the costs and delays likely to be imposed by a coalition of environmental groups further contesting the issuance of the radioactive materials license.

Western's plan to utilize the Pinon Ridge Mill is subject to Pinon Ridge Resources Corporation's ability and willingness to continue to pursue and obtain a radioactive materials license for the mill, making this a long-term processing alternative. Western also does not currently have a toll milling agreement from one of the three licensed conventional mills in the United States, of which Energy Fuels' White Mesa Mill is the only mill that is currently operational. Thus, Western's ability to bring its properties into production may be delayed to the extent that the Company not being able to acquire a toll milling agreement or establish a substitute processing capacity which is economic. It is Western's view that current discussions emanating from the global vanadium supply deficit with multiple potential customers and joint venture partners will likely result in a substitute processing agreement for high-grade ore produced from the Sunday Mine Complex.

Mining Deposit Option and Exploration Agreement

On September 16, 2015, in connection with the Company's acquisition of Black Range, the Company assumed an option and exploration agreement (the "Option and Exploration Agreement") with STB Minerals, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company ("STB"). The Option and Exploration Agreement gives the Company the right to purchase 51% of the mineral rights under the Hansen project (for which the Company already holds 49% of the rights). If the Company were to exercise its option under the Option and Exploration Agreement, it would require the Company to (a) make a cash payment of \$2,500,000 immediately upon exercise; (b) issue shares of common stock to STB amounting to a value of \$3,750,000 immediately upon exercise; and (c) issue shares of common stock to STB amounting to a value of \$3,750,000 on the date that is 180 days following exercise. The Option and Exploration Agreement was scheduled to expire by its terms on July 28, 2017 if not exercised.

The Option and Exploration Agreement provided an extension for an "event of force majeure". Under this clause, the Company would receive an extension of the period during which it could exercise its option if it experiences an unreasonable delay outside its control that prevents it from exercising the option. On May 10, 2017, the Company provided to STB a notice that it was exercising the force majeure clause due to the delay by government regulators in licensing the Company's ablation technology and permitting mining at the Hansen property. STB has contested the Company's finding that an event of force majeure has occurred. Ongoing negotiations continued until September 21, 2017 when the Company and STB agreed to settle the matter through the pre-established arbitration mechanism. Prior to the commencement of arbitration, a settlement was agreed to on February 28, 2018 through the execution of an Amendment of Option and Exploration Agreement. As consideration, the Company paid STB a \$20,000 extension payment and granted STB the right to seek a bona fide written offer over the remaining term, and agreed to the removal of the force majeure clause from the agreement. The Company received an extension until July 28, 2019 and a right of first refusal to match any bona fide written offer. Hence the Company already controls 49% of the resource property and retains an option to purchase the 51% of the resource property that the Company does not already own for the duration of the agreement. Further the Company believes the execution of this agreement is without financial implications, and as such, the Company has not made any adjustment to these consolidated financials related to this matter.

Van 4 Mine Temporary Cessation Order

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 include all of the parties to the proceeding. The plaintiff organizations were 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 of PRM, whereby the additional five-year temporary cessation period was granted.

Resignation of Director

On January 28, 2018, the Company provided 90-day notice to Mr. Russell Fryer and Baobab Asset Management that it would be terminating its consulting contract. On May 1, 2018, following the termination of this consulting contract, Mr. Fryer resigned as director and executive chairman of the Board of Directors.

Appointment of Director

On February 8, 2018, the Company appointed Mr. Bryan Murphy as a director. On May 1, 2018, Mr. Murphy was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors.

Extension of EFHC Note

Prior to the August 18, 2018 maturity, the Company and EFHC modified the EFHC Note to extend the maturity date to September 4, 2018. On August 31, 2018, the Company paid the EFHC Note in full.

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. Western is accelerating production planning at the Sunday Mine Complex because of vanadium commodity price appreciation over the past six months. 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.

Results of Operations

Summary

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue				
Lease revenue	\$ 11,155	\$ 10,000	\$ 33,465	\$ 10,000
Expenses				
Mining expenditures	23,898	48,181	117,427	127,435
Professional fees	90,903	127,485	358,420	502,868
General and administrative	322,812	96,723	703,109	480,236
Consulting fees	43,984	63,757	153,934	265,888
Total operating expenses	<u>481,597</u>	<u>336,146</u>	<u>1,332,890</u>	<u>1,376,427</u>
Operating loss	(470,442)	(326,146)	(1,299,425)	(1,366,427)
Interest expense, net	<u>7,863</u>	<u>10,911</u>	<u>33,733</u>	<u>49,655</u>
Net loss	(478,305)	(337,057)	(1,333,158)	(1,416,082)
Other Comprehensive loss				
Foreign exchange gain	<u>17,061</u>	<u>(2,360)</u>	<u>34,237</u>	<u>8,061</u>
Comprehensive Loss	<u>\$ (461,244)</u>	<u>\$ (339,417)</u>	<u>\$ (1,298,921)</u>	<u>\$ (1,408,021)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>

Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 as Compared to the Three Months Ended September 30, 2017

Our condensed consolidated net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$478,305 and \$326,146 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 nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$461,244 and \$339,417, respectively.

1. Our revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$11,155 and \$10,000, respectively. The revenue in 2018 resulted from lease revenue pursuant to a July 18, 2017 lease agreement and February 2, 2018 easement. The counterparties are from the oil and gas industry.
2. Mining expenditures for the three months ended September 30, 2018 were \$23,898 as compared to \$48,181 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in mining expenditures of \$24,283, or 50% was principally attributable to differences in timing of the realization and recognition of mineral resource payments.
3. Professional fees for the three months ended September 30, 2018 were \$90,903 as compared to \$127,485 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in professional fees of \$36,582, or 29% was principally due to a decrease in investor relations fee of \$29,491 and legal services of \$25,365. The decrease in investor relations professional fees was due to cost reductions implemented in the previous quarter.

4. General and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 were \$322,812 as compared to \$96,723 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in general and administrative expense of \$226,089, or 234% is due to an increase of \$89,370 in stock-based compensation, \$53,340 in payroll resulting from consultant compensation being moved onto payroll, \$32,460 in investor relations and conference costs and \$14,729 in increased board of director expenses. The increase in stock-based compensation results from the issuance of stock options during September 2018. During 2017, the stock options were granted in October.
5. Consulting fees for the three months ended September 30, 2018 were \$43,984 as compared to \$63,757 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in consulting fees of \$19,773, or 31% 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 September 30, 2018 was \$7,863 as compared to \$10,911 for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease of interest expense, net, of \$3,048, or 28% was attributable to a pay down of the Company paying off promissory notes during 2017 and 2018.
7. Foreign exchange gain (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2018 was \$17,061 as compared to \$(2,360) for the three months ended September 30, 2017. The increase of the foreign exchange gain of \$19,421, or 823% is primarily due to the U.S. Dollar weakening against the Canadian Dollar during the current quarter while holding cash balances in Canadian Dollars.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 as Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

Our condensed consolidated net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$1,333,158 and \$1,416,082 or \$0.06 and \$0.07 per share, respectively. The principal components of these period over period changes are discussed below.

Our comprehensive loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$1,298,921 and \$1,408,021, respectively.

1. Our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was \$33,465 and \$10,000, respectively. The revenue in 2018 resulted from lease revenue pursuant to a July 18, 2017 lease agreement and February 2, 2018 easement. The counterparties are from the oil and gas industry.
2. Mining expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$117,427 as compared to \$127,435 for the nine ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in mining expenditures of \$10,008, or 8% was principally attributable to resource specific project undertaken in the third quarter of 2017.
3. Professional fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$358,420 as compared to \$502,868 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in professional fees of \$144,448, or 29% was principally due to the Company's cost cutting initiatives which resulted in decreases in regulatory compliance costs and included an audit fee decrease of \$17,628, a legal fee decrease of \$52,873, and an accounting fee decrease of \$38,023.
4. General and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$703,109 as compared to \$480,236 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase in general and administrative expense of \$222,873, or 46% is due to an increase in payroll of \$105,295 is resulting from consultant compensation being moved onto payroll, \$40,184 in investor relations and conference costs, and \$25,498 in increased board of director expenses.
5. Consulting fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 were \$153,934 as compared to \$265,888 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease in consulting fees of \$111,954, or 42% was principally related to the decrease in consultant utilization and consultant compensation being moved onto payroll.

6. Interest expense, net, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$33,733 as compared to \$49,655 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease of interest expense, net, of \$15,922, or 32% was attributable to the Company paying off its promissory notes during 2017 and 2018.
7. Foreign exchange gain (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$34,237 as compared to \$8,061 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The increase of the foreign exchange gain of \$26,176, or 325% is primarily due to the U.S. Dollar strengthening against the Canadian Dollar.

Financial Position

Net cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,418,637 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared with \$1,334,117 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Of the \$1,418,637 in net cash used in operating activities, \$1,333,158 is derived from our net loss. During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, \$116,410 represented a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, \$156,599 represented an increase in prepaid expenses, \$24,736 represented an increase in the reclamation liability, \$7,120 represented an increase in deferred revenue and \$145,050 represented non-cash stock based compensation. The reclamation liability increase was primarily due to an increase in reclamation requirements by the state of Colorado.

Net cash used in investing activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company purchased \$36,502 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 nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was \$2,203,331 as compared to \$1,015,731 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the net cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$2,703,331 from the proceeds received in our private placements offset by \$500,000 used to repay the EFHC promissory note, which was issued for the acquisitions of our original Colorado and Utah properties.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash balance as of September 30, 2018 was \$1,180,318. 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 September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, to be approximately \$888,991 and \$820,434, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, the accretion of the reclamation liabilities was \$2,729 and \$2,561, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 was

\$7,942 and \$6,588, 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 September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 of \$221,557 and \$196,821, respectively. The gross reclamation liabilities as of September 30, 2018 are secured by certificates of deposit in the amount of \$888,991.

Oil and Gas Lease

On July 18, 2017, an oil and gas lease became effective with respect to minerals and mineral rights owned by the Company of approximately 160 surface acres of the Company's property in Colorado. As consideration for entering into the lease, the Company received \$120,000 during the third quarter of 2017. The lease will be in force for an initial term of three years and may be extended by the lessee at 150% of the initial rate. The lessee has also agreed to pay the Company a royalty of 18.75% of the lessee's revenue attributed to oil and gas produced, saved, and sold attributable to the net mineral interest.

On February 26, 2018, the Company entered into a further agreement with the same entity as the oil and gas lease to give them an easement to an additional part of the Company's property solely for the purposes of transporting the oil and gas via a pipeline. As consideration for the easement, the Company received \$36,960.

Related Party Transactions

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

Pursuant to a consulting agreement, a United States limited liability company owned by a person who was a director, and on July 28, 2017, became the Company's executive chairman, entered into a consulting agreement with the Company effective April 1, 2016 to provide financial, advisory, and consulting services, including representing the Company to a variety of stakeholders for a six month term ending on September 30, 2016. On October 1, 2016 the Company extended this agreement through January 31, 2017. Professional fees for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 were \$0 and \$35,292, respectively, and \$73,680 and \$95,292 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, related to this agreement. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had \$0 and \$0, respectively, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities payable to this entity.

On April 1, 2017, the Company entered into a new consulting agreement with a United States limited liability company owned by a person who was a director. The consulting agreement is to provide assistance with capital raising activities and other financial, advisory, and consulting services for the period April 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2017 and the last day of each month thereafter, the agreement may be extended by the Company on a month-to-month basis with seven days' notice. The agreement has a monthly fee of \$15,000. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, if the Company completes a merger with a third party introduced by this director whereby more than 50% of the Company's then outstanding shares are transferred to that third party, the Company is required to pay a lump sum in an amount of \$350,000 to this entity. On January 29, 2018, the Company provided the requisite 90-day notification to terminate the consulting agreement, effective April 30, 2018, upon which date the agreement was terminated. On May 1, 2018, upon termination of the agreement, this director resigned his positions as director and as executive chairman.

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 \$361,219) 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 \$361,219 and \$390,350 as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Going Concern

The Company has incurred continuing losses from its operations and as of September 30, 2018 the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$5,873,301 and working capital of \$1,030,632.

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 and required debt service. 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 September 30, 2018, 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 these 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 September 30, 2018:

Description	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance sheet				
Cash	1,180,318	280,563	119,758	427,020
Mineral properties	11,681,720	11,645,218	11,645,218	11,645,218
Ablation intellectual property	9,488,051	9,488,051	9,488,051	9,488,051
Accounts payable	453,355	586,320	616,308	602,016
Shareholders' equity	19,735,231	17,860,542	17,722,939	18,153,520
Income statement				
Lease revenue	11,155	11,155	11,555	10,000
Mining expenditures	23,898	44,474	49,055	27,289
Professional fees	90,903	88,291	179,226	26,986
Comprehensive income/(loss)	(478,305)	(337,264)	(500,413)	996,099

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.

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.

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.