



Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Third Quarter Report – Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

November 22, 2017

For further information on the Company, reference should be made to its public filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. General information is also available on the Company's website at www.cleancommodities.com. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the interim financial statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The MD&A contains certain Forward-Looking Statements and the reader should read the cautionary statement related to Forward-Looking Statements found at the end of this report.

OVERVIEW

Clean Commodities Corp. (formerly Athabasca Nuclear Corp.)(the "Company") was incorporated on August 24, 2011 pursuant to the *Business Corporation Act* (Alberta) and was continued into British Columbia under the *Business Corporation Act* (British Columbia) on November 10, 2015. The Company is extra-provincially registered in Saskatchewan, Quebec and the Northwest Territories.

The Company has several exploration projects of focus, including the Preston Uranium Project (the Company's primary exploration project) as well as the Torp Lithium Project, the Phoenix Lithium Project, the Whabouchi Lithium Project (Dumont/Spodumene Lake tenure blocks) and the Juliet Lithium Project (collectively, the "Principal Projects")

The Company has also cost-effectively acquired a number of non-material, grassroots exploration tenures which are viewed by the Company as practical exploration call options on various commodity and regional exploration activities in Canada (the "Non-Principal Projects" or "Other Projects").

Company resources are predominantly focused on Principal Projects although Non-Principal/Other Projects may be advanced on a more active basis (i.e. become a Principal Project) as on-hand capital levels permit and/or regional exploration activity warrants. In the absence of an exploration decision on a Non-Principal/Other Project, the respective tenure is expected to lapse at its renewal date and be discontinued by the Company.

The Company actively reviews market conditions and exploration opportunities within its portfolio on a continual basis.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

- On March 9, 2017, the Company in conjunction with Skyharbour Resources Ltd., entered into Option Agreement (the "AREVA Agreement") with AREVA Resources Canada Inc. ("AREVA") which provides AREVA an earn-in option to acquire up to a 70% working interest in a portion of the Preston Uranium Project (the "Preston Segment").
- On March 29, 2017, the Company in conjunction with Skyharbour Resources Ltd., entered into an Option Agreement (the "Azincourt Agreement") with Azincourt Uranium Inc. ("Azincourt"), which provides

Azincourt an earn-in option to acquire a 70% working interest in a portion of the Preston Uranium Property known as the East Preston Uranium Project.

- On April 12, 2017, the Company successfully closed a private placement financing and issued 2,100,000 units for gross proceeds of \$105,000. Each Unit comprised of one common share and one half share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.075 per share for a period of one year from the closing date.
- On July 24, 2017, the Company closed a private placement financing and issued 4,666,666 units for gross proceeds of \$280,000. Each unit comprised of one common shares and half share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.07 per share for one year from the closing date.

Overview of Principal Projects

The Company cautions that past results or discoveries on proximate or adjacent projects are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved on the Company's projects.

For the quarter ending September 30, 2017, management of the Company considers the following projects to be Principal Projects, as previously defined:

Preston Uranium Project (Western Athabasca Syndicate)

Overview

The Preston Uranium Project represents the Company's most advanced exploration asset. A 43-101 Technical Report on the Preston Uranium Project was released by the Company and its project partner, Skyharbour Resources Ltd., on February 16, 2016.

The Preston Uranium Project shares a large adjacent claim boundary with NexGen Energy Ltd.'s Rook-1 property, which in turn hosts the Arrow discovery being advanced by NexGen Energy Ltd.

The Preston Uranium Project is considered by the Company to be its most significant and principal exploration project.

History of the Preston Uranium Project

On July 10, 2013, the Company entered into a formal agreement (the "Agreement") with Skyharbour Resources Ltd. ("Skyharbour")(TSX-V: SYH), Noka Resources Inc. ("Noka")(TSX-V: NX) and Rojo Resources Ltd. (formerly Lucky Strike Resources Ltd.)(TSX-V: RJ) to form a strategic alliance, the Western Athabasca Syndicate (the "Syndicate"), which would expand the company's exploration land coverage, generate working capital, provide third-party funded exploration on its Preston Uranium Property (125,375 hectares) thereby expediting the Company's ongoing uranium exploration efforts.

Under terms of the Agreement, the Company combined its Preston Uranium Property with Skyharbour's Athabasca Properties to develop and explore a 287,130 hectare (709,513 acre) uranium project base (the "Western Athabasca Syndicate Project" or "Preston Project") that became the largest mineral claim position along the highly prospective margin of the Western Athabasca Basin controlled by a single group. The Western Athabasca Syndicate Project is strategically located in the same region as Fission Uranium Corporation's Triple R uranium discovery in the PLS camp and NexGen Energy Ltd.'s Arrow discovery.

Under the terms of the Agreement, each of the Company Skyharbour, Noka Resources and Rojo Resources Ltd. received an option to earn 25% of the combined lands by making a series of cash payments, share payments and incurring exploration expenditures over the two-year earn-in term of the Agreement. If carried to completion, the agreement called for \$6,000,000 of exploration on the project over two years. The Company was appointed as the operator of the project (the “Operator”), a role that transitioned to Skyharbour in the third quarter 2014.

On August 17, 2015, two signatory companies, Noka Resources Inc. and Rojo Resources Ltd., had their participation interest in the Western Athabasca Syndicate terminated as a result of not fulfilling the final stage of the expenditure requirements related to the drill program that commenced in the third quarter of 2015 (see news release dated August 17, 2015). The net result to the Company, who met its funding requirement (along with Skyharbour), was an increase in the Company’s working interest in the Preston Project from 25% to 50%. The final exploration stage of the earn-in process for the Syndicate was a drill program that commenced on August 18, 2015, to which the Company contributed its final earn-in obligation of cash of \$322,667. Subsequent to the end of the third quarter of 2015, the Company announced drill results of the drill program which took place in the third quarter of 2015 (see news release dated October 23, 2015).

In 2017, the Company entered into exploration agreements with AREVA Resources Canada and Azincourt Energy(then Azincourt Uranium) (see company news releases date March 9, 2017 and March 28, 2017, respectively), which are intended to facilitate further exploration on and advancement of the Preston Uranium Project.

On November 9, 2017, the Company disclosed by news release a significant work program planned and funded by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. on the Preston Uranium Project.

TORP LITHIUM PROJECT

The Torp Lithium Project was acquired by the Company in from North Arrow Minerals Inc. (see news release dated April 28, 2016).

The project covers 1,003 ha and is located only 35km from tidewater in the north Slave region of Nunavut. The Torp Lake Project hosts the drill-ready McAvoy lithium-rich pegmatite. Past channel sampling work on this spodumene bearing pegmatite by North Arrow Minerals Inc. returned 6.0 m grading 4.5% Li₂O and 7.0 m grading 3.3% Li₂O. The channels were located 78 m apart and orientated perpendicular to the north-south strike of the pegmatite (see above-referenced news release).

During the third quarter of 2017, the Company retained an arm’s length survey company based in Yellowknife, NWT to conduct a ground survey of its Torp Lithium Project (the “Torp Ground Survey”), such survey being part of the Company’s efforts to convert the underlying mineral claim associated with the project to a lease. During the third quarter of 2017, the Company, as approved through its independent directors, sold a 1% gross royalty on the Torp Lithium Project to the CEO of the Company in exchange for cash proceeds of \$10,000 (the “Torp Royalty”), the proceeds of which were contributed to the funding of the Torp Ground Survey. On a percentage basis, the Torp Royalty was sold for a 10x multiple as compared to the 2016 deemed acquisition price by the Company based on the underlying percentage of the project.

PHOENIX LITHIUM PROJECT

The Phoenix Lithium Project was acquired by the Company from North Arrow Minerals Inc. (see news release dated April 28, 2016).

The Phoenix Lithium Project consists of seven mineral claims covering 5,629 ha and is located in the Northwest Territories. The project is approximately 70km southeast of the producing Diavik Diamond Mine and is less than 60 km from existing winter road infrastructure. The Phoenix Project hosts the Big Bird and Curley lithium-rich pegmatite deposits (see above-referenced news release).

Past mapping of the Big Bird pegmatite by North Arrow Minerals has identified a 1,280m strike length with observable outcrop widths ranging from 8m to greater than 80m. Past drilling at the Big Bird pegmatite by North Arrow Minerals also returned 1.24% Li₂O over 34.3m (see above-referenced news release).

Past mapping of the Big Bird pegmatite by North Arrow Minerals has identified a strike length of 400m with widths up to 20m. Past drilling at the Curlew pegmatite by North Arrow Minerals returned 1.72% Li₂O over 14.87m.

During the third quarter of 2017, the Company retained an arm's length survey company based in Yellowknife, NWT to conduct a ground survey of its Phoenix Lithium Project (the "Phoenix Ground Survey"), such survey being part of the Company's efforts to convert certain underlying mineral claims associated with the project to leases. During the third quarter of 2017, the Company, as approved through its independent directors, sold a 1% gross royalty on the Phoenix Lithium Project to the CEO of the Company in exchange for cash proceeds of \$10,000 (the "Phoenix Royalty"), the proceeds of which were contributed to the funding of the Phoenix Ground Survey. On a percentage basis, the Phoenix Royalty was sold for a 10x multiple as compared to the 2016 deemed acquisition price by the Company based on the underlying percentage of the project.

WHABOUCHI LITHIUM PROJECT

The Whabouchi Lithium District, where the Dumont and Spodumene Lake mineral claims are located, represent part a large, systemically underexplored belt with lithium exploration potential.

Combined, the Dumont and Spodumene Lake claims making up the Company's Whabouchi Lithium Project comprise approx. 19,032 ha (47,028 acres) and are located regionally proximate to the lithium project being advanced by Nemaska Lithium Inc.

During the third quarter of 2016, an inaugural field program was commenced on our Dumont and Spodumene Lake mineral claims (see news release dated July 26, 2016). Surface sample assays were announced subsequent to the third quarter (see news release dated October 27, 2016) with results of up to 344 ppm Li₂O located within the Dumont claim set.

The Company has not performed any exploration at the Whabouchi Lithium during 2017.

JULIET LITHIUM PROJECT

The Juliet Lithium Project was acquired by the Company in 2016 (see news release dated June 2, 2016). The project comprises approx. 9,120 ha (22,536 acres) and is adjacent to the Rose Lithium-Tantalum Project being advanced by Critical Elements Corporation.

During the period ending September 30, 2017, the Company conducted its inaugural exploration program at the Juliet Lithium Project and announced the discovery of a distinct lithium-rich boulder field assaying up to 1.65% Li₂O (see news release dated September 26, 2017), as well as the expansion of the Juliet Lithium Project by way of a further 49 new mineral claims totalling approximately 2,594 ha)(also see news release dated September 26, 2017).

LABRADOR TROUGH NI-CU-PGM PROJECT

Acquired during 2016, the district-scale Ni-Cu-PGE Labrador Trough exploration project consists of more than 57,000 ha (~141,000 acres) of project tenure and covers favourable magnetics, lithologies, and under-explored terrain prospective for nickel-copper-platinum group element mineralization.

During the third quarter of 2016, an inaugural exploration program was commenced at the project. The field work was successful in confirming mafic to ultramafic lithologies at the project, including the discovery of a semi-massive sulphide bearing boulder and a sulphide globule bearing gabbro boulder located in the northwest quadrant of the project.

The Labrador Trough Ni-Cu-PGE Project is adjacent to the Huckleberry Project being advanced by Northern Shield Resources Inc. and South 32, Inc.

The Company has not performed any exploration on the Labrador Trough Ni-Cu-PGM Project during 2017.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT PROJECT & PROJECT ACTIVITY DURING 2017

This section contains particulars on certain project activity deemed by management of the Company to be of interest to shareholders. See also news releases disclosed by the Company under its profile on www.SEDAR.com.

First Quarter - 2017

During the first-quarter of 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire an interest in the Manitou Cobalt Project (see news release dated February 22, 2017) from Canadian International Minerals Inc. The Company intends to conduct an exploration program on the Manitou Cobalt Project during 2017 to determine if it will elect to complete its earn-in option on the Manitou Cobalt Project (see news release dated July 24, 2017).

Second Quarter - 2017

No items to report.

Third Quarter - 2017

In addition to the activities reported elsewhere in this quarterly report, during the third-quarter of 2017, the Company was active on a number of other areas, including:

- the Company acquired the Ogilvie Quarry Zeolite Project and Hampton Quarry Zeolite Project (see news releases dated July 7, 2017 and July 17, 2017, respectively); and
- the Company conducted an exploration program at the Manitou Cobalt Project (see discussion of results by way of news release dated September 21, 2017); and
- the Company acquired the Isko Gold Project (the “Isko Gold Project”) located in Quebec, Canada in exchange for the funding of certain claim staking fees and the granting of a 2% royalty to an arm’s length party. Subsequent to the acquisition of the Isko Gold Project, the Company retained a third-party geologic consulting company to conduct a soil sampling program at the project during the fall of 2017. As of the date of this report, assay results for greater than 500 samples collected during the Isko Gold Project exploration program are pending.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Annual information – three recently completed years

	2016	2015	2014
Operator fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 157,755
Net loss for the year	(656,534)	(3,907,027)	(1,295,111)
Basic/Diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.03)
Total assets	2,385,660	1,405,325	5,251,303

Quarterly information – eight recently completed quarters

	Q3 2017	Q2 2017	Q1 2017	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net (loss) income	(77,456)	(61,871)	(58,052)	(73,754)	(77,401)	(206,163)	(133,154)	(69,633)
Basic/Diluted (loss) income per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total assets	2,306,946	2,380,334	2,308,748	2,385,660	2,251,377	2,083,012	1,317,727	1,405,325

Three Months Ended September 30, 2017

The Company incurred a net loss of \$77,456 compared to a similar net loss of \$77,401 in the previous comparable period. General and administrative expenses increased during the current period which was offset by a similar decrease in investor relations and marketing activity in the current year over the prior comparable period.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017

The Company incurred a net loss of \$197,379 compared to a net loss of \$416,718 in the previous comparable period. The decrease in net loss is primary due to stock-option expense being recognized in the comparable period and no option grant activity in the current reporting period. In addition, professional fees and investor relations/company marketing activity decreased in the current period.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

	For the nine months ended September 30	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Cash outflows from operating activities	(234,711)	(432,481)
Cash inflows from financing activities	440,109	883,971
Cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities	(234,711)	(432,481)
Net cash inflows (outflows)	22,680	128,152
Cash and cash equivalents balance	559,608	304,069

As at September 30, 2017, the Company's net working capital was \$728,517, compared to \$607,998 as at December 31, 2016. Cash and cash equivalents are primarily held at a major Canadian chartered bank. The decrease in working capital is primarily due to the cash used in general and administrative activity. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise capital and/or realize adequate operating proceeds from asset dispositions.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Structure

As at the date of this report, the Company had 78,835,511 common shares outstanding. The Company also has 5,645,000 share purchase options and 10,870,068 share purchases warrants outstanding.

2017 Transaction Involving Shares

On April 12, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement and issued 2,100,000 units for gross proceeds of \$105,000. Each Unit comprised of one common share and one half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.075 per share for a period of one year from the closing date.

On April 17, 2017, the Company received \$75,000 from 1,500,000 common share warrants being exercised at \$0.05.

On July 24, 2017, the Company closed a private placement financing and issued 4,666,666 units for gross proceeds of \$280,000. Each Unit comprised of one common share and one half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.07 per share for a period of one year from the closing date.

2016 Transactions Involving Shares

During the year ended December 31, 2016, 857,243 common shares were issued from various warrant exercises for total proceeds of \$90,011. In addition, 100,000 common shares were issued from a stock option exercise for total proceeds of \$5,000.

On December 23, 2016, the Company closed a placement consisting of up to 1,600,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$80,000. Each unit comprises one common share and one-half share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.10 per shares for a one year period from the closing date. The Company paid a finder's fee \$3,850 on certain units.

On November 9, 2016, the Company closed a placement consisting of up to 4,117,648 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.085 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of up to \$350,000. The Company paid a fee of \$24,500 on the gross proceeds of the flow-through financing and issued 288,235 non-transferrable common share finders warrants exercisable at \$0.085 for an 18-month period following closing. The warrants were valued at \$7,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

On August 3, 2016, the Company closed the first tranche through the issuance of 1,300,000 units for gross proceeds of \$130,000 and on August 11, 2016 the Company closed the second and final tranche through the issuance of 1,200,000 units for gross proceeds of \$120,000. Each unit price at \$0.10 comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.25 per share for a period of one year from the date of date of closing. A fee of \$12,950 cash and 94,500 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.10 per warrant for 12 months from the time of closing were paid by the Company. The warrants were valued at \$6,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

On May 30, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of up to 2,500,000 flow through common share units at a price of \$0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of \$250,000. Each unit comprised one common share and half of one common share warrant exercisable at \$0.15 per common share for a period of 18 months from closing. A \$50,000 flow-through share liability has been recognized for this issuance and has been included in flow through share premium in the statements of loss upon renunciation of the qualifying expenditures. Concurrent with the non-brokered private portion, the Company also closed a brokered flow-through portion in the amount of 3,250,000 units at a price of \$0.08 per unit to raise gross proceeds of \$260,000. Each unit comprised of one common share and one half of a common share warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.15 for a period of 18 months from closing. A fee of \$25,340 cash and 273,000 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.10 per warrant for 18 months from the time of closing may be paid by the Company. The warrants were valued at \$27,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

On May 20, 2016, the Company acquired the Torp Lake and Phoenix claims from North Arrow Minerals Inc. (“North Arrow”). As consideration for the Torp Lake and Phoenix claims, North Arrow received 2,500,000 common shares of Company at a fair value of \$0.08 as well as 1,000,000 common share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.20 per common share for a two-year period. The warrants were valued at \$33,799 using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

On March 18, 2016, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement of up to 8,020,000 common share units at a price of \$0.05 per Unit to raise gross proceeds of \$401,000. Each Unit comprised one common share and one full common share warrant exercisable at \$0.05 per share for a period of one year from the date of closing. On April 14, 2016, the Company closed this financing by way of 1,500,000 units for gross proceeds of \$75,000. A finder’s fee of \$5,250 was paid on the gross proceeds.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

The value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key officers and directors and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

During the period ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred \$90,000 (2016 - \$90,000) of consulting fees included in general and administrative with a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer for services performed. In addition, during the period ended September 30, 2017, the Chief Executive Officer purchased a 1% gross royalty on each of the Torp and Phoenix Projects from the Company (see Note 6).

During the period ended September 30, 2017, the Company incurred \$22,500 (2016 - \$22,500) of professional fees with a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer for services performed.

All related party transactions in the normal course of business have been measured at the agreed upon exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due to or from related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and have no fixed terms of repayment, unless otherwise noted.

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to a large multitude of risks and uncertainties, which includes, among other factors, the following:

Exploration and Development

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production.

The Company’s projects are at an early stage of development. There is no assurance that the Company’s mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of minerals, metals or resources of value. The long-term profitability of the Company’s operations will in part be directly related to the costs and success of its exploration and development programs, which may be affected by a number of factors.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Whether a mineral deposit can be commercially viable depends upon a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit, including size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal and uranium prices, which can be highly variable; and government regulations, including environmental and reclamation obligations. Few properties that are explored are ultimately

developed into profitable, producing mines.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish the continuity of mineralized zones through drilling and to develop and maintain the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that funds required for any proposed development of the Company's properties can be obtained on a timely basis.

The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered by the Company in the future may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection, the combination of which may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

There is no assurance that the TSX-V or any regulatory authority having jurisdiction will approve the acquisition of any additional properties by the Company, whether by way of option or otherwise.

Financial Capability and Additional Financing

The Company has limited financial resources and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. There can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain sufficient financing in the future to carry out exploration and development work on its projects. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company.

Mining Titles

There is no guarantee that the Company's title to or interests in the Company's property interests will not be challenged or impugned. The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to the area of mineral properties may be disputed. There is no guarantee of title to any of the Company's properties. The Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. With the exception of certain Crown Granted Mineral Claims and legacy tenures, the Company has not surveyed the boundaries of its properties and consequently the boundaries may be disputed.

There can be no assurance that the Company's rights will not be challenged by third parties claiming an interest in the properties.

In order to retain mining titles the Company is obligated to perform certain annual work assessment requirements. A failure to perform adequate exploration work on specific mineral tenure claims is, in the absence of available cash deposits, expected to result in the loss of such tenure.

Management

The success of the Company is currently largely dependent on the performance of its officers. The loss of the services of these persons could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. There is no assurance the Company can maintain the services of its officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are, and are expected to continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships, joint ventures and financial interests which are potential competitors of the Company or otherwise adverse in interest. It is understood and accepted by the Company that certain directors and officers of the Company may continue to independently pursue opportunities in the mineral exploration industry. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions, operational aspects, or investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Company. Directors and officers of the Company with conflicts of interest will be subject to the applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulation, rules and policies and the particulars of any agreements made between the Company and the applicable director or officer.

Dilution

If the Company raises additional funds through the sale of equity securities, shareholders may have their investment diluted. In addition, if warrants and options are issued in the future, the exercise of such options and warrants may result in dilution to the Company's shareholders. The Company intends to issue further equity in the future.

History of Losses and No Assurance of Profitable Operations

The Company has incurred a loss since inception. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to operate profitably during future periods. If the Company is unable to operate profitably during future periods, and is not successful in obtaining additional financing, the Company could be forced to cease its exploration and development plans as a result of lacking sufficient cash resources.

The Company has not paid dividends in the past and has no plans to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions may occur. These unexpected or unusual conditions may include rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

Environmental and Safety Regulations and Risks

Environmental laws and regulations may adversely affect the operations of the Company. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality. They provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to rehabilitate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. Furthermore the permission to operate could be withdrawn temporarily where there is evidence of serious breaches of health and safety, or even permanently in the case of extreme breaches.

Significant liabilities could be imposed on the Company for damages, clean-up costs or penalties in the event of certain discharges into the environment, environmental damage caused by previous owners of acquired properties or non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations.

Fluctuating Commodity Prices

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the sale of commodities. The prices of commodities, including prices related to lithium and uranium, have fluctuated widely in recent years and are affected by factors beyond the control of the Company including, but not limited to, economic and political trends, currency exchange fluctuations, economic inflation and expectations for the level of economic inflation in the consuming economies, interest rates, global and local economic health and trends, speculative activities and changes in the supply due to new mine developments, mine closures, and advances in various production and technological uses for commodities being explored for by the Company. All of these factors, and other factors not detailed herein, may impact the viability of Company projects, and include factors which are not possible to predict with certainty.

Competitive Conditions

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and the Company competes with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical capabilities. Competition in the mining industry is primarily for mineral properties which can be developed and produced economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and produce such properties; the labour to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of financing development of such properties. Many competitors not only explore for and mine for metals, minerals and uranium, but also conduct refining and marketing operations on a world-wide basis and most of these companies have much greater financial and technical resources than the Company. Such competition may result in the Company being unable to acquire desired properties, recruit or retain qualified employees or acquire the capital necessary to fund its

operations and develop its properties. The Company's inability to compete with other mining companies for these mineral deposits could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

In recent years, North American securities markets have experienced high levels of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly juniors, have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. Any quoted market for the common shares may be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenues, cash flows or earnings.

Inadequate Infrastructure May Affect the Company's Operations

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, community, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Instruments

For disclosure purposes, all financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total September 30, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 493,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 559,608
Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 196,784	\$ 196,784

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 536,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 536,928
Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,284	\$ 84,284

The Company holds various forms of financial instruments. The nature of these instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to concentration risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, commodity price risk, and foreign exchange risk. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

Concentration Risk

At September 30, 2017, all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents was held at a Canadian national financial institution. As a result, the Company was exposed to all of the risks associated with these institutions.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to perform an obligation or settle a liability, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company manages exposure to credit risk by adopting credit risk guidelines that limit transactions according to counterparty credit worthiness. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and other receivables on the statement of financial position.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by forecasting its cash flows from operations and anticipating investing and financing activities. Senior management is actively involved in the review and approval of planned expenditures. As at September 30, 2017, the Company's working capital of \$728,517 (December 31, 2016 - \$607,998) is sufficient to meet its short-term business requirements. Future operations or exploration programs will require additional financing primarily through equity markets.

Commodity Price Risk

The value of the Company's mineral resource properties is related to the price of various commodities and the outlook for them. Commodity prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, level of worldwide production and short-term changes in supply and demand.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. As at September 30, 2017, the Company has no monetary assets or liabilities in foreign currencies.

Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements. The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment with reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances, term deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. As at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company held all its cash at a major Canadian financial institution and no cash equivalents were held.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, investments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading, it is a derivative, or it is designated as FVTPL. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents designated as FVTPL.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments in marketable securities are classified as AFS financial assets. Investments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. Fair value is based on closing quoted bid prices for publicly traded shares without recognizing the possible effects of price fluctuations, quantities traded and similar items. The Company records transactions on the settlement date.

The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Realized gains and losses, including any significant or prolonged decline in value, on these equity securities are removed from accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and recorded in profit or loss. Investments in entities in which the Company does not have control or significant influence are designated as available-for-sale.

Loans and receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The Company has classified other receivables as loans and receivables.

The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

Where impairment has occurred, the cumulative loss is recognized in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the final asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

The Company holds various financial instruments. Unless otherwise indicated, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into option arrangements, whereby the Company may transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the optionee to meet certain E&E which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash or other consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, E&E in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount and at each reporting year end.

Under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment:

- i. The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
- ii. Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- iii. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- iv. Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties. As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (“PPE”) are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an item of PPE comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually.

Depreciation is determined using the declining balance method, using the rates below which approximate the estimated useful life of the asset:

Automotive	30% per annum
Geological equipment	20% per annum
Ore processing equipment	30% per annum
Plant equipment	20% per annum
Dewatering pipeline	6% per annum

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset’s value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Rehabilitation obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a legal or constructive liability for a rehabilitation obligation in the period in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset. The Company does not have significant rehabilitation obligations.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current period and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous periods. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, options and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, warrants or options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to warrants reserves.

Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's year is disclosed separately as flow-through share commitments, if any.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financing expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Per share amounts

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to re-purchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the period. For the current and prior year, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based compensation reserves, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based compensation reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. Share-based payments of options which expire unexercised remain in share-based compensation reserves.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Mineral tax credit

The Federal and Provincial taxation authorities provide companies with tax incentives for undertaking mineral exploration programs in certain areas. The Company accrues these credits as a reduction of exploration and evaluation expenditures in the period that the related expenditures were incurred. These accrued credits are subject to review by the relevant authorities and adjustments, if any, resulting from such a review are recorded in the period that the tax filings are amended.

Revenue recognition

Operator fee income is recognized by the Company as a percentage of exploration and evaluation activities undertaken by the Company on behalf of the option holders of the Western Athabasca Syndicate as applicable. Revenue is recognized as these exploration and evaluation expenditures occur.

Joint Arrangements

Certain of the Company's activities are conducted through joint arrangements in which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations arise when the Company has a direct ownership interest in jointly controlled assets and obligations for liabilities. The financial statements include the Company's interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of this type of arrangement. Joint ventures arise when the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. For these arrangements the Company uses the equity method of accounting and recognizes initial and subsequent investments at cost, adjusting for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss, less dividends received thereafter. Joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever objective evidence indicates that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable under the equity method of accounting. The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the higher of its fair value less costs of to sell and its value in use. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

New accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the December 31, 2016 reporting period. The adoption of the following standards or amendments effective January 1, 2016 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 Disclosure–Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities to condensed interim financial statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

These amendments require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3) to: (a) apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in IFRS 3 and other IFRS standards, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11; and (b) disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRS standards for business combinations. The amendments apply both to the initial acquisition of an interest in joint operation, and the acquisition of an additional interest in a joint operation (in the latter case, previously held interests are not re-measured).

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the December 31, 2016 reporting period. Each of the new standards is effective for annual periods as noted below with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements. The following is a brief summary of the new standards:

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and loss or at fair

value through other comprehensive income. The application of this standard has been extended and the final date of application is for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB issued IFRS 15 in May 2014. The new standard provides a comprehensive framework for recognition, measurement and disclosure of revenue from contracts with customers, excluding contracts within the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases

The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Forward-Looking Statements

The MD&A, its commentary and the affiliated financial statements contain “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements and information include, but are not limited to, statements regarding prospective production, timing and expenditures to develop the Company’s projects’ resources, grades and recoveries, cash costs per unit, capital and operating expenditures and sustaining capital and the ability to fund development and exploration of the Company’s projects. The Company does not intend to, and does not assume any obligation to update such forward-looking statements or information, other than as required by applicable law.

Forward-looking statements or information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company and its operations to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such statements. Such factors include, among others: ability to finance mine development, fluctuations in the prices of uranium, lithium, base metals and other commodities, fluctuations in the currency markets (particularly the Canadian dollar and U.S. dollar); changes in national and local governments, legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada; operating or technical difficulties in mineral exploration, development and mining activities; risks and hazards of mineral exploration, development and mining (including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, pressures, cave-ins and flooding); inadequate insurance, or inability to obtain insurance; availability of and costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, diminishing quantities or grades of mineral reserves as properties are mined; risks in obtaining necessary licenses and permits, and challenges to the Company’s title to properties.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements or information, there may be other factors that cause results to be materially different from those anticipated, described, estimated, assessed or intended. There can be no assurance that any forward-looking statements or information will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements or information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.