UEX CORPORATION

Annual Information Form

Year Ended December 31, 2018

Developing an Emerging Cobalt District While Growing Our Athabasca Uranium Portfolio

TSX: UEX

www.uex-corporation.com

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Information Form contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements include statements regarding the outlook for our future operations, plans and timing for the commencement or advancement of exploration activities on our properties, joint venture and option earn in arrangements, statements about future market conditions, supply and demand conditions, forecasts of future costs and expenditures, and other expectations, intention and plans that are not historical fact. These forward-looking statements are based on certain factors and assumptions, including expected economic conditions, uranium prices, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities.

Statements concerning mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates may also constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed and, in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- UEX's exploration activities may not result in profitable commercial mining operations;
- risks associated with UEX's participation in joint ventures, ability to earn into joint venture and option arrangements;
- risks related to UEX's reliance on other companies as operators;
- risks related to uranium, cobalt, and nickel price fluctuations;
- the economic analysis contained in the 2011 technical report on UEX's Horseshoe-Raven project may no longer be accurate or reliable as prevailing uranium prices are lower than those used in the report;
- risks associated with competition for mineral properties from mining companies which have greater financial resources and more technical staff;
- risks related to mineral reserve and mineral resource figures being estimates based on interpretations and assumptions which may prove to be unreliable;
- uncertainty in UEX's ability to raise financing and fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties which could cause UEX to reduce or be unable to earn interests in properties;
- uncertainty in competition from other energy sources and public acceptance of nuclear energy;
- risks related to dependence on key management employees;
- risks related to compliance with environmental laws and regulations which may increase costs of doing business and restrict our operations;
- risks related to officers and directors becoming associated with other natural resource companies which may give rise to conflicts of interests;
- risks related to accounting policies requiring UEX management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of financial items;
- risks related to UEX's internal control systems providing reasonable, but not absolute, assurance on the reliability of its financial reporting;
- risks related to the market price of UEX's shares; and
- potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance or in excess of insurance coverage.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. UEX's forward-looking statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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1. GENERAL

1.1 Date of Information

This Annual Information Form ("AIF") is dated March 26, 2019. Except as otherwise indicated, the information contained in this AIF is stated as at March 26, 2019.

1.2 Currency

All currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

1.3 Notice Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates

In this Annual Information Form, the definitions of indicated and inferred mineral resources are those used by the Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities and conform to the definitions utilized by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") in the "CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines" adopted on August 20, 2000 and amended November 14, 2004 and November 27, 2010.

This Annual Information Form has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada.

The terms "mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into mineral reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable.

1.4 Purpose

This Annual Information Form is prepared in accordance with Form 51-102F2 under National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators and is filed with applicable securities regulatory authorities in Canada on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

1.5 Qualified Persons

Roger Lemaitre, P.Geo., P.Eng., UEX's President and CEO, is a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information relating to the Company's mineral properties disclosed in this Annual Information Form. Other qualified persons are responsible for the technical and scientific information contained in the various technical reports incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. See "15 Interests of Experts".

2. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

2.1 Name, Address and Incorporation

UEX Corporation ("UEX" or the "Company") was incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on October 2, 2001.

UEX's head office is located at Suite 200 – 3530 Millar Avenue, Saskatoon, SK, S7P 0B6 with an office at 101 - 1093 West Broadway, Vancouver, V6H 1E2 and the registered and records office is located at 885 West Georgia Street, 19th Floor, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3H4.

2.2 Intercorporate Relationships

UEX has one subsidiary, CoEX Metals Corporation ("CoEX"), which was incorporated under the *British Columbia Business Corporations Act* on December 27, 2017. UEX owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of CoEX.

3. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

3.1 Overview

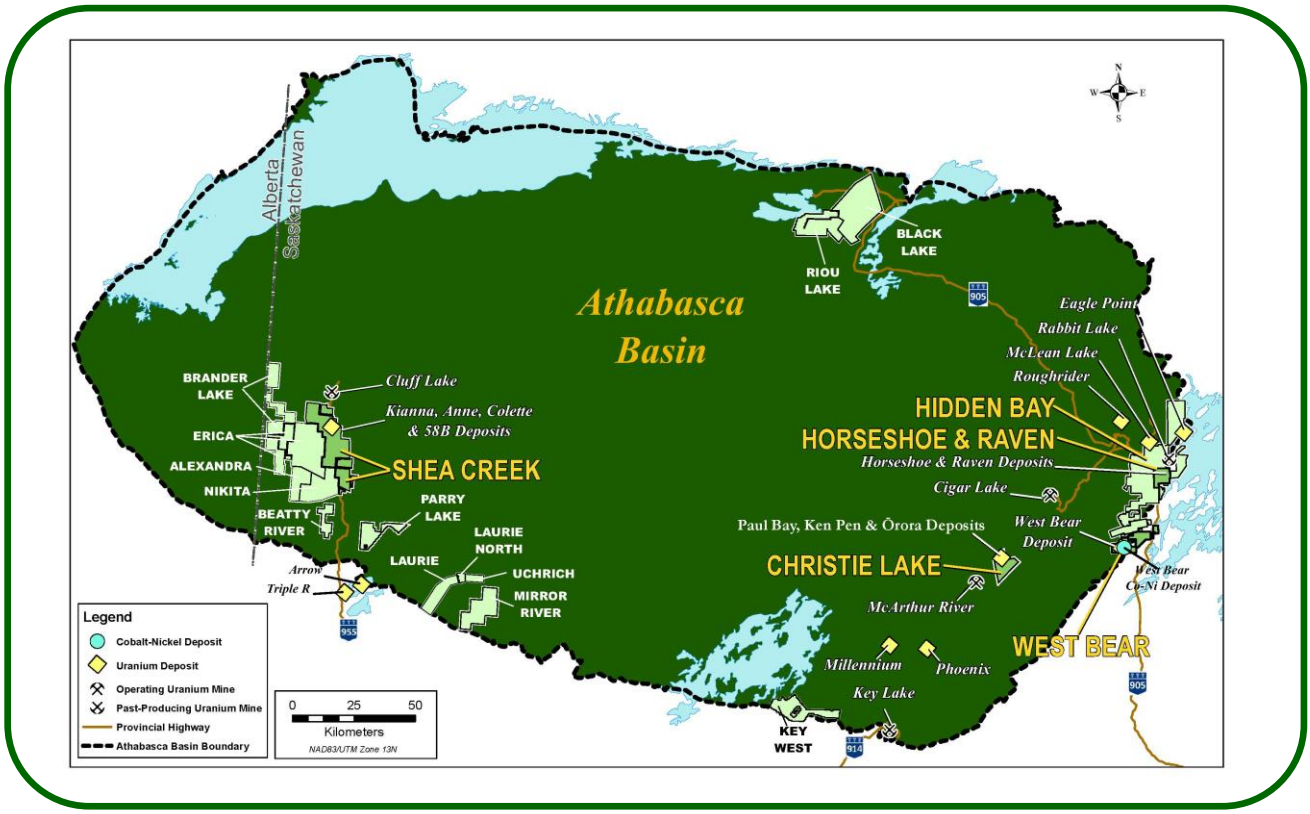
UEX is an exploration and development company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium and cobalt properties (see Figures 1 and 2). All of UEX's exploration properties are located in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (see Figure 1), which contains the most significant, high-grade uranium deposits known in the world and accounted for approximately 22.0% of uranium production in 2017 (Source: World Nuclear Association).

UEX is involved in one cobalt-nickel exploration project located in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The West Bear Project was formerly part of UEX's Hidden Bay Project and contains the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and the West Bear Uranium Deposit.

Athabasca Basin uranium deposits are classified as unconformity-type deposits. They are developed at, and below, the unconformity at the base of the shallow-dipping, Proterozoic Athabasca sandstone, either at its contact with the underlying metamorphosed gneiss sequence, or within the gneiss up to a distance of 800 m below the unconformity. Both of these styles of mineralization are frequently associated with graphitic gneiss units in basement rocks and faults associated with these lithologies, which together form conductive, geophysical anomalies that can be traced using electromagnetic surveys.

Figure 1 – Athabasca Basin

Figure 2 – UEX's Projects in the Athabasca Basin



Uranium ore bodies occur in a variety of forms ranging from cigar-shaped pods developed along the unconformity above faults and graphitic units, to veins and replacement zones developed in basement rocks beneath the unconformity. Mineralization occurs within argillic alteration halos that may extend from several centimetres to up to hundreds of metres above and laterally from deposits, forming a larger target than the deposits themselves and a means of vectoring drill holes.

Cobalt-nickel mineralization can be found in the Athabasca Basin in the same rock types and structural traps as are found in uranium deposits. Cobalt and nickel are deposited using the same hydrothermal mineralizing processes that form uranium deposits. Cobalt and nickel mineralization can be found both within uranium deposits or as separate bodies that do not contain uranium.

The Company has an ownership interest in three principal uranium properties, all of which are at an advanced exploration stage, and one cobalt-nickel project:

- The Christie Lake Project ("Christie Lake") in the eastern Athabasca Basin, a joint venture with JCU (Canada) Exploration Company Limited ("JCU"), where UEX owns a 60% interest in the project. UEX is currently the operator for Christie Lake. In October 2015, UEX signed a letter of intent ("JCU LOI") with JCU and executed a definitive option agreement on January 16, 2016 ("Christie Lake Option Agreement"). On November 13, 2018, UEX terminated the Christie Lake Option Agreement and the previously executed Christie Lake Joint Venture Agreement came into effect. On December 19, 2018, UEX announced the results of the maiden resource estimate at the Christie Lake Project.

- Horseshoe and Raven Project, formerly a part of the 100% owned Hidden Bay Project ("Hidden Bay"), in the eastern Athabasca Basin, that hosts the Horseshoe and Raven Uranium Deposits which contains indicated and inferred mineral resources;

- The Shea Creek Project, located in the Western Athabasca Basin, is 49.1% owned by UEX and 50.9% owned by Orano Canada Inc. ("Orano"), formerly known as AREVA Resources Canada. The Shea Creek Project contains four uranium deposits with both indicated and inferred mineral resources.

- The 100%-owned West Bear Project ("West Bear", formerly part of the Hidden Bay Project), located in the eastern Athabasca Basin, that hosts the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and the West Bear Uranium Deposit. In July, 2018 UEX announced the maiden resource estimate at the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel deposit.

The Company also has an ownership interest in fifteen other mineral properties, which consist of the Hidden Bay Project ("Hidden Bay"), the Erica Project ("Erica"), the Mirror River Project ("Mirror"), the Laurie Project ("Laurie"), the Uchrich Project ("Uchrich"), the Nikita Project ("Nikita"), the Alexandra Project ("Alexandra"), the Brander Project "(Brander"), the Black Lake Project ("Black Lake"), the Beatty River Project ("Beatty River"), the Riou Lake Project ("Riou Lake"), the Parry Lake Project ("Parry Lake"), the Laurie North Project ("Laurie North"), the Christie West Project ("Christie West") and the Key West Project ("Key West"). None of these mineral properties are considered material to the Company.

The Horseshoe-Raven Project contains two uranium deposits in which UEX has a 100% ownership interest, the West Bear Project contains one uranium deposit which UEX has a 100% ownership interest, Shea Creek contains four uranium deposits in which UEX has an approximate 49.1% interest, and the Christie Lake Project contains three uranium deposits in which UEX has a 60% ownership interest. The West Bear Project contains one cobalt-nickel deposit in which UEX has a 100% ownership interest. Tables 1 and 2 below summarizes UEX's ownership share of these mineral resources:

Table 1 - Mineral Resource Estimates at the Shea Creek, Horseshoe-Raven West Bear and Christie Lake Projects

Deposit	Indicated Resources (at 0.30% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)(2)(3)				Inferred Resources (at 0.30% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)(2)(3)			
	Tonnes	Grade (wt% U_3O_8)	U3O8 (lbs)	UEX Share (lbs)	Tonnes	Grade (wt% U_3O_8)	U3O8 (lbs)	UEX Share (lbs)
Shea Creek (49.1% interest)								
Kianna	1,034,500	1.526	34,805,000	17,088,385	560,700	1.364	16,867,000	8,281,275
Anne	564,000	1.991	24,760,000	12,156,541	134,900	0.880	2,617,000	1,284,882
Colette	327,800	0.786	5,680,000	2,788,738	493,200	0.716	7,780,000	3,819,786
58B	141,800	0.774	2,417,000	1,186,687	83,400	0.505	928,000	455,625
Total - Shea Creek	**2,067,900**	**1.484**	**67,663,000**	**33,220,841**	**1,272,200**	**1.005**	**28,192,000**	**13,841,567**
	Indicated Resources (at 0.05% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)(4)(5)				**Inferred Resources (at 0.05% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)(4)(5)**			
Horseshoe-Raven (100% interest)								
Horseshoe	5,119,700	0.203	22,895,000	22,895,000	287,000	0.166	1,049,000	1,049,000
Raven	5,173,900	0.107	12,149,000	12,149,000	822,200	0.092	1,669,000	1,669,000
Total - Horseshoe-Raven	**10,293,600**	**0.154**	**35,044,000**	**35,044,000**	**1,109,200**	**0.111**	**2,715,000**	**2,715,000**
West Bear (100% interest)	78,900	0.908	1,579,000	1,579,000				
	Indicated Resources (at 0.2% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)(6)(7)				**Inferred Resources (at 0.2% U3O8 Cut-Off) (1)((6)(7)**			
Christe Lake (60% interest)					558,000	1.57	20,350,000	12,210,000

(1) The mineral resource estimates follow the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and classifications follow CIM definition standards.

(2) The Shea Creek mineral resources were estimated at a cut-off of 0.30% U3O8, and are documented in the Shea Creek Technical Report with an effective date of May 31, 2013. Certain amounts presented in the Shea Creek Technical Report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.

(3) The Horseshoe, Raven, and West Bear mineral resources were estimated at a cut off of 0.05% U3O8, and are documented in the "Preliminary Assessment Technical Report on the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits, Hidden Bay Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "Horseshoe-Raven

Technical Report"), with an effective date of February 15, 2011. Certain amounts presented in the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.

(4) *The Christie Lake mineral resources were estimated at a cut off of 0.2% U3O8, and are documented in the "Technical Report for the Christie Lake Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (The Christie Lake Technical Report) with an effective date of December 13, 2018. Certain amounts presented in the Christie Lake Technical Report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.*

(5) *Certain amounts presented in the Horseshoe-Raven report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.*

(6) *The Christie Lake mineral resources were estimated at a cut off of 0.2% U3O8, and are documented in the "Technical Report for the Christie Lake Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (The Christie Lake Technical Report with an effective date of December 13, 2018 which was filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on February 1, 2019.)*

(7) *Certain amounts presented in the Christie Lake Technical Report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.*

Table 2 - Cobalt-Nickel Mineral Resource Estimate at the West Bear Project

UEX owns 100% interest

Category	Quantity Tonnes	Grade		Contained Metal	
		Cobalt %	Nickel %	Cobalt (lb)	Nickel (lb)
Inferred	390,000	0.37	0.22	3,172,000	1,928,000

(1) The mineral resource estimates follow the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects and classifications follow CIM definition standards.

(2) The West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit mineral resources were estimated at a cut off of 0.023% Cobalt equivalent and are documented in the West Bear Technical Report with an effective date of July 6, 2018. Certain amounts presented in the West Bear Technical Report have been rounded for presentation purposes. This rounding may impact the footing of certain amounts included in the tables above.

None of UEX's properties are currently in commercial production.

The Company's common shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "UEX".

Christie Lake

In October of 2015, UEX signed the JCU LOI that allowed UEX to earn up to a 70% interest in JCU's Christie Lake Project. The Christie Lake Option Agreement was executed January 16, 2016. Under this agreement, UEX earned a 60% ownership interest by making cash payments of $6 million and completing $10 million of exploration work. UEX and JCU terminated the Option Agreement on November 13, 2018 and the previously executed Christie Lake Joint Venture Agreement came into effect. UEX no longer has the option to increase its interest in the Christie Lake Project to 70% under the provisions of the Option Agreement. The project is not subject to any royalties beyond those payable to the provincial government.

UEX is currently the operator of the project.

For more information see "4.3.1 Description of Mineral Projects – Christie Lake".

The Horseshoe-Raven & West Bear Projects and their Excise from the Hidden Bay Project

In 2017, UEX excised one mineral claim from the Hidden Bay Project to form the Horseshoe-Raven Project. UEX elected to separate Horseshoe-Raven from the Hidden Bay Project due to its advanced stage of exploration and development compared to the remainder of the original project lands. Horseshoe-Raven has significant uranium resources that have been subject to advanced studies including a preliminary assessment and a heap leach scoping study.

In 2017, UEX excised a further 19 mineral claims from the Hidden Bay Project to form the West Bear Project. UEX elected to separate West Bear from the Hidden Bay Project due to its advanced stage of exploration and development compared to the remainder of the original project lands and due to the fact that future exploration focus will be on expanding cobalt-nickel resources instead of uranium resources. The West Bear Uranium Deposit is located on the West Bear Co-Ni Project lands and has uranium resources that have been subject to advanced studies including a Preliminary Feasibility Study. The West Bear Project includes the Umpherville River lands acquired from Cameco and Glencore in 2015 that were originally incorporated into the Hidden Bay Project.

UEX has certain obligations to Cameco Corporation, some of which are contingent on the percentage of Cameco's shareholdings of UEX. At December 31, 2018, the continuing obligations of UEX under the Cameco Agreement included the following:

a) *Board Representation* – Cameco is entitled to nominate one member to the Board of Directors of UEX so long as it holds not less than 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of UEX. Cameco has not exercised its right since 2011 to nominate a representative to the Board.

b) *Business of UEX* – As long as Cameco holds not less than 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of UEX, UEX will not change its business from uranium exploration, development and mining without the prior written consent of Cameco.

c) *Milling of Ore Deposits* – In the event that UEX makes a decision to develop any deposit located on the Hidden Bay property, UEX will give written notice to Cameco of its anticipated milling requirements. Cameco shall, upon receipt of such notice, advise UEX as to available milling capacity at the Rabbit Lake mill and, if such capacity exists, of the terms it is prepared to mill such ore at the Rabbit Lake mill. Subject to capacity and competitive pricing, delivery and similar terms, UEX will enter into an agreement with Cameco to mill all ore from such deposits at the Rabbit Lake mill.

Cameco currently holds 13.12% of the outstanding common shares of UEX.

The future development of uranium deposits at the Horseshoe-Raven and West Bear Projects remains subject to the terms of Cameco's milling rights.

For more information see "4.3.2 Description of Mineral Projects – Horseshoe-Raven Project".

Shea Creek and the Western Athabasca Joint Venture Projects

In March 2004, UEX entered into a letter agreement with COGEMA Resources Inc. (now Orano, one of the world's largest uranium providers), whereby UEX was granted the option to acquire up to a 49% interest in eight uranium projects owned by Orano, including the Shea Creek Project (which now includes the Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B deposits) located in the western Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan (collectively the "WAJV Projects"). Orano is the operator of the WAJV Projects. In December 2004, the Brander Lake and James Creek Projects were staked by Orano, bringing the total number of projects under the UEX-Orano WAJV Projects option agreement to ten at that time. UEX and Orano entered into a definitive option agreement relating to the WAJV dated November 10, 2004. In order to earn a 49% interest, UEX was required to fund $30 million in exploration expenditures over an eleven-year period.

The Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B projects are subject to a royalty of US $0.212 per pound of U_3O_8 sold to a maximum royalty of US $10,000,000.

By December 31, 2007, UEX had earned its 49% interest in the WAJV Projects by incurring expenditures in excess of $30 million. UEX and Orano are in the process of preparing joint venture agreements on the WAJV Projects.

An agreement was signed with Orano in 2013 which granted UEX the option to increase its ownership interest in the WAJV Projects, which includes the Shea Creek Project, by 0.9% to 49.9% by spending $18.0 million on exploration over the six-year period ending December 31, 2018 (the "Supplemental Option"). UEX was under no obligation to propose a budget in any year of the agreement. The ownership interest for the WAJV Projects was increased annually by the proportional amount of the additional exploration expenditures incurred in the year which were in addition to the annual budget amounts proposed by Orano. As at December 31, 2018, UEX had earned an additional 0.097% (approximately 0.1%) ownership interest in the WAJV Projects which includes a corresponding increase in the Company's ownership interest in the mineral resources at the other WAJV Projects.

The Supplemental Option lapsed on December 31, 2018 and no additional equity interest in the WAJV Projects was earned above the current ownership interest shown in Table 3.

Due to a decision not to fund our share of exploration work at various non-material WAJV Projects between 2015 and 2018, UEX has diluted ownership interests in five of the WAJV Projects, as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – WAJV Projects Ownership Interests

Western Athabasca Projects	Number of claims	Hectares	Acres	Project Operator	UEX Ownership %	Orano Ownership %
Alexandra	4	8,783	21,703	Orano	39.1957	60.8043
Brander Lake	9	13,993	34,577	Orano	49.0975	50.9025
Erica	20	36,992	91,409	Orano	49.0975	50.9025
Laurie	4	8,778	21,691	Orano	32.9876	67.0124
Mirror River	5	17,400	42,996	Orano	32.3354	67.6646
Nikita	6	15,131	37,390	Orano	22.5388	77.4612
Shea Creek	18	32,962	81,451	Orano	49.0975	50.9025
Uchrich	1	2,263	5,592	Orano	30.4799	69.5201
Total	67	136,302	336,809			

For more information see "4.3.3 Description of Mineral Projects – The Shea Creek Project".

Other Projects

Please refer to Table 4 for UEX's ownership interest in UEX's other non-material projects.

Table 4 – Projects Summary

Projects	Size (hectares)		Ownership	Operator
	December 31, 2018	March 26, 2019		
Horseshoe-Raven Project	4,486	4,486	100% UEX, excised from the Hidden Bay Project in 2017	UEX
West Bear Project	7,983	7,983	100% UEX (excepting Mineral Lease 5424 which is held 76.73% by UEX and 23.27% by three minority partners, with none of the current NI 43-101 resources hosted on this lease). Nineteen claims including Mineral Lease 5424 were excised from the Hidden Bay Project in 2017. One claim was acquired from Denison Mines in March 2018.	UEX
Hidden Bay Project	51,124	51,124	100% UEX Twenty claims were excised from the project in 2017 and used to form the West Bear and Horseshoe-Raven Projects.	UEX
Western Athabasca Projects:				Orano
Shea Creek	32,962	32,962	UEX 49.0975% and Orano 50.9025%	
Alexandra	8,783	8,783	UEX 39.1957% and Orano 60.8043%	
Brander Lake	13,993	13,993	UEX 49.0975% and Orano 50.9025%	
Erica	36,992	36,992	UEX 49.0975% and Orano 50.9025%	
Laurie	8,778	8,778	UEX 32.9876% and Orano 67.0124%	
Mirror River	17,400	17,400	UEX 32.3354% and Orano 67.6646%	
Nikita	15,131	15,131	UEX 22.5388% and Orano 77.4612%	
Uchrich	2,263	2,263	UEX 30.4799% and Orano 69.5201%	
Black Lake Project	30,381	30,381	Joint venture between UEX (90.92%) and Orano (9.08%) ALX Uranium has an option to earn up to a 70% interest.	ALX
Riou Lake Project	16,030	16,030	100% UEX	UEX
Beatty River Project	6,688	4,788	50.7% owned by Orano, 25.0% owned by UEX and 24.3% owned by JCU (Canada) Exploration Company, Limited ("JCU").	Orano
Christie Lake	7,922	7,922	40.0% JCU and 60.0% UEX as at December 31, 2018	UEX
Christie Lake West	329	329	100% UEX – 2 claims staked in March 2018	UEX
Laurie North	1,138	1,138	100% UEX	UEX
Parry Lake	11,456	11,456	100% UEX	UEX
Key West	-	12,847	100% UEX – 3 claims staked in January 2019	UEX
Total	**273,839**	**284,786**		

3.2 Most Recent Three-Year Operational History

Key Highlights

2016

- The Company signed the Christie Lake Option Agreement and earned a 30% interest in the Christie Lake Project.
- Colin Macdonald retired from the UEX Board of Directors effective December 31, 2016 and Catherine Stretch was appointed as a director of the Company on January 1, 2017. Graham Thody has been appointed by the board to serve as Chairman and Suraj Ahuja was appointed as Lead Director.
- Exploration expenditures of $4.8 million were incurred by UEX on the Company's projects and approximately $143,000 was incurred in relation to the project evaluations (primarily on a heap leach evaluation study at Hidden Bay – now part of the Horseshoe-Raven Project).
- The Company reported a net loss of $5.98 million, equivalent to $0.02 per share.

2017

- The Company discovered the Orora Zone on the Christie Lake Project during the winter drill program.
- The Company vested a 45% interest in the Christie Lake Project.
- Exploration expenditures of $4.2 million were incurred by UEX on the Company's projects.
- The Company formed the Horseshoe-Raven Project, which contains the Horseshoe and Raven Uranium Deposits, by excising lands from the Hidden Bay.
- The Company formed the West Bear Project, which contains the West Bear Uranium Deposit and the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit, by excising lands from the Hidden Bay Project.
- UEX terminated Uracan Resources' option to earn an interest in the Black Lake Project in January due to Uracan's inability to fund the annual exploration work commitments. In September, UEX entered into an option agreement with ALX Uranium Ltd to earn up to a 70% interest in the Black Lake Project.
- The Company reported a net loss of $5.86 million, equivalent to $0.02 per share.

2018

- The Company vested a 60% interest in the Christie Lake Project. The Option Agreement was terminated, and the Joint Venture Agreement came into effect on November 13, 2018.
- Appointment of Laurie Thomas, VP Corporate Relations and Evelyn Abbott, CFO, as officers of the Company and members of the senior management team.
- The maiden resource estimate at the West Bear Co-Ni Deposit was announced in July 2018 at 390,000 tonnes at 0.37% Co and 0.22% Ni for contained metal of 3,172,000 lbs cobalt and 1,928,000 lbs nickel.
- UEX announced the results of the maiden uranium resource estimate for the Christie Lake Property of 588,000 tonnes at 1.57% U_3O_8 for contained metal of 20.35 M lbs U_3O_8.
- Exploration expenditures of $4.36 million were incurred by UEX, mainly on the Christie Lake and West Bear Projects.
- The Company reported a net loss of $6.27 million, equivalent to $0.02 per share.

Financings

The following summarizes the proceeds of equity financings over the three-year period ended December 31, 2018.

	2016	2017	2018
Flow-through equity financings	$ 5,250,000	$ 4,011,600	$ 6,972,525
Non flow-through equity financings	4,000,000	3,999,999	5,078,238

2016 Equity Financings

On January 21, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 20,000,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $2,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of UEX and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant was exercisable for one common share of UEX at a price of $0.20 per share until January 22, 2018.

On May 17, 2016, the Company completed a private placement consisting of 21,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.25 per share and 9,523,810 units at a price of $0.21 per unit for gross process of $7,250,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of $0.30 per share for a period of two years.

2017 Equity Financings

On February 27, 2017, the Company completed a private placement of 15,999,994 units a price of $0.25 per unit and 6,700,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.30 per share. Each unit consists of one common share and one full share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of $0.42 per share for a period of three years. The Company also issued 681,000 full share broker warrants as part of the placement. Each broker warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.30 per share for a period of two years.

On December 14, 2017, the Company completed a flow-through private placement of 5,560,000 common shares at a price of $0.36 per share for gross proceeds of $2,001,600 and paid an agent a commission equal to 7% of the aggregate gross proceeds raised in the Offering paid in commons shares of the Company at a price of $0.36 per common share. The Agent also received broker warrants equal to 4% of the number of FT Shares placed by the Agent. Each broker warrant will be exercisable for one common share of the Company for a period of two years at a price of $0.42 per common share.

2018 Equity Financings

In January 2018, 18 million share purchase warrants were exercised at a price of $0.20 per share and 4,761,905 share purchase warrants were exercised at $0.30 per share for gross proceeds of $5,028,572.

On October 10, 2018, the Company completed a flow-through private placement of 33,202,500 common shares at a price of $0.21 per share for gross proceeds of $6,972,525.

Christie Lake

2016 Exploration and Evaluation

In 2016, UEX expended $4.0 million on its first exploration programs at Christie Lake and earned a 30% interest in the project. Highlights of the drilling program included:

- Confirmation of the high-grade nature of the deposits at Paul Bay and Ken Pen, with the discovery of a previously unknown ultra-high grade subzone within the Paul Bay deposit, where mineralization with assay grades up to 14.74% U_3O_8 over 5.5 m were encountered;
- Discovery of a second high-grade zone within the lower segment of the Paul Bay deposit;

- Expansion of the Ken Pen zone mineralization, both at the unconformity and in the basement structure. The mineralization remains open for expansion in all directions; and
- The discovery of a brecciated fault structure, located below the main graphitic fault, was found to have unconformity and basement hosted mineralization that is currently untested across the entire Yalowega Trend.

2017 Exploration and Evaluation

In 2017, UEX commenced exploration on the 1.5 km long Yalowega Uranium Trend (the "Trend") along strike to the northeast of the Ken Pen Deposit. As the Trend is known to host mineralization along its entire length, UEX believes that both the basement-hosted uranium potential and the unconformity potential, where the lower breccia structure intersects the unconformity northwest of the Trend, are both vastly underexplored. Management continues to be very optimistic about the opportunities for additional discoveries along the Trend. In addition, UEX completed follow-up drilling at Paul Bay and Ken Pen to answer key questions related to the upcoming NI 43-101 resource report.

During the winter of 2017, UEX was able to complete an 18 hole - 8,171 m drilling program at a cost of approximately $2.5 million. The summer program focused on expanding the Ōrora Zone to the southwest along strike and consisted of ten holes totaling 4,541 m.

In 2017, UEX completed 28 drill holes totalling 12,712 m at a cost of approximately $3.9 million.

Ōrora Zone Discovery

In late January 2017, UEX announced the discovery of high-grade uranium mineralization, which has been named the "Ōrora Zone", located approximately 500 m northeast and along strike of the Ken Pen Deposit. In February 2017, UEX announced that discovery hole CB-109 returned an assay interval of 22.81% U_3O_8 over 8.6 m, which was the best hole (as defined by grade x thickness) drilled to date on the Christie Lake Project.

The Ōrora Zone has a minimum strike length of 150 m and remains open for expansion along strike to the southwest and to the northeast.

Several of the holes following up CB-109 encountered very high grade uranium mineralization. Highlights from the assay results received from Ōrora Zone drill holes to date include:

- CB-109 which returned 11.43% U_3O_8 over 17.7 m, including a subinterval of 22.81% U_3O_8 over 8.6 m;
- CB-110A, drilled 20 m northeast and along strike returned 2.28% U_3O_8 over 18.0 m and included a subinterval of 9.86% U_3O_8 over 3.5 m;
- CB-114C which returned 2.58% U_3O_8 over 3.0 m;
- CB-116A which returned 17.11% U_3O_8 over 10.0 m, including 20.00% U_3O_8 over 8.5 m;
- CB-116A-1 that intersected 0.91% U_3O_8 over 12.5 m; including 2.90% U_3O_8 over 3.1 m; and
- CB 116A-2 which returned 1.77% U_3O_8 over 6.5 m; including 3.06% U_3O_8 over 3.5 m.

Paul Bay Deposit Drilling

Five holes were drilled to tighten the spacing between existing holes within the high grade subzone and to determine the size of the new lower high grade zone defined by hole CB-102, discovered at the conclusion of the 2016 drill program.

Hole CB-113 successfully confirmed the presence of the high grade subzone between holes CB-092 and CB-004, encountering 5.77% U_3O_8 over 7.6 m, including a subinterval of 8.48% U_3O_8 over 4.9 m.

Hole CB-112-1 filled a gap between CB-092 and CB-093 within the high grade subzone, intersecting 3.60% U_3O_8 over 1.8 m.

Holes CB-108A and CB-108-1 significantly expanded the size of the lower high grade zone defined by hole CB-102. CB-108A intersected 2.92% U_3O_8 over 6.7 m approximately 15 m southwest of CB-102. Located 28 m northeast of CB-102, hole CB-108A-1 encountered 2.42% U_3O_8 over 12.6 m, extending the strike length of the lower high grade zone to at least 43 m in an area of the Paul Bay Deposit previously believed to be comprised of exclusively low grade uranium mineralization.

Ken Pen Deposit Drilling

Due to the success at Ōrora, UEX chose to complete only two holes in 2017 with the objective of expanding the Ken Pen Deposit.

Hole CB-107A-1 was drilled to test the unconformity up-dip of the mineralization encountered in hole CB-107 located at the southwestern margin of the Ken Pen Deposit and encountered a modest interval of weak uranium mineralization.

Hole CB-115 was drilled to test 25 m along strike of the CB-107 mineralization and encountered narrow intervals of low grade uranium mineralization.

2018 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX completed 11 drill holes totalling 5,871 m at a cost of approximately $2.2 million to test the Yalowega Trend northeast of the Ken Pen Deposit.

Hole CB-132 intersected 0.37% U_3O_8 over 11.2 m from 450.0 to 461.2 m, approximately 250 m southwest of the Ōrora Deposit, including a subinterval of 1.21% U_3O_8 over 2.7 m from 458.5 to 461.2 m, which itself included a subinterval of 5.67% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m from 459.3 to 459.8 m.

In December 2018, UEX completed and announced the results of its maiden resource estimate on the Christie Lake Project.

West Bear

2017 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX formed the West Bear Project in 2017 by excising nineteen mineral claims from the Hidden Bay Project.

With the increase in investor interest in safe, secure projects with the potential to produce ethically-sourced cobalt, UEX reviewed the results of the 2002 – 2005 exploration programs under which 13 drill holes defined the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project over a 175 x 75 m wide area, east of the West Bear Uranium Project. The Company completed an evaluation of the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and prepared a drill program to commence in January of 2018.

2018 Exploration and Evaluation

In the winter of 2018, the Company completed a 4,457 m – 41 hole drill program with the objective of determining whether the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit could be developed into a deposit that could enhance shareholder value.

The winter program was very successful at expanding the prospect into a deposit, as continuous high-grade mineralization was encountered over a 250 m strike length and extended over 100 m in the downdip direction. Mineralization remained open for expansion along strike to the west, to the east, and to the southeast.

In July 2018, UEX announced the maiden resource estimate at the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit.

2019 Exploration Program

In January 2019 UEX commenced a $4.25 M – 110 to 160 hole drill program with the objective of expanding the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit along strike to the west and in the down-plunge direction to the southeast. As of the date of

this Annual Information Form, UEX has announced in press releases (see UEX News Releases of February 7, 2019, and March 18, 2019) that the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit has been expanded along strike to the west to a length of 550 m.

Horseshoe-Raven

2016 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX engaged SGS Labs to undertake a column leach metallurgical test of mineralized material from the Horseshoe and Raven deposits while they were still part of the Hidden Bay Project. The metallurgical program was geared towards testing uranium recoveries in conditions simulating a heap leach operation. The column leach tests averaged 98% uranium recovery over a 60 day leaching period and a 95% recovery was achieved after 28 days of testing.

The Company engaged JDS Mining to complete a scoping study of the Raven and Horseshoe deposits for heap leach potential. Preliminary results have been favourable and suggest there may be potential for UEX to improve the economics on the project. The heap leach evaluation was commenced in part due to low uranium prices, but also in response to Cameco placing the Rabbit Lake uranium mill on care and maintenance in Q2 2016. The PEA on this project was completed in 2011 and proposed toll milling of ore at the Rabbit Lake Mill, 4 km away.

2017 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX formed the Horseshoe-Raven Project in 2017 by excising one mineral claim from the Hidden Bay Project. Due to challenging uranium equity markets, there were no exploration or evaluation activities on the Horseshoe-Raven Project in 2017.

The Company is currently considering the next steps for the heap leach evaluations, which could include a larger scale bench test or small scale field testing once uranium equity markets improve.

2018 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX did not conduct an exploration program at Horseshoe-Raven in 2018.

Shea Creek

2016 Exploration and Evaluation

A $1.35 million drilling program was completed at the Shea Creek Project in 2016, testing the Shea South (S14) conductor. The program consisted of seven holes totaling 4,099 m, along five grid lines spaced over a strike length of 3 km. The drilling did not encounter any notable uranium mineralization or indicative hydrothermal alteration as most holes were not drilled close enough to the trend where structured graphitic pelite encounters the unconformity, where such deposits would be expected.

2017 - 2018 Exploration and Evaluation

No exploration or evaluation activities were completed on the Shea Creek Project in 2017 and 2018. UEX is currently re-evaluating the Shea Creek Deposits to identify additional potential for Kianna-style basement-hosted uranium mineralization.

Hidden Bay

2016 Exploration and Evaluation

The Company expended approximately $42,000 and $143,000 on exploration and evaluation activities respectively. A review of the Dwyer Lake geophysical survey results was completed and several additional target areas have been identified for an upcoming drilling campaign. Our review of the twelve target areas continues. Our geological team began work on the mineral assessment reports related to the field exploration which occurred in 2015 to prepare them for submission.

2017 Exploration and Evaluation

UEX did not conduct a drilling or geophysical exploration program for the Hidden Bay Project in 2017. While UEX believes that the Hidden Bay Basement Targeting Program is one of the premier uranium exploration projects in the world today, due to the challenging conditions impacting the global resource industry, the Company focused the majority of its financial resources on the Christie Lake Project in 2017.

During the first and second quarter of 2017, detailed evaluation of the Dwyer Lake and Wolf Lake areas as well as the remaining eleven basement targeting areas on the Project was undertaken. Drill core re-logging of some of the higher priority target areas identified in the first half of 2017 was completed in September and as a result, a new high-priority area was identified along the West Rabbit Lake Fault and the south Wolf Lake area. The objective of the re-logging programs was to prioritize targets and develop an exploration proposal on the property that can be undertaken in the near future.

2018 Exploration and Evaluation

In 2018, UEX completed a review of the geological database and historical drill core to further refine targets to drill test for shallow basement-hosted uranium mineralization. UEX has identified 14 high-priority targets that will be followed up in future exploration programs.

3.3 Significant Acquisitions

In October of 2015 the Company signed the JCU LOI and in January of 2016 signed the definitive Christie Lake Option Agreement to earn up to a 70% interest in the Christie Lake Project from JCU (Canada) Exploration Company, Limited by making cash payments of $7.0 million and completing $15.0 million in exploration expenditures by January 1, 2020. On July 15, 2016, UEX and JCU signed the Christie Lake Joint Venture Agreement, which took effect on November 13, 2018, when UEX elected to discontinue the remainder of the option earn-in. UEX currently owns a 60% interest in the Christie Lake Project, having made a total of $6.0 million in cash payments to JCU and by completing over $10 million in exploration work on the project as of December 31, 2018.

3.4 Industry Background - 2018

Uranium – 2018 and beyond

The prolonged downturn in the uranium industry since the 2011 Fukushima incident has had an extended dampening effect on the uranium industry far longer than many experts and analysts had originally anticipated. The much slower pace of restarts within the nuclear reactor fleet in Japan led to an oversupplied uranium market for the past several years, allowing utilities with expiring long-term supply contracts to purchase uranium on a short-term discretionary basis to take advantage of the lower spot uranium prices that resulted from the oversupplied market.

Uranium prices started the year at US$27.75/lb U_3O_8 and dropped to a low of US$20.50/lb U_3O_8 in April. During the year, uranium suppliers' production cuts dramatically impacted uranium supply and eventually forced the market into a supply deficit by year end. Uranium prices peaked at US$29.10/lb U_3O_8 in November and closed the year at US$28.50/lb U_3O_8.

Two of the world's largest uranium suppliers, Kazatomprom and Cameco, announced and implemented supply cutbacks in 2018. Cameco announced in July that production at McArthur River, the world's largest uranium mine, would remain suspended indefinitely and that they would be active in the spot market acquiring uranium to fill their term contacting requirements, which spurred an increase in spot uranium prices in the second half of the year.

Also entering the uranium markets in 2018 after a long hiatus were financial speculators offering investors direct exposure to uranium through the development of new physical uranium funds. Yellowcake PLC debuted on the London Stock Exchange and was active in the spot markets acquiring 8.1 Mlb U_3O_8 of uranium from Kazatomprom.

As a result of the supply cutbacks and the emergence of new physical uranium funds, the annual uranium spot price volume hit an all-time high of 88.7 M lbs U_3O_8, up 81% from 2017 and smashing the previous spot volume record of 55.8 M lbs U_3O_8 set in 2011 (UxC Consulting). After Cameco's announcement to suspend McArthur River production, an unprecedented volume of 51 M lbs U_3O_8 was purchased on the spot market between July and November, a figure that exceeds the total spot volume sold on an annual basis over the past 20 years.

Early retirements of US reactors dominated US nuclear industry news in the first half of the year. Economic pressure from inexpensive natural gas-powered electricity generation has prompted several nuclear utilities to consider the viability of certain nuclear reactor facilities. In the second half of the year, many US states were in the process of debating and enacting legislation to keep some of these reactors operating, recognizing the need and value of carbon-free baseload electricity. Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are all currently considering actions to keep their nuclear power plants operational (UxC Consulting).

Meanwhile, nuclear power capacity continues to grow on a global basis. As of March 26, 2019, 57 new nuclear reactors were under construction, led by China (13), India (7), Russia (6) and the UAE (4) (World Nuclear Association). Seven new reactors entered commercial production in China in 2019, and Chinese nuclear power generation was up 18.6% from 2017 (UxC Consulting). China remains on-track to reach its goal of producing 58 GWe of electricity from nuclear power by 2020.

Despite all the positive developments in terms of uranium supply/demand fundamentals that occurred in the past year, the most interesting development that will impact uranium markets in 2019 is the Section 232 petition lodged by two western US uranium producers to the US Department of Commerce and President Trump. The petitioners are asking the US government to compel US utilities to procure at least 25% of their uranium requirements from US domestic suppliers, citing national security concerns. The proponents of the petition argue that reliance on foreign sourced uranium, conversion, and enrichment from countries such as Kazakhstan and Russia are a security risk to the US electricity sector and the military.

The President and the Department of Commerce will be required to make one of three possible decisions with respect to the petition:

- Deem the petition has no merit and not impose any restrictions on the importation of uranium and uranium products into the United States,
- Declare that for national security reasons, US utilities will be required to procure a significant portion of their uranium requirements from US mines. The proponents propose that a quota system be implemented, were US utilities must procure as much as 25% of US demand (estimated to be approximately 12.5 M lb U_3O_8 per annum) be supplied from US domestic uranium mines, or;
- The President and Department of Commerce could impose an import tariff on uranium imported into the US.

Annual US uranium demand in 2017 for electricity generation was approximately 49 M lbs U_3O_8 and has remained relatively steady for the past twenty years. Meanwhile, US uranium production in 2018 totalled only 1.47 M lbs U_3O_8, down from a peak of 4.9 M lbs U_3O_8 in 2014, due to Cameco's shutdown of its US ISR operations (UxC Consulting). According to UxC Consulting, the last time the US produced over 6 M lbs of domestic uranium per annum was 1996.

The decision on the merits and potential application of Section 232 to the uranium industry is expected to be handed down around mid-year 2019. As a result of this uncertainty, US utilities have abstained from signing new uranium term purchase contracts. As US utilities comprise approximately 25% of annual global uranium demand, this has had a substantial impact on the uranium prices and the number and size of term contracting. US utilities are awaiting the Section 232 decision and deferring uranium purchases in order to ensure they assemble a uranium purchasing contract portfolio that meets any potential new US regulatory requirements. Non-US utilities are also awaiting the Section 232 decision in advance of entering into new term contracts as well. Should President Trump decide to impose domestic sourced uranium quotas on US utilities, the formation of a bifurcated uranium market could occur, with a substantial premium being applied to US sourced uranium sold in the US compared to uranium produced and sold outside the US.

Cobalt

While cobalt has been used for decades in a wide variety of products, recent investor interest in the metal stems from the structural change underway in the automobile industry and the rapid growth and projected medium-term growth in electric vehicle ("EV") sales, as the cost of EV's and the cost of their associated batteries costs drop. EV's are expected to reach cost parity with internal combustion engine automobiles by 2024 (Bloomberg New Energy Fuels). Cobalt is a critical component of the cathode portion of batteries used to power electrical vehicles because of its thermal properties and electrical energy density potential.

While there has been a lot of news in the past year about battery manufacturers attempting to remove or reduce cobalt use in EV batteries, there are significant safety and stability challenges for battery manufacturers to overcome to make this happen. Even with potential reduction of total cobalt used in each EV battery, the anticipated growth in EV vehicle unit sales, which BloombergNEF expects to increase from 3% of total vehicle sales in 2019 to 55% of total sales by 2040, means that cobalt demand will likely increase three-fold between 2018 and 2030.

One of the biggest concerns with respect to cobalt production is battery manufacturers' exposure to cobalt prices and supply issues with respect to secure and ethically sourced production. The availability of secure and ethically sourced cobalt is a significant concern.

Approximately 99% of all cobalt mined is the result of by-product production from either copper or nickel production. This makes cobalt supply inelastic to changes in price. Coupled with these supply restrictions is the fact that almost 60% of all cobalt is mined as a by-product of copper production in the Democratic Republic of Congo (The Cobalt Institute), a politically unstable country with an uncertain mining investment environment and questionable ethical labour practices, including serious issues with conflict minerals and child and slave labour. Despite these challenges, the DRC share of the cobalt market is expected to increase to as much as 70% in the next couple of years. The vast majority of DRC cobalt is sent to battery manufacturers in China (Benchmark Minerals Intelligence).

Cobalt is generally sold as cobalt metal (99.8% Co), cobalt sulphate (20.5% Co) or cobalt hydroxide. Cobalt sulphate is the preferred form of cobalt used by battery manufacturers. Price reporting information is available for cobalt metal on the LME and from Benchmark Minerals Intelligence. Price reporting information for cobalt sulphate is primarily available from Benchmark Minerals Intelligence.

The last eighteen months have seen extreme volatility in the LME cobalt prices. After experiencing a dramatic price increase through 2017, cobalt metal prices started the year at US$75,000/t and peaked at US$94,799/t in March. After March, the cobalt metal price started a sharp continuous slide and closed the year at US$19,160/t. Cobalt sulphate prices moved in concert with cobalt metal prices but the slide in the second half of the year was less severe as seen in the metal price. Cobalt sulphate started the year at $19,160/t, peaked at $22,515/t and ended the year at $9,596/t.

In 2019, developments in the DRC, the continuing investment and construction of gigafactories and the US-China trade talks may impact the cobalt market. In 2018, the DRC increased cobalt royalties from 2% to 10%, and imposed a superprofits tax that is triggered when commodity prices rise 25% above levels presented in a project's bankable feasibility study. Regular mining profit taxes increased from 30% to 35% and provisions were made to double the DRC's free share in mining projects to 10% and reduce the period when mining contract stability is guaranteed to five years from 10 years.

What is clear is that the world, and in particular, western countries, are in dire need of ethically-sourced and secure supplies of cobalt from jurisdictions outside the DRC. Responsible sourcing of cobalt is expected to be a growing issue, as shown by Ford, LG Chem, Huayou Cobalt and IBM's January announcement to use blockchain technology to track ethical sources of cobalt along the value chain from the DRC.

4. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

4.1 General

UEX is a uranium and cobalt exploration and development company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium and cobalt properties (see Figures 1 and 2). The Company's uranium and cobalt exploration properties are located in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (see Figure 1). UEX's four key projects are the Christie Lake Project, the West Bear Project, the Horseshoe-Raven Project, and the Shea Creek Project. These key projects host uranium deposits with inferred and indicated mineral resources as defined under NI 43-101. UEX also owns fourteen other uranium exploration projects located in the eastern, western and northern portions of the Athabasca Basin.

UEX is involved in one cobalt-nickel exploration project located in the Athabasca Basin. The West Bear Project was formerly part of UEX's Hidden Bay Project and contains the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and the West Bear Uranium Deposit.

UEX's vision is to remain a leading uranium and cobalt explorer in the Athabasca Basin and to become a producer. Exploration expenditures incurred by UEX in the Athabasca Basin in 2018 were approximately $4.36 million.

The main strategies of UEX are:

- To extract value for UEX shareholders from our West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit to take advantage of the rapid growth in the demand for cobalt due to the anticipated growth in electric vehicle manufacturing.
- To plan and execute the exploration and evaluation work required to delineate and develop economic uranium resources at Christie Lake.
- To continue the exploration and evaluation work required to delineate and develop economic uranium resources at Shea Creek.
- To advance the evaluation/development process at our 100%-owned Horseshoe and Raven uranium deposits to a production decision once uranium commodity prices have demonstrated a sustained recovery from current spot and long-term prices.
- To find new uranium deposits at the 100%-owned Hidden Bay Project and at the Western Athabasca Projects with our joint-venture partner Orano.
- To evaluate and make timely acquisitions of uranium and cobalt projects in favorable, low-cost jurisdictions.

Mineral Properties

UEX is involved in eighteen uranium projects located in the Athabasca Basin, the world's richest uranium district, which in 2017 accounted for approximately 22.0% of global primary uranium production. The Company's uranium projects include:

- seven that are 100% owned and operated by UEX (Horseshoe-Raven, Hidden Bay, Laurie North, Riou Lake, Christie West, Key West and Parry Lake),
- one joint venture project with JCU (Canada) Exploration Company Limited ("JCU") that is 60% owned and operated by UEX (Christie Lake),
- one joint venture with Orano Canada Inc. ("Orano") and ALX Uranium ("ALX") that is under option to and operated by ALX Uranium (Black Lake),
- eight projects joint-ventured with and operated by Orano (Western Athabasca Joint Venture projects Shea Creek, Erica, Brander Lake, Alexandra, Nikita, Mirror River, Laurie and Uchrich),
- one project joint-ventured with Orano and JCU that is operated by Orano (Beatty River).

UEX is involved in one cobalt-nickel exploration project located in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The West Bear Project was formerly part of UEX's Hidden Bay Project and contains the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit and the West Bear Uranium Deposit.

In 2018, UEX increased its ownership interest in the Christie Lake Project from 45% to 60%. UEX's material properties are Christie Lake, West Bear, Horseshoe-Raven, and the Shea Creek Project.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

Most aspects of the Company's business require specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of geology, exploration, development, construction, production and accounting. The Company has a number of executive officers and employees with extensive experience in mining, geology, exploration and development in the Athabasca Basin and generally, as well as executive officers and employees with relevant accounting experience.

Competitive Conditions

The Company competes with major mining companies and other smaller natural resource companies in the acquisition, exploration, financing and development of new properties and projects in the Athabasca Basin. Many of these companies are more experienced, larger and have greater financial resources for, among other things, financing and the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel. See "Risk Factors—Competitive Conditions".

Environmental Protection

UEX's uranium and cobalt exploration operations are subject to environmental regulation prior to commencement. In Saskatchewan, such regulations are administered by Saskatchewan Environment, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and, in the case of permitting the construction of temporary docks or bridges on navigable waterways, the federal offices of Transport Canada. However, the exploration permitting process is reasonably routine and permission for temporary work camps, surface exploration and water-use permits is usually granted within a reasonable time period and at nominal cost. Permits are seasonal in nature and are sought by project operators, as required.

UEX is not aware of any material environmental liabilities relating to any of its projects.

Employees

As of the date of this report, UEX has thirteen employees and utilizes several consultants. UEX engages geological and geophysical consultants to assist in carrying out exploration programs on the projects that it operates and finances its share of exploration activities carried out by Orano on the WAJV Projects and the Beatty River Project.

Mineral Claims

In Saskatchewan, a mineral claim may be held indefinitely provided that exploration work is filed with the provincial government to keep the property in good standing. After an initial one-year grace period, expenditures totalling $15 per hectare are required to keep mineral claims in good standing for Years 2 to 10 and $25 per hectare for each year thereafter are applicable. Mineral leases are subject to assessment fees ranging from $25 to $75 per hectare per year, depending on the length of time the lease has been held. Exploration credits, known as assessment work credits, may be distributed among claims through a process known as grouping, provided the claims so grouped are contiguous, held by the same owner or owners having the same percentage in every disposition and the size of the group does not exceed 18,000 hectares. Effective grouping and re-grouping measures by a claim holder can maximize the value of exploration expenditures by keeping a large area in good standing for a number of years following the acceptance and approval of assessment work reports filed with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources.

Community, Environmental and Corporate Safety Policies

The Company has a corporate policy framework to ensure that its activities follow the Company's values, with the long term goal of gaining community support for its operations. The Company's corporate performance is based on integrity, openness, and respect for employees, the communities in the areas of its operations, and supporting institutions. The Company's goal is to establish positive relationships with local communities situated in its area of operations from the outset, with continuing communication as a project advances.

4.2 Risk Factors

The following factors are those which are the most applicable to the Company. The discussion which follows is not inclusive of all potential risks. Risk management is an ongoing exercise upon which the Company spends a substantial amount of time. While it is not possible to eliminate all of the risks inherent to the mining business, the Company strives to manage these risks, to the greatest extent possible, to ensure that its assets are protected.

Risks of exploration programs not resulting in profitable commercial mining operations

The successful exploration and development of mineral properties is speculative. Such activities are subject to a number of uncertainties, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits. There is no certainty that the expenditures made or to be made by UEX in the exploration and development of its mineral properties or properties in which it has an interest will result in the discovery of uranium, cobalt or other mineralized materials in commercial quantities. While discovery of a uranium or cobalt deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. There is no assurance that the current exploration programs of UEX will result in profitable commercial uranium or cobalt mining operations. UEX may abandon an exploration project because of poor results or because UEX feels that it cannot economically mine the mineralization.

Joint ventures

UEX participates in certain of its projects (such as the WAJV Projects, Christie Lake and Black Lake projects) through joint ventures (referred to as "joint operations" in the financial statements) with third parties. UEX has other joint ventures and may enter into more in the future. There are risks associated with joint ventures, including:

- disagreement with a joint-venture partner about how to develop, operate or finance a project;
- a joint-venture partner not complying with a joint-venture agreement;
- possible litigation between joint-venture partners about joint-venture matters; and
- limited control over decisions related to a joint venture in which UEX does not have a controlling interest.

In particular, UEX is in the process of negotiating joint-venture agreements with Orano on the WAJV Projects and there is no assurance that the parties will be able to conclude a mutually satisfactory agreement.

Reliance on other companies as operators

Where another company is the operator and majority owner of a property in which UEX has an interest, UEX is and will be, to a certain extent, dependent on that company for the nature and timing of activities related to those properties and may be unable to direct or control such activities.

Uranium price fluctuations

The market price of uranium is the most significant market risk for companies exploring for and producing uranium. The marketability of uranium is subject to numerous factors beyond the control of UEX. The price of uranium has recently experienced and may continue to experience volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time. Factors impacting price include demand for nuclear power, political and economic conditions in uranium producing and consuming countries, natural disasters such as those that struck Japan in March 2011, reprocessing of spent fuel and the re-enrichment of depleted uranium tails or waste, sales of excess civilian and military inventories (including from the dismantling of nuclear weapons) by governments and industry participants, and production levels and costs of production in regions such as Kazakhstan, Russia, Africa and Australia.

Cobalt price fluctuations

The market price of cobalt is the most significant market risk for companies exploring for and producing cobalt. The marketability of cobalt is subject to numerous factors beyond the control of UEX. The price of cobalt has recently experienced and may continue to experience volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time. Factors impacting price include demand for electrical vehicles, political and economic conditions in cobalt producing (particularly the Democratic Republic of Congo) and consuming countries, various government programs incentivizing electrical vehicle sales and government legislation governing carbon emissions particularly with respect to the automobile industry.

Reliance on the economics of the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report

The market price of U_3O_8 has decreased since the date of the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report (see "4.3.2 Horseshoe-Raven Project). The uranium industry has been adversely affected by the natural disasters that struck Japan on March 11, 2011 and the resulting damage to the Fukushima nuclear facility. These events resulted in many countries, which presently rely on nuclear power for a portion of their electrical generation, stating that they will review their commitment to this source of clean energy. These reviews resulted in downward pressure on the price of uranium and may have a significant effect on the country-by-country demand for uranium. The long-term U_3O_8 market price, as reported by Ux Consulting on March 22, 2019, is US$32.00/lb. Given that the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report presented three economic scenarios using prices ranging from US$60 to US$80/lb of U_3O_8, the economic analysis which uses U_3O_8 prices higher than the

prevailing market price may no longer be accurate and readers of the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report are therefore cautioned when reading or relying on this Report.

Competition for properties could adversely affect UEX

The international uranium and cobalt industries are highly competitive and significant competition exists for the limited supply of mineral lands available for acquisition. Many participants in the mining business include large, established companies with long operating histories. UEX may be at a disadvantage in acquiring new properties as many mining companies have greater financial resources and more technical staff. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that UEX will be able to compete successfully to acquire new properties or that any such acquired assets would yield reserves or result in commercial mining operations.

Resource estimates are based on interpretation and assumptions

Mineral resource estimates presented in this document and in UEX's filings with securities regulatory authorities, news releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are based upon estimates. These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. There can be no assurance that these estimates will be accurate or that this mineralization could be extracted or processed profitably.

Mineral resource estimates for UEX's properties may require adjustments or downward revisions based upon further exploration or development work, actual production experience, or future changes in the price of uranium or cobalt. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by drilling results. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small-scale tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

Requirement for financing

The Company currently has sufficient financial resources to carry out the majority of its anticipated short-term planned exploration and development on all of its projects and to fund its short-term general administrative costs; however, there are no revenues from operations and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its projects or to fund exploration expenditures under the terms of any joint-venture or option agreements after that time. If the Company's exploration and development programs are successful, additional funds will be required for development of one or more projects. Failure to obtain additional funding could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development or the possible loss of the Company's properties or a reduction of interest in other joint venture projects. It is intended that such funding will be obtained primarily from future equity issues. If additional funds are raised from the issuance of equity or equity-linked securities, the percentage ownership of the current shareholders of UEX will be reduced, and the newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to or equal to those of the existing holders of UEX's common shares. The ability of UEX to raise the additional capital and the cost of such capital will depend upon market conditions from time to time. There can be no assurances that such funds will be available at reasonable cost or at all. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause UEX to reduce or render it unable to earn interests in its properties.

Competition from other energy sources and public acceptance of nuclear energy

Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity. These other energy sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal, hydro-electricity and subsidized renewable energies may result in lower demand for uranium concentrate and uranium conversion services. Furthermore, the growth of the uranium and nuclear power industry beyond its current level 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, the industry is subject to public opinion risks which could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry.

Dependence on key management employees

UEX's development to date has depended, and in the future will continue to depend, on the efforts of key management employees. UEX will need additional financial, administrative, technical and operations staff to fill key positions as the business grows. If UEX cannot attract and train qualified people, the Company's growth could be restricted.

Environmental and other regulatory laws, regulations and permits

Mining and refining operations and exploration activities, particularly uranium mining, refining and conversion in Canada, are subject to extensive regulation by provincial, municipal and federal governments. Such regulations relate to production, development, exploration, exports, taxes and royalties, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection and remediation of the environment, mines decommissioning and reclamation, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Compliance with such laws and regulations has increased the costs of exploring, drilling, developing and constructing. It is possible that, in the future, the costs, delays and other effects associated with such laws and regulations may impact UEX's decision to proceed with exploration or development or that such laws or regulations may result in UEX incurring significant costs to remediate or decommission properties which do not comply with applicable environmental standards at such time. UEX believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to its operations. However, there can be no assurance that all permits which UEX may require for the conduct of uranium exploration operations will be obtainable or can be maintained on reasonable terms or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any uranium exploration project which UEX might undertake. World-wide 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.

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.

Conflicts of interest

Some of the directors of UEX are also directors of other companies that are similarly 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 those consequences may be that corporate opportunities presented to a director of UEX may be offered to another company or companies with which the director is associated, and may not be presented or made available to UEX. The directors of UEX are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of UEX, to disclose any interest which they may have in any project or opportunity of UEX, and to abstain from voting on such a matter. Conflicts of interest that arise will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed in the Company's by-laws and Code of Ethics and by the Canada Business Corporations Act.

Internal controls

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation.

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 UEX's securities is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in uranium or other commodity prices, currency exchange fluctuation, or in its financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its periodic reports. Other factors unrelated to the performance of UEX that may have an effect on the price of the securities of UEX include trading volume and general market interest in UEX's securities which may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of securities of UEX. If an active market for the securities of UEX does not continue, the liquidity of an investor's investment may be limited, the price of the securities of the Corporation may decline and investors may lose their entire investment in the Company. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the securities of UEX at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of UEX.

Risks relating to Liability Insurance Coverage

The nature of the risks UEX faces in the conduct of its operations are such that liabilities could exceed policy limits in any insurance policy or could be excluded from coverage under an insurance policy. The potential costs that 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 UEX's financial position.

No Mineral Production

The Company does not have an interest in a producing mineral property. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered at any Company property, nor is there any assurance that any future exploration programs of the Company on any of its properties will yield any positive results. Even where potentially commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where mineral reserves can be profitably produced thereon. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the price of mineral resources, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

Changes in Climate Conditions

A number of governments have introduced or are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Regulation relating to emission levels (such as carbon taxes) and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. If the current regulatory trend continues, this may result in increased costs at some or all of the Company's operations. In addition, the physical risks of climate change may also have an adverse effect on the Company's operations. Extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at the Company's properties and may require the Company to make additional expenditures to mitigate the impact of such events.

Information Systems and Cyber Security

The Company's operations depend, in part, upon information technology systems. The Company's information technology systems are subject to disruption, damage or failure from a number of sources, including, but not limited to, hacking, computer viruses, security breaches, natural disasters, power loss, vandalism, theft and defects in design. Any of these and other events could result in information technology systems failures, operational delays, production downtimes, destruction or corruption of data, security breaches or other manipulation or improper use of our data, systems and networks, any of which could have adverse effects on the Company's reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and share price.

The Company's risk and exposure to these matters cannot be fully mitigated because of, among other things, the evolving nature of these threats. As a result, cyber security and the continued development and enhancement of controls, processes and practices designed to protect the Company's systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority. As cyber threats continue to evolve, the Company may be required to expend additional resources to continue to modify or enhance protective measures or to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities.

4.3 Mineral Projects

The Company currently has mineral property interests in the Athabasca Basin in Saskatchewan, Canada. The Company considers the Christie Lake Project, the Horseshoe-Raven Project, the Shea Creek Project and the West Bear Project to be the properties material to it within the meaning of NI 43-101.

4.3.1 Christie Lake Project

Upon signing of the JCU LOI in October of 2015, the UEX geological team began reviewing historical drilling data and began modelling and interpreting the results from previous exploration programs completed by the previous operator. The modelling of the deposits in UEX's geological software was undertaken to better understand the current deposits and plan and identify drilling targets for the upcoming drilling program.

As at December 31, 2018, Christie Lake was 60% owned by UEX Corporation and 40% owned by JCU (Canada) Exploration Company, Limited ("JCU"). Effective November 13, 2018, the Project is governed by the Christie Lake Joint Venture Agreement, which replaces the Christie Lake Option Agreement. UEX no longer has the option to increase its interest in the Christie Lake Project to 70%, under the provisions of the Option Agreement which has been terminated.

The following information pertaining to the Christie Lake Project is the executive summary section extracted from the current technical report on the Christie Lake property, entitled "Technical Report for the Christie Lake Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "Christie Lake Technical Report"), prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., by Dr. Aleksandr Mitrofanov, P.Geo., supported by Dr. David Machuca, P.Eng., and Mr. Glen Cole, P.Geo. of SRK Consuting (Canada) Inc. and Mr. Christopher Hamel, P.Geo., Chief Geologist of UEX Corporation with an effective date of December 13, 2018. The Christie Lake Technical Report is incorporated in its entirety into this Annual Information Form by reference. A copy of the Christie Lake Technical Report was filed on February 1, 2019 and may be accessed on SEDAR (*www.sedar.com*) under the Company's profile.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the following pages, up to and including "Conclusions and Recommendations", contain the executive summary extracted from the Christie Lake Technical Report, Effective Date 13 December 2018 without modification.*]

Introduction

The Christie Lake Project is an advanced uranium exploration project located in Saskatchewan, Canada. It is located approximately 640 kilometres north of Saskatoon. UEX Corporation (UEX) holds a 60 percent interest in the Christie Lake Project through a joint venture agreement with JCU (Canada) Exploration Company, Limited (JCU).

This technical report documents the Mineral Resource Statement prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. SRK for the Christie Lake Uranium Project, Saskatchewan, Canada. It was prepared following the standards of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101(NI 43-101) and Form 43-101F1.

Property Description and Ownership

The Christie Lake Project encompasses the majority of Yalowega Lake of northern Saskatchewan, and is located approximately 640 kilometres north of Saskatoon, 110 kilometres west of Wollaston Lake and 270 kilometres northeast of the community of Pinehouse. The project measures approximately 7,922 hectares comprising of six contiguous areas to which UEX shares title with JCU through a joint venture agreement. UEX is the current project operator and holds a 60 percent interest in the Christie Lake Project with the remaining 40 percent held by JCU.

The Christie Lake Project, with uranium deposits along the Yalowega Trend, is an undeveloped mineral resource definition-stage exploration project. The exploration work completed thus far has been limited primarily to drilling and geophysical surveys. Mineral dispositions for the project were staked between 1985 and 1990.

The Christie Lake Project site is accessible by a series of paved and gravel roads leading from Prince Albert to McArthur River Mine, where a 20-kilometre-long access trail continues northeast to the Yalowega Lake Camp. The project is located within the Athabasca sedimentary basin region, coincident with the Athabasca Plain ecoregion and Boreal Shield Ecozone. The topography of the area is relatively flat characterized by undulating glacial moraine, outwash, drumlins, and lacustrine plains.

The Christie Lake Project originally consisted of three claims, CBS-6163, CBS-7610 and CBS-8027, staked between 1985 and 1986 by PNC. Three additional claims, S-101720, S-101721, and S-101722, were staked and added to the project in 1990. The Christie Lake Project was owned and operated by PNC from 1985 to 2000 and the six claims were actively explored until 1997. In November 2000, JCU acquired 100 percent ownership of the Christie Lake Project. Active exploration, however, did not resume until January 2016 when JCU entered into an option agreement with UEX.

Geology and Mineralization

The Christie Lake Project is located in the south-eastern Athabasca Basin, underlain by late Paleoproterozoic Manitou Falls Group sandstone, conglomerate and mudstone. The shallowly dipping sandstones of the Athabasca Basin lies unconformably upon Archean granitic gneiss and early Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary gneiss rocks of the Wollaston Domain. The project lies within the western part of the Wollaston Domain, which is part of the Cree Lake Mobile Zone of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. Unconsolidated Quaternary glacial and periglacial deposits, consisting of ground moraine, esker, drumlin, outwash, aeolian and lacustrine sediments, effectively mask most of the bedrock in the area and can form a cover up to 90 metres thick.

The Paul Bay, Ken Pen, and Ōrora uranium mineralized zones are located in the northeastern part of the property, in disposition CBS-8027. The northwest part of the project area is cut by the Yalowega Trend Fault, interpreted as an extension of the P2 Fault that hosts the uranium deposits at the McArthur River Mine.

In the eastern part of the basin, where the Christie Lake Project is located, the Athabasca Group is represented by the Manitou Falls Formation and is an approximately 400-metre thick sequence of quartz arenite sandstone with minor conglomerate beds and trace mudstone beds.

The Wollaston Domain is a northeast-trending fold thrust belt composed of remobilized Archean basement and overlying Paleoproterozoic supracrustal sequences of the Wollaston Supergroup. At Christie Lake the hanging wall lithologies of the Wollaston Domain are mostly semi-pelite paleosome with intervals of pegmatite textured neosome. The footwall lithologies are more quartz-rich composed mainly of psammite and quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. The base of the hanging wall is characterized by an interval of graphitic pelite, often faulted, that is spatially related to uranium mineralization.

The Paul Bay Zone is an 80-metre-wide mineralized body that plunges for at least 200 metres to the southwest from the unconformity and follows the dip of the faulted Lower Wollaston Domain graphitic metasedimentary rocks characterized by an interval of graphitic pelite. The Ken Pen Zone is approximately 260 metres to the northeast from the Paul Bay Zone, striking in a northeast direction along concordant with the Yalowega Trend Fault. Ken Pen plunges about 80 m into the basement from the unconformity with a plunge that is similar to Paul Bay. The Ōrora Zone is located approximately 360 m

northeast of the Ken Pen Zone. The Ōrora Zone uranium mineralization manifests dominantly at the unconformity, approximately 420 metres below surface and can extend up to 40 metres into the basement rocks along the Yalowega Fault.

The mineralized zones along the Yalowega Trend are characterized by intense fracturing and brecciation and has a bleached argillic alteration halo extending up to 35 metres above the mineralization. The best uranium mineralization is associated with breccias in the lower part of the Yalowega Trend Fault Zone. Alteration haloes are typical of Athabasca Basin uranium deposits and are dominated by silicification, hematization, precipitation of drusy quartz and illitization with massive quartz dissolution and intense fracturing. In the basement rocks the alteration typically consists of hydrothermal illitization, chloritization and the development of dravite, which is superimposed upon and commonly obliterates the previous retrograde and regolithic alterations. The alteration styles at the Christie Lake Project are found as haloes around the mineralized zones.

Exploration Status

After staking of the claims, the initial exploration work at the Christie Lake Project was ground geophysical surveys. Gravity and time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) surveys with fixed loop and stepwise moving loop configurations were initiated in 1986 with the TDEM survey spanning into 1987. Airborne frequency domain (HEM) and TDEM coupled with magnetic data surveys were completed in 1992. Two sediment sample programs were completed early in the life of the project.

Lake sediment sampling was completed in 1987 and followed-up by a soil sampling program in 1988. Between 1987 and 1997 eight ground TDEM surveys of various configurations were completed over the Christie Lake Project. The most effective survey was the 1994 fixed loop TDEM survey that focused on the Yalowega Trend.

JCU did not perform any exploration activity in the period 2000 to 2016.

UEX has conducted 31,065.1 m of core drilling in 81 drill holes along the Yalowega Trend between Paul Bay and the northern property boundary between 2016 and 2018. No other exploration work has been performed to date by UEX.

The exploration potential of the Yalowega Trend is largely related to the unconformity subcrop of graphitic metasedimentary rocks that have been faulted by syn- and post-Athabasca sandstone deformation events and can be inferred by conductors from various configurations of electromagnetic surveys. The Yalowega Trend is largely untested beyond the area between the Paul Bay and Ōrora zones.

Data Verification

In the opinion of SRK, the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by UEX are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices and are, therefore, adequate for an advanced exploration project.

In accordance with NI 43-101 reporting standards, Mr. Glen Cole, PGeo (APGO#1416) visited the Christie Lake Project between September 19 and 20, 2018 during drilling operations, accompanied by Mr. Chris Hamel, PGeo (APEGS# 12985) and other UEX personnel.

The purpose of the site visit was to review the generation of the exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and to collect relevant information for the preparation of a mineral resource model and the compilation of a technical report.

SRK was given full access to relevant data and conducted interviews with UEX personnel to obtain information on the past exploration work, to understand procedures used to collect, record, store and analyze historical and current exploration data.

Overall, SRK considers analytical results from core sampling conducted at the Christie Lake Project as globally sufficiently reliable for the purpose of resource estimation. The data examined by SRK do not present obvious evidence of significant analytical bias.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The construction of the mineral resource was a collaborative effort between UEX and SRK staff. Mr. Trevor Perkins and Mr. Chris Hamel, from UEX, provided technical input throughout the geological and mineralized domain modeling process. Dr. Mitrofanov, PGeo (APGO#2824) reviewed the data and constructed the low- and high-grade wireframes. Grade estimation and associated sensitivity analyses, validation checks and mineral resource classification were performed by Dr. Machuca, PEng (PEO#100508889). Mr. Glen Cole (APEGS# 26003, APGO#1416) conducted the site visit and provided technical guidance. The mineral resource estimation process was reviewed by Mr. Cliff Revering, PGeo (APEGS# 9764).

By virtue of their education, membership to a recognized professional association, and relevant work experience, Dr. Mitrofanov, Dr. Machuca, and Mr. Cole are independent qualified persons as this term is defined by National Instrument 43-101.

The mineralization zone boundaries were developed using a combined set of criteria including lithology, alteration and mineralization logging, presence of clay and assay grade. Overall, the marginal threshold value of 0.01 percent U_3O_8 was used for contouring, however, the intervals with U_3O_8 grade between 0.01 and 0.05 percent were included only if additional logged evidence of uranium mineralization exist.

Most of the analytical samples were collected at 0.5-metre intervals. A modal composite length of approximately 0.5 metres was applied to all the data, generating composites as close to 0.5-metres as possible, while creating residual intervals of up to 0.25 metres in length (drill hole assays). In all cases, composite files were derived from raw values within the modelled resource domains.

Given the high correlation between U_3O_8 grades and specific gravity, block specific gravity values were calculated from estimated uranium grades using the following quadratic regression formula:

$$SG = 2.637 + 0.0111 \times U_3O_8 + 0.000552 \times (U_3O_8)^2,$$

where SG is the estimated specific gravity and U_3O_8 is the assayed or estimated uranium grade.

Polygonal declustering bounded by the domain solids was applied to capped composite grades to produce representative uranium statistics. Spatial statistics was performed on capped composite grades of all domains and deposits combined. Due to the difficulty to obtain workable experimental variograms for individual domains, all data for variography was combined and experimental variograms were calculated on normal-scores transformed composite grades, which were back-transformed to original units for the fitting of the variogram model.

The block model was rotated to coincide with the overall strike of the three deposits and consists of 5 by 10 by 2.5 metres parent cells with 0.5 by 0.5 by 0.5 subcells. Grade estimation was undertaken by ordinary kriging (OK) constrained by uranium mineralization wireframes. In all cases the boundaries defined by the mineralization wireframes were treated as hard.

Grade estimation was undertaken in four passes using dynamic anisotropic search ellipsoids for all passes excepting the first one. The local angles required for dynamic anisotropy were obtained from the wireframe facets and interpolated into the model. The last two passes were designed to fill the gaps and to complete the estimation of all the blocks within the domains. Thus, the search ranges for the third and fourth passes correspond to twice and trice the full variogram ranges, respectively.

The estimated block model was validated visually and statistically using cross sections, swath-plots and change of support analysis.

The Mineral Resource Statement for the Christie Lake Project is presented in Table i. Considering the early stage of the Christie Lake Project, the general widely spaced drill pattern and the overall uncertainty in the spatial distribution of grades, SRK consider all the reported mineral resources to be classified as Inferred Mineral Resources. After review of similar underground projects and discussions with UEX, SRK considers that it is appropriate to report the mineral

resources for the Christie Lake Project at a cut-off grade of 0.2 percent of U_3O_8. The effective date of the Mineral Resource Statement for the Christie Lake Project is December 13, 2018.

Table i: Mineral Resource Statement*, Christie Lake Project, Saskatchewan, Canada, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., December 13, 2018

Deposit	Tonnage (000s)	Grade (% U_3O_8)	Contained Metal (Mlb U_3O_8)
Inferred Mineral Resources			
Paul Bay	338	1.81	13.49
Ken Pen	149	1.05	3.44
Ōrora	102	1.53	3.41
Total	**588**	**1.57**	**20.35**

* Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. All figures have been rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.2% U_3O_8.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Exploration drilling on the Christie Lake Project has focused on the Paul Bay, Ken Pen and Ōrora zones to test the continuity of uranium mineralization at and near the unconformity within the project. SMDC, PNC and UEX completed a total of 177 core drill holes (78,585 metres) between 1988 to 2018. Exploration programs to date have revealed a variety of uranium mineralization styles at the three main zones that includes a combination of basement- and unconformity-hosted mineralization.

SRK witnessed the extent of the exploration work and can confirm that UEX's activities are conducted using field procedures that meet generally accepted industry best practices. SRK is of the opinion that the exploration data are sufficiently reliable to interpret the boundaries of the uranium mineralization and support the evaluation and classification of mineral resources in accordance with generally accepted CIM Estimation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Best Practices and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The block model was classified using a combination of tools, including confidence in the geological interpretation, search radii, minimum number of drill holes and composites, variography, and estimation pass. In collaboration with UEX, SRK selected a block size of 5 by 10 by 2.5 metres for all mineralized zones. Sub-cells were assigned the same grade as the parent cell. The block model is rotated on the Z-axis to honour the orientation of the overall strike of the three deposits.

In all cases, grade estimation used an ordinary kriging estimation algorithm and four estimation passes informed by capped composites. Validation checks confirm that the block estimates are a reasonable representation of the informing data considering the current level of geological and geostatistical understanding of the project.

No processing or metallurgical data is currently available for Project lithologies or the uranium mineralization. Considering this uncertainty, the current level of drilling and the uncertainty in grade continuity, SRK considers all block estimates within the mineralized zones to be classified as Inferred.

The geological setting, character of the uranium mineralization delineated, and exploration results to date are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration expenditure to potentially expand the uranium mineralization footprint on the Christie Lake property.

SRK supports UEX's primary exploration objectives for the Christie Lake property, which are:

1. Expand the existing zones of uranium mineralization along the Yalowega Trend.
2. Identify and/or test:
   - Additional areas of uranium mineralization along the Yalowega Trend.
   - The remainder of the P2 structural corridor to the southwest of the three main zones.

- The southern conductive corridor(s).

The Christie Lake Project hosts multiple significant uranium deposits along the Yalowega Trend. The trend remains under-explored and is considered highly prospective for the discovery of additional lenses and zones of uranium mineralization.

SRK supports the proposed UEX two-phase exploration program for the Christie Lake Project which is focussed on identifying additional uranium mineralization and expanding the current uranium mineralization footprint on the property. The first phase of the exploration program has a budget of C$2,000,240 and is expected to commence in the winter of 2019. The second phase will be contingent of the first phase and has a budget of approximately C$3,144,000.

The proposed exploration program should be pro-actively managed, with new information rapidly integrated into the uranium mineralization interpretation. Additional infill exploration drilling should also be considered in order to increase the mineral resources category from Inferred to Indicated in the high-grade areas of Paul Bay and Ōrora zones. Drill programs should be flexible enough to be modified to integrate new information and interpretations which could have a positive impact on the uranium mineral resource.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the preceding disclosure is the executive summary extracted from the Christie Lake Technical Report, Effective Date 13 December 2018.*]

Additional Information

The Christie Lake Technical Report is based on drilling information at Christie Lake up to December 13, 2018. Subsequent to December 2018 there have not been any further exploration activities undertaken on the Christie Lake Project.

4.3.2 Horseshoe-Raven Project

Except as otherwise stated, the information regarding the Horseshoe-Raven Project in this AIF is based on the Horseshoe-Raven Report. Portions of the following information are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures that are not fully described herein. References should be made to the full text of the Horeseshoe-Raven Technical Report dated February 15, 2011 which is available on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com* and is posted on UEX's website at *www.uex-corporation.com*.

Property Description and Location

The Horseshoe-Raven, Project situated approximately 740 km north of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, is located in the eastern Athabasca Basin uranium district, adjacent to and surrounding several past-producing and currently producing uranium deposits in the Rabbit Lake area. The Rabbit Lake area, located immediately west of Wollaston Lake, is the site of some of the first major uranium discoveries in the Athabasca Basin and has produced U_3O_8 since 1975.

UEX formed the Horseshoe-Raven Project in 2017 by excising one mineral claim from the Hidden Bay Project. Due to challenging uranium equity markets, there were no exploration or evaluation activities on the Horseshoe-Raven Project in 2017 or 2018.

The following information pertaining to the Horseshoe-Raven Project is the executive summary section extracted from the current technical report on the Horseshoe-Raven property, entitled "Preliminary Assessment Technical Report on the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits, Hidden Bay Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "Horseshoe-Raven Report"), prepared by G. Doerksen, P.Eng., L. Melis, P.Eng., M. Liskowich, P.Geo., B. Murphy, FSAIMM, K. Palmer, P.Geo. and Dino Pilotto, P.Eng. with an effective date of February 15, 2011. The Horseshoe-Raven Report is incorporated in its entirety into this Annual Information Form by reference. A copy of the Horseshoe-Raven Report was filed on February 23, 2011 and may be accessed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) under the Company's profile.

The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the Horseshoe-Raven Project and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report. Readers should read this summary in conjunction with the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report.

The Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report supersedes all previous technical reports on the Horseshoe-Raven Project, including the Preliminary Feasibility Study of the West Bear Deposit (dated February 24, 2010). These superseded reports are no longer effective and should no longer be relied upon.

The Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report is preliminary in nature, includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the following pages, up to and including "Recommendations", contain the executive summary extracted from the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report.*]

This Preliminary Assessment Technical Report ("PA") was compiled by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. for UEX Corporation ("UEX"). The purpose of the Technical Report is to describe the results of a preliminary economic assessment conducted on the Horseshoe and Raven deposits of UEX's Hidden Bay Project.

Kevin Palmer, P.Geo. of Golder Associates Ltd. ("Golder") conducted the mineral resource estimate for the Horseshoe and Raven deposits. Lawrence Melis, P.Eng of Melis Engineering Ltd. provided metallurgical and mineral processing expertise. Several sections of this report utilize previous Hidden Bay technical reports for information and are referenced, updated and signed off by a current Qualified Person ("QP").

The reader is advised that the preliminary assessment summarized in this technical report is only intended to provide an initial, high-level review of the project potential. The PA mine plan and economic model include the use of indicated and inferred. The inferred resources are considered to be too speculative to be used in an economic analysis except as allowed for in PA studies. There is no guarantee that inferred resources can be converted to indicated or measured resources and, as such, there is no guarantee that the project economics described herein will be achieved.

The Hidden Bay property is located in the Wollaston Lake area of northern Saskatchewan, Canada, approximately 740 km north of the city of Saskatoon, immediately west of Wollaston Lake. The Hidden Bay property consists of 59,584 hectares (573 km^2) in 64 mineral dispositions. All of these mineral dispositions are owned 100% by UEX Corporation ("UEX") except for 297 hectares ("ha") in disposition ML 5424, which is currently owned 76.729% by UEX, 8.525% by ENUSA Industrias Avanzadas, 7.680% by Nordostchweizerische Kraftwerke AG, and 7.066% by Encana. Disposition ML5424 is in the southernmost portions of the Hidden Bay property, near the West Bear deposit, and does not contain any current or historical resources.

The Hidden Bay property is in the eastern Athabasca uranium district, adjacent to, and surrounding several current and past producing uranium deposits on the Rabbit Lake property of Cameco Corporation ("Cameco"), and the McClean Lake property, operated by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. ("AREVA"). The property is accessible year round by Highway 905, a maintained all-weather gravel road, and by maintained access and mine roads to the Rabbit Lake and McClean Lake mining operations, which pass through the property. Infrastructure is well developed in the local area, with two operating uranium ore processing facilities, Rabbit Lake and McClean Lake, located 4 km northeast and 22 km northwest of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits, respectively. The principal hydroelectric transmission lines that service both of these facilities also pass through the property, 3 km to the north of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits.

This technical report has been completed in conformance with the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines referred to in Companion Policy 43-101CP to National Instrument ("NI") 43-101.

Geological Setting

The Hidden Bay property is at the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin. The property is underlain by flat-lying to shallow dipping Late Proterozoic sandstone of the Athabasca Group to the northwest, which unconformably overlies metamorphosed clastic and chemical meta-sedimentary basement rocks and granitic intrusions of the trans-Hudson orogen, exposed to the east. The property straddles the gradational contact between the Mudjatik Domain of the trans-Hudson orogen to the northwest, composed of granitic gneiss domes and intervening psammitic to pelitic gneiss, and the Wollaston Domain to the southeast. The latter is composed of a basal pelitic gneiss unit that is overlain successively by meta-arkose and a lithologically diverse upper sequence of quartzite with interlayered amphibolite and calcareous meta-arkose termed the Hidden Bay Assemblage. At least two major contractional deformation events and overlapping periods of amphibolite to granulite grade metamorphism are evident in basement rocks in the area and form the main pulses of the 1,820-1,770 Ma Hudsonian orogeny. These events produced two northeast-trending sets of folds with predominantly southeast dipping axial planes, and associated axial planar foliations.

Major faults in the region include northeast-trending reverse faults and north-trending Tabbernor- type sinistral faults, both of which control the distribution of uranium deposits in the district.

Northeast-trending faults dip southeast, are generally concordant, and are frequently localized in graphitic gneiss. The dominant structure of this type is the Rabbit Lake Fault, which crosses central parts of the property and has been traced by drilling for over 40 km. Other significant faults in the area include the Collins Bay Fault system, associated with the Collins Bay and Eagle Point deposits on the Rabbit Lake property, and the Telephone Lake and Tent-Seal Faults. These faults are post- metamorphic semi-brittle to brittle shear zones defined by lithified graphite-rich cleaved zones, graphite-matrix breccia, and seams of graphitic or chloritic clay gouge.

Uranium Deposits on the Hidden Bay Property

Uranium deposits and prospects on the Hidden Bay property are of the unconformity type. Three deposits for which National Instrument ("N.I.") 43-101 resources have been estimated occur on the Hidden Bay property: Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear. The Horseshoe and Raven deposits are located in north central portions of the Hidden Bay property. Mineralization at the Horseshoe and Raven deposits comprises shallow dipping zones of hematization with disseminated and veinlet ----- pitchblende-boltwoodite-uranophane that is hosted by folded arkosic quartzite gneiss of the Hidden Bay Assemblage. Mineralization comprises a combination of disseminated pitchblende-chlorite- hematite, and narrower, higher grade nodular and veinlet pitchblende in hematite-clay alteration.

Mineralization occurs in hematitic redox fronts surrounding large, semi-tabular clay alteration zones that are cored by probable faults. Mineralization at the Horseshoe deposit has been defined continuously over a strike length of approximately 800 m and a dip length of up to 300 m, occurring at depths of 100 m to 450 m below surface. At Raven, which lies 0.5 km southwest of Horseshoe, mineralization has been defined over a strike length to date of approximately 910 m at depths below surface of 100 m to 300 m in two dominant, sub-horizontal zones. The deposits are located approximately 5 km south of Cameco's Rabbit Lake operations, and 12 km southeast of AREVA's McClean Lake operations. Both are hosted by competent basement rocks that could be amenable to both open-pit and conventional underground ramp access mining methods. Similar to other basement-hosted deposits in the region, Horseshoe and Raven mineralization comprises pitchblende and other uranium oxides and silicates without potentially deleterious nickel-arsenide minerals that may affect extraction and pose tailings disposal problems.

The West Bear deposit, located in southernmost parts of the Hidden Bay property, is a classic unconformity-hosted uranium deposit which is developed under shallow Athabasca sandstone cover above a conductive graphitic gneiss unit in southern parts of the Hidden Bay property.

West Bear is flat-lying and has been defined by drilling over a strike length of 500 m, in a long, cigar-shaped mineralized zone straddling the unconformity. The mineralization occurs at a vertical depth of between 13 m and 31 m from surface and is one of the shallowest, undeveloped uranium deposits in the prolific Athabasca Basin. The deposit

ranges in width from 5 m to 25 m, and in vertical thickness from 0.1 m to more than 10 m. Mineralization occurs in intense clay-hematite alteration where a minor fault system hosted by the underlying graphitic conductor intersects the unconformity. Mineralization comprises sooty to nodular, and locally massive, pitchblende mineralization in clay with associated Ni-Co-As mineralization. This is typical of the style and geochemistry of other unconformity-hosted uranium deposits in the region, including the McClean Lake deposits and Cigar Lake.

In addition to these deposits, a series of prospective exploration targets are also present on the property that include basement-hosted and unconformity-style targets, some of which lie along conductors or fault systems which host uranium deposits on the adjacent McClean Lake and Rabbit Lake properties.

Drilling and Exploration by UEX Corporation

After acquiring the Hidden Bay property in 2002, UEX continued to explore various targets on the Hidden Bay property, utilizing a combination of airborne and ground electromagnetic, magnetic, radiometric resistivity and gravity geophysical methods in more grassroots target areas to identify drilling targets, or direct follow-up drilling in areas where previous drilling had intersected alteration or mineralization.

UEX also initiated a re-evaluation of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits due to rising uranium prices. In 2005, drilling tested mineralization in selected areas of both deposits to test mineralization continuity between the widely spaced historical holes drilled by Gulf Minerals Canada Limited ("Gulf"). The success of that program led to subsequent drilling programs between 2006 and 2009 in which 376 diamond drill holes totalling 119,400 m were drilled at Horseshoe and 243 drill holes totalling 65,600 m were drilled at Raven. These programs not only established continuity of mineralization between the historical Gulf drilling, but expanded the deposit footprints into areas not historically drilled by Gulf for which this drilling forms the basis are reported here.

Metallurgy and Mineral Processing

Metallurgical testing for UEX Corporation's Hidden Bay Project included testwork on both the West Bear deposit and the Horseshoe-Raven deposits. Testwork, completed at SGS Canada Inc.'s Lakefield Research facility in Lakefield, Ontario (SGS Lakefield) under the direction of Melis Engineering Ltd. ("Melis"), started in 2006 on preliminary samples of the West Bear mineralization and was completed in 2009 as a second phase of work on Horseshoe-Raven mineralization. This report focuses on the Horseshoe and Raven deposits.

Based on supporting metallurgical testwork, process recoveries are estimated to be 95%.

Horseshoe-Raven test composites were prepared from assay rejects and from purpose-drilled HQ core. The elemental analyses of the composites showed that the Horseshoe and Raven uranium deposits are relatively low in deleterious elements such as arsenic, molybdenum, selenium, and base metals. Five uranium carriers were identified, uraninite, boltwoodite, uranophane, coffinite and minor amounts of carnotite.

The Horseshoe-Raven composites were categorized as medium in hardness from the perspective of SAG milling, with an average SPI value of 69 minutes. The ball mill Bond Work Indices were all within a tight range of 16.1 to 17.7 kWh/t with an average value of 16.7 kWh/t, showing very little variation across the deposits and characterizing the Horseshoe-Raven mineralization as moderately hard for ball mill grinding.

Leach test results confirmed the Horseshoe-Raven mineralization is easily leached under relatively mild atmospheric leach conditions. Leach extractions of 98% or greater can be achieved for Horseshoe and Raven mineralization under atmospheric leach conditions using a mesh-of-grind K80 (80% passing size) of approximately 145 µm, a leach temperature of 50ºC, a free acid concentration of 10 g H2SO4/L, representing an acid consumption of 45 kg H_2SO_4/t, an ORP of 500 mV, representing a sodium chlorate consumption of 0.6 kg $NaClO_3$/t, and a leach retention time of 8 to 12 hours. An overall uranium recovery of 95% was used in this study for all the cash flow analysis. Mine optimization work used 96% uranium extraction, prior to finalization of the recovery estimate.

The pregnant leach solution and residue from a Horseshoe bulk leach test were retained to generate waste raffinate and leach residue for waste treatment testing. The specific gravity of the generated tailings was measured at 2.59 t/m^3. The tailings K80 was 136 µm and the K50 (50% passing size) was 54 µm.

Tailings supernatant aging tests resulted in elevated levels of radium and molybdenum in the supernatant. This was expected, and confirms that, like all uranium tailings supernatant, excess tailings water would be re-used and/or treated in the mill process and waste treatment circuits under normal operating conditions.

The concentrations of uranium (0.015 mg/L), arsenic (0.0067 mg/L), molybdenum (0.0115 mg/L), radium 226 (0.02 Bq/L) and selenium (0.009 mg/L) obtained in treated effluent are below typical regulatory limits set by the provincial and federal governments.

This report assumes that run of mine ("ROM") material will be trucked to the Rabbit Lake processing facility for treatment. It is assumed that a toll treatment agreement could be reached with Cameco, the owner of the Rabbit Lake plant, which would allow Hidden Bay mineralization to be processed at an average rate of 1,000 tpd. It is also assumed that the Rabbit Lake facility would provide toll tailings deposition for the Hidden Bay ROM material.

West Bear Mineral Resource Estimate

The January 2009 West Bear Resource Estimate was also prepared by K. Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder and the methodology is reported in the Technical report dated February 17, 2009 by Palmer and Fielder. The resource calculation utilized the results from 216 drill holes totalling 6,400 m, which were completed during 2004, 2005 and 2007 sonic drilling programs. The resource estimate was calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.01% U_3O_8 utilizing a geostatistical-block model technique with ordinary kriging methods and Datamine.

The resource reported below reflects the remodelling of the deposit after re-sampling of drill core was undertaken to better define mineralization outlines. The changes in volume, with corresponding decrease in grade with respect to the December 2007 Indicated Mineral Resource, reflect incorporation of lower grade material in the new resource outlines. All the current mineral resources at West Bear are classified as Indicated. Details at different cut-off levels are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: January 2009 Indicated Mineral Resources (Capped) at the West Bear Deposit with Tonnes and Grade at Various U_3O_8 Cut-off Grades

			Grade				Contained Metal			
Cut-off Grade (%U_3O_8)	**Tonnes**	**Density (g/cm^3)**	**U_3O_8 (%)**	**Ni (%)**	**Co (%)**	**As (%)**	**U_3O_8 (lbs)**	**Ni (lbs)**	**Co (lbs)**	**As (lbs)**
0.01	209,700	1.99	0.358	0.22	0.08	0.22	1,655,000	1,030,000	375,000	1,005,000
0.02	188,100	1.99	0.397	0.24	0.09	0.23	1,646,000	975,000	355,000	974,000
0.03	113,000	2.02	0.645	0.28	0.10	0.32	1,605,000	704,000	254,000	786,000
0.04	85,300	2.03	0.843	0.32	0.11	0.37	1,585,000	600,000	203,000	694,000
0.05	**78,900**	**2.04**	**0.908**	**0.33**	**0.11**	**0.38**	**1,579,000**	**569,000**	**185,000**	**662,000**
0.10	76,100	2.04	0.939	0.33	0.10	0.38	1,574,000	547,000	173,000	640,000
0.15	70,300	2.04	1.005	0.33	0.11	0.39	1,558,000	505,000	165,000	604,000
0.20	63,800	2.04	1.09	0.32	0.11	0.40	1,532,000	453,000	152,000	559,000
0.25	57,300	2.04	1.187	0.31	0.11	0.41	1,500,000	397,000	138,000	514,000
0.30	52,100	2.04	1.279	0.31	0.11	0.42	1,468,000	360,000	127,000	482,000
0.35	47,800	2.04	1.365	0.30	0.11	0.42	1,437,000	319,000	115,000	443,000
0.40	43,600	2.05	1.461	0.31	0.11	0.44	1,403,000	295,000	107,000	418,000

Horseshoe Mineral Resource Estimate

The July 2009 Horseshoe Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Kevin Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder and is an update of the September 2008 estimate. The mineral resource estimate was peer reviewed by David Farrow, Pr.Sci.Nat., also of Golder and is summarized in Table 4. The methodology is reported in the Technical report dated September 4, 2009 by Palmer and Fielder.

The mineral resource calculation utilized 376 diamond drill holes (119,400 m from holes HU-001 to HU-358, HS-001 and HO-01 to HO-16) drilled between 2005 and 2009, which test the deposit at 7.5 m to 30 m drill centres. The updated resource comprises 5.120 million tonnes ("Mt") grading 0.203% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category, containing 22.895 Mt of U_3O_8 and 0.287 Mt grading 0.166% U_3O_8 in the Inferred category, containing 1.049 million pounds ("Mlb") of U_3O_8 at a cut-off of 0.05% U_3O_8. The mineral resource estimate was calculated using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.02% U_3O_8 utilizing a geostatistical block-model technique with ordinary kriging methods and the Datamine Studio 3 ("Datamine") software package. Over 95% of the resource is in the Indicated category at a 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off. At a cut-off of 0.20% U_3O_8, the average grade for the Indicated mineralization is 0.412% U_3O_8 with a tonnage of 1.567 Mt. This may be significant should an economic evaluation recommend an underground mining method for the deposit.

Table 4: July 2009 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources (Capped) at the Horseshoe Deposit with Tonnes and Grade at Various U_3O_8 Cut-off Grades

Resource Category	Cut-off Grade (% U_3O_8)	Tonnes	In Situ Grade (% U_3O_8)	Contained Metal (lb U_3O_8)
Indicated	0.02	7,042,400	0.157	24,427,000
	0.05	**5,119,700**	**0.203**	**22,895,000**
	0.10	3,464,800	0.266	20,302,000
	0.15	2,380,800	0.33	17,331,000
	0.20	1,567,000	0.412	14,219,000
	0.25	1,059,900	0.502	11,726,000
	0.30	722,600	0.609	9,696,000
	0.35	529,100	0.713	8,319,000
	0.40	414,600	0.807	7,377,000
Inferred	0.02	444,900	0.122	1,192,000
	0.05	**287,000**	**0.166**	**1,049,000**
	0.10	159,700	0.239	840,000
	0.15	106,800	0.298	702,000
	0.20	79,800	0.34	598,000
	0.25	53,500	0.398	469,000
	0.30	29,300	0.502	324,000
	0.35	15,500	0.665	227,000
	0.40	11,400	0.769	193,000

Raven Mineral Resource Estimate

The July 2009 Raven Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Kevin Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder and is an update of the January 2009 estimate. The mineral resource estimate was peer reviewed by David Farrow, Pr.Sci.Nat., also of Golder and is summarized in Table 5. The methodology is reported in the Technical report dated September 4, 2009 by Palmer and Fielder. The mineral resource estimate was based on 243 diamond drill holes (approximately 65,600 m from holes RU- 001 to RU-216, and RV-001 to RV-028) drilled between 2005 and 2009, with an approximate drill spacing of 7.5 m to 30 m. The mineral resource was estimated based on a geological model created by UEX which contained 16 mineralized subzones. The geological model was based on clay alteration and a grade cut-off of 0.02% U_3O_8. A 3D block model was created from the geological model which then had grades interpolated into them using the ordinary kriging estimation method. The software that was used to complete the mineral resource estimate was Datamine. During the mineral resource estimate, high grade assay outliers were identified for each subzone and capped accordingly to prevent high grade spreading.

The July 2009 Raven Mineral Resource Estimate contains 5.174 Mt grading 0.107% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category, containing 12.149 Mlb of U_3O_8 and 0.822 Mt grading 0.092% U_3O_8 in the Inferred category, containing 1.666 Mlb of U_3O_8 at a cut-off of 0.05% U_3O_8. At a 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off, 88% of the tonnes are in the Indicated category.

Details of the July 2009 Raven Mineral Resource Estimate at different cut-off levels are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: July 2009 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources (Capped) at the Raven Deposit with Tonnes and Grade at Various U_3O_8 Cut-off Grades

Resource Category	Cut-off Grade (%U_3O_8)	Tonnes	In Situ Grade (% U_3O_8)	Contained Metal (lb U_3O_8)
Indicated	0.02	9,646,100	0.073	15,544,000
	0.05	**5,173,900**	**0.107**	**12,149,000**
	0.10	1,893,400	0.17	7,113,000
	0.15	827,700	0.234	4,274,000
	0.20	424,000	0.294	2,752,000
	0.25	241,500	0.349	1,859,000
	0.30	139,100	0.406	1,244,000
	0.35	80,300	0.467	827,000
	0.40	48,400	0.529	565,000
Inferred	0.02	1,537,600	0.067	2,278,000
	0.05	**822,200**	**0.092**	**1,666,000**
	0.10	176,000	0.186	723,000
	0.15	96,000	0.239	506,000
	0.20	48,500	0.302	323,000
	0.25	25,700	0.37	209,000
	0.30	15,800	0.431	150,000
	0.35	11,700	0.468	121,000
	0.40	8,200	0.509	92,000

Hidden Bay Project – Total Resources

The combined N.I. 43-101 compliant resources for the July 2009 Horseshoe and Raven and the January 2009 N.I. 43-101 compliant resource at the West Bear deposit on the Hidden Bay Project at a cut-off of 0.05% U_3O_8 totals 10.373 Mt and contains 36.623 Mlb U_3O_8 in Indicated Mineral Resource category and 1.109 Mt containing 2.715 Mlb U_3O_8 Inferred Mineral Resource category. A summary of resources at various cut-offs is illustrated in Table 6. It must be noted that the mining of the West Bear deposit is not included in this PA.

Table 6: Total N.I. 43-101 Compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources (Capped) on the Hidden Bay Project, as of July 2009 at Various Cut-off Grades of % U_3O_8

Resource Category	Cut-off Grade (% U_3O_8)	Tonnes	In Situ Grade (%U_3O_8)	Contained Metal (lb U_3O_8)
Indicated	0.02	16,876,600	0.112	41,617,000
	0.05	**10,372,500**	**0.160**	**36,623,000**
	0.10	5,434,300	0.242	28,989,000
	0.15	3,278,800	0.321	23,163,000
	0.20	2,054,800	0.409	18,503,000
	0.25	1,358,700	0.504	15,085,000
	0.30	913,800	0.616	12,408,000
	0.35	657,200	0.731	10,583,000
	0.40	506,600	0.837	9,345,000
Inferred	0.02	1,982,500	0.079	3,470,000
	0.05	**1,109,200**	**0.111**	**2,715,000**
	0.10	335,700	0.211	1,563,000
	0.15	202,800	0.270	1,208,000
	0.20	128,300	0.326	921,000
	0.25	79,200	0.388	678,000
	0.30	45,100	0.477	474,000
	0.35	27,200	0.580	348,000
	0.4	19,600	0.660	285,000

Mine Plan

The Hidden Bay deposits of Horseshoe and Raven are proposed to be developed both as an open pit ("OP") and underground methods ("UG"). Mining of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits is proposed to produce a total of 2.49 Mt of mill feed and 15.0 Mt of waste over a 7-year mine operating life.

Approximately 2.10 Mt of mill feed is planned to be produced from UG mining of the Horseshoe deposit, with 0.39 Mt being produced from OP mining of the Raven deposit. The mill feed is planned to be trucked to Cameco's Rabbit Lake Facility for processing.

Mine design for the Horseshoe and Raven deposits was initiated with the development of Whittle™ input parameters and UG cut-off grades. These parameters included estimates of metal price (US$60/lb U_3O_8), exchange rate, toll milling and mining costs, mining dilution, mill recovery, and royalties. The resource models for Horseshoe and Raven (as provided by Golder) were based on a 5 m x 5 m x 2.5 m block size. Table 7 summarizes the various input parameters for Whittle™ optimization.

Table 7: Whittle™ Optimization Input Parameters*

Item	Unit	Value 2011
Bulk Density		
Ore	t/m^3	varies in model
Waste	t/m^3	2.48
Overburden	t/m^3	N/A
Metal Prices		
U_3O_8	$US/lb	$60.00
U_3O_8	C$/lb	$63.16
Process Recovery		
U_3O_8	%	96
Site Operating Costs		
Toll milling (includes ore haul cost to mill)	C$/t ore	$70.00
G&A/Sustaining Capital	C$/t ore	$5.00
Incr. Mining Cost	C$/t ore	N/A
Tailings Management Facility	C$/t ore	$35.00
On Site Costs	C$/t ore	**$110.00**
Mining Costs		
Open Pit Ore mining	C$/t mined	$2.70
Open Pit Waste mining - rock	C$/t mined	$2.70
Open Pit Waste mining - overburden	C$/t mined	N/A
Underground mining cost	C$/t mined	N/A
TC/RC		
Refining/Freight/Insurance/ Marketing	C$/lb	N/A
Pit Parameters		
Pit slope angles with ramps		
Overburden	overall °	N/A
Basement Rock	overall °	45
Bench height	m	10
Mining Recovery	%	100
Dilution (@ 0%U_3O_8 grade)	%	10
Production capacity	ore t/yr	1,095,000
Economics		
Exchange rate	C$:US$	1.05
Royalties (% of gross U_3O_8 sales)	%	5.0
Discount Rate	%	10.0
Operating Parameters		
Operating Days	days/yr	365
Shift Schedule	shifts/day	2
Scheduled Shifts	shifts/year	730
Operating Crews	#	4
Energy Cost		
Diesel Fuel Cost	C$/litre	1.00
Electric Power Cost	C$/kWh	0.10

* *These parameters were the initial assumptions made to begin the mine planning process. Some of the parameters changed as more detailed work was conducted. For example, the process recovery of U_3O_8 of 96% was used in the optimization and then modified to 95% for the economic analysis as the recovery was finalized by the QP. The processing costs also changed from this preliminary estimate ($70/tonne), done at an assumed head grade of 0.15% U_3O_8, to the final costs estimated using the ROM grade of 0.30% U_3O_8 ($79.20/tonne).*

For the OP at Raven, the model was then used with the Gemcom Whittle - Strategic Mine Planning™ ("Whittle") software to determine the optimal mining shell. Mine planning and scheduling was then conducted on the optimal pit shell with the use of MineSight™ software.

UG mine planning used the input parameters as shown in Table 8 to provide initial mineable shapes.

Table 8: Underground Preliminary Planning Parameters

Item	Unit	Value
Metal Recovery		
U_3O_8 Price	\$US/lb U_3O_8	60
Exchange Rate	\$C/\$US	1.05
U_3O_8 Price	\$C/lb U_3O_8	63.16
Payable Metal	% U_3O_8	100
Process Recovery	%	96*
Refining/Freight/Insurance/ Marketing	\$C/lb U_3O_8	N/A
Royalties @ 5% NSR	\$C/lb U_3O_8	3.03
Net U_3O_8 price	\$C/lb U_3O_8	57.60
Opex Estimates		
Mining Cost	\$ /t milled	68.0
Toll Processing Cost (including hauling to mill)	\$ /t milled	70.0**
G&A/Sustaining capital cost	\$ /t milled	5.0
TMF	\$ /t milled	35.0
Total Site Cost	\$ /t milled	178.0
Cut-off Grade		
Plant feed Cut-off Grade	% U_3O_8	0.14
Dilution	%	10
In-situ Cut-off Grade	% U_3O_8	0.16

The estimated mineable mineral resources for both OP and UG are summarized in Table 9 below. The estimated U_3O_8 cut-off grades used are also noted.

Table 9: Hidden Bay - LOM Resource

Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Cut-off Grade (U_3O_8%)	Diluted Grade (U_3O_8%)	Contained Metal (Mlb U_3O_8)
Raven	Indicated	0.4	0.10	0.19	1.7
	Inferred	0.0	0.10	0.24	0.0
Horseshoe	Indicated	2.0	0.16	0.32	14.4
	Inferred	0.1	0.16	0.28	0.5
Total	Indicated	2.4	0.15	0.30	16.1
	Inferred	0.1	0.16	0.28	0.5

The current life-of-mine ("LOM") plan focuses on accessing and milling higher grade material first. As such, the plan commences with UG mining of Horseshoe, followed by the OP at Raven. The maximum total mill feed production from both OP and UG is targeted at 1,000 tpd. Given the relatively small pit size, the maximum daily mined tonnage is targeted at 30,000 t/day total material. The LOM mine production schedule is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: LOM Mine Production Schedule – Horseshoe and Raven Deposits

			YEAR						
Parameter	**Unit**	**Total**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
OPEN PIT MINING - Raven									
O/P total Waste	Mt	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	11.54	3.48
O/P ROM	Mt	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.39
U_3O_8 Grade	U_3O_8 %	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	0.19
Total ROM mined O/P	Mt	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.39
O/P total Mined	Mlb U_3O_8	1.7						0.0	1.6
O/P Strip Ratio	t:t	38.2						3,958	8.9
UNDERGROUND MINING - Horseshoe									
Development Waste	Mt	0.00							
Horseshoe ROM	Mt	2.10	0.350	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
U_3O_8 ROM Grade	U_3O_8 %	0.32	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.24	
Total Mined lb	Mlb U_3O_8	14.9	4.2	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	
TOTAL ALL DEPOSITS									
Total Waste	Mt	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	11.54	3.48
Total ROM mined	Mt	2.49	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.39
Total Mined grade	U_3O_8 %	0.30	0.54	0.39	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.19
Total Mined lbs	Mlb U_3O_8	16.6	4.17	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6

Waste Management

Waste rock from the Raven pit is proposed to be deposited in an engineered dump adjacent to the pit. Due to the pit and deposit geometry, the existing road to the Rabbit Lake Facility will require re- routing. A total of 15.0 Mt (or 7.9 Mm3) of waste will be generated from the Raven pit. It was assumed that 25% of the waste dump would be underlain with a liner to manage potential geochemistry issues. Further testing is required to determine the geochemical characteristics of the waste rock and requirement for a lined facility.

All mill feed is assumed to be processed and all tailings deposited at the Rabbit Lake Facility. No tailings management facility has been considered for this PA. It should be noted that the mined-out Raven pit may make a suitable tailings deposition site for the Rabbit Lake plant. This opportunity has not been factored into the economics of this study but may represent an economic opportunity to UEX in the form of toll tailings storage if the production schedule is modified to mine the open pit first.

Capital and Operating Cost Estimates

Capital ("CAPEX") and operating ("OPEX") cost estimates were based on late-2010 prices and are a combination of first principle calculations, factored costs for similar projects, vendor quotes and estimates based on experience.

It was assumed that open pit mining, due to the small size and short life of the Raven pit when using a metal price of US$60/lb U_3O_8 for mine design would be conducted by a mining contractor. UG mining would be done with an owner-operated fleet. Mineral processing was calculated with a 25% toll treatment mark-up over a base processing cost estimate. A capital cost estimate for an upgrade of the Rabbit Lake plant was conducted to ensure the plant could handle 3,000 tpd comprised of 1,000 tpd from Hidden Bay and 2,000 tpd from other sources. Tables 11 and 12 show a summary of the cost estimates.

Table 11: Unit OPEX Estimate Summary

Operating Factors	Unit (C$)	Unit OPEX Estimate
UG Mining Cost	$/t milled	67.75
OP Mining Cost	$/t mined	2.70
OP Mining Cost	$/t milled	106.68
Combined Mining Cost	$/t milled	73.85
Toll Treatment Cost	$/t milled	79.20
G&A (inc. trucking costs)	$/t milled	11.00
Water Treatment	$/t milled	1.83
Tailings Management	$/t milled	35.00
Average Unit operating Cost	**$/t milled**	**200.88**

Table 12: Capital Cost Estimate Summary

Item	Unit (C$)	Total	Pre-production	Sustaining
Underground Mine	M$	**45.2**	32.4	12.8
Open Pit	M$	**0.2**	0.0	0.2
Rabbit Lake Mill Upgrades	M$	**12.3**	12.3	0.0
Site and Facilities	M$	**18.9**	18.9	0.0
Owner's Costs	M$	**22.0**	22.0	0.0
Closure	M$	**10.0**	0.0	10.0
EPCM (12%)	M$	**6.9**	6.9	0.0
Contingency (25%)	M$	**28.9**	23.1	5.8
Total Capital Cost	**M$**	**144.5**	**115.7**	**28.8**

Economic Analysis

The economic analysis for the project was done using earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT"). Three cases were run to provide a range of U_3O_8 prices and their affect on the economic results. Case A used a US$60/lb U_3O_8 price to represent potential long-term pricing, Case B used the current spot price of US$70/lb and Case C used a US$80/lb U_3O_8 price. The EBIT analysis shows that the project is very robust for all cases as summarized in Table 13. The break-even U_3O_8 price is US$44/lb.

[*Readers are cautioned that Cases B and C in Table 13 are no longer current as at March 30, 2017 and should not be relied upon due to the decline in uranium prices since the Preliminary Assessment Technical Report was prepared.*]

Table 13: Economic Analysis Results

Parameter	Unit	Case A	Case B	Case C
U_3O_8 Price	US$/lb U_3O_8	60	70	80
Royalty Payments (@10%)	M$	99	115	132
EBIT $NPV_{0\%}$	M$	246	394	542
EBIT $NPV_{5\%}$	M$	163	267	371
EBIT IRR	%	42	55	66
EBIT payback period	Production years	1	1	1

Conclusions

Industry standard mining, process design, construction methods and economic evaluation practices have been used to assess the Horseshoe and Raven deposits. There is adequate geological and other pertinent data available to generate a PA.

Based on current knowledge and assumptions, the results of this study show that the project is economic and should be advanced to the next level of study by conducting the work indicated in the Recommendations section.

Risks

While there are many risks associated with most early-stage mining projects, many of those risks can be mitigated with appropriate information gathering and engineering work. The project does not appear to have any fatal flaws. The main risks associated with the Horseshoe and Raven project are, in summary:

- Geological Interpretation;
- Mineral Resource Classification;
- U_3O_8 price and exchange rate;
- The ability to secure environmental permits;
- The ability to secure an appropriate toll treatment and tailings deposition agreement with a local processing plant;
- The ability to achieve operating and capital cost estimates; and
- The ability to meet dilution and extraction expectations.

Opportunities

The project has many opportunities for improvement, as detailed in Section 23.4, including:

- Expansion of mineable tonnes due to an increase in U_3O_8 price or a reduction in operating costs;
- Expansion through the discovery of additional resources;
- Increased U_3O_8 price or a stronger American dollar vs. the Canadian dollar;
- Synergies with established local producers to improve costs and efficiencies for all participants;
- The potential use of the Raven pit as a regional toll tailings management site; and
- The inclusion of the West Bear deposit in the overall project mine plan and economics.

Recommendations

There are risks associated with the geological interpretation and mineral resource classification. These should be reviewed prior to preliminary feasibility study ("PFS") being carried out. It is recommended that the project be advanced to a PFS level that includes the West Bear, Horseshoe and Raven deposits. The PFS study would be supported by additional field work and information gathering for geotechnical, environmental, metallurgical and hydrogeological studies. It is also recommended that the project description be compiled and submitted to the government for review and advisement of specific guideline requirements. It is anticipated that the PFS study and associated information gathering will cost $1.0M to 1.5M. Further recommendations details can be found in the Recommendations section of this report.

It is also recommended that additional exploration drilling be conducted to test further geological and geophysical targets in the vicinity of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits as well as targets in other areas of the Hidden Bay property.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the preceding disclosure is the executive summary extracted from the Horseshoe-Raven Technical Report.*]

Additional Information

The Preliminary Assessment Technical Report is based on drilling information at Horseshoe-Raven up to February 2011. Subsequent to February 2011 the following exploration activities were undertaken on the Hidden Bay Project.

2011 Exploration and Evaluation Activities

Given the successful results from drilling the Horseshoe and Raven deposits, a winter 2011 drilling program consisting of nineteen holes totalling 6,305 m was carried out to test additional geological and geophysical targets in the area, and to test other targets, including Shamus Lake in northwestern parts of the adjacent Hidden Bay project.

In addition to drill holes which intersected the Raven Deposit, further drill holes were completed to the east of and surrounding the deposit to explore for new mineralized areas within or close to potential future mining infrastructure. No significant uranium mineralization was intersected in these drill holes. These drill holes did, however, provide geotechnical information related to open pit and underground mining design, including possible ramp access for underground development.

2012 Exploration and Evaluation Activities

UEX completed a 2,898 m drilling program consisting of 10 drill holes in the winter of 2012. The drilling program tested additional geological and geophysical targets approximately 1.5 km south of the Horseshoe and Raven deposits.

UEX continued advance engineering studies on the Horseshoe, Raven and West Bear deposits. These studies further examined the economic viability of mining these deposits as a combined open pit and underground ramp access operation. This work followed on the previously released Preliminary Assessment which was completed in February 2011 and will form components of a future preliminary feasibility study ("PFS"). UEX intends to undertake a PFS when uranium commodity prices improve to a level sufficient to justify such a study.

UEX personnel worked with SRK Consulting Inc. ("SRK"), Ausenco Solutions Canada Inc. ("Ausenco"), Melis Engineering Ltd. ("Melis") and SENES Consultants Limited ("SENES") toward completing various components that would contribute to a preliminary feasibility study which included the following:

- Review of initial waste rock geochemistry program to characterize the metal leaching and/or acid rock drainage potential of the waste rock. A comprehensive program of 751 samples representing different types of waste rock from the Raven and Horseshoe deposit areas were submitted for acid base accounting (ABA) tests and trace element analyses. UEX also completed a review of previous drill logs throughout the entire Raven pit and re-examined extensive lengths of drill cores along three full cross sections.
- SRK reviewed comprehensive geotechnical field and laboratory data that was collected in 2011 and 2012 to determine representative geotechnical domains within the previously determined litho-structural domains, and the associated geotechnical parameters. Pit slope design parameters were defined for the Raven pit, and underground mine design for the Horseshoe underground.
- SRK, Melis, SENES and UEX worked together to develop a strategy and terms of reference for water treatment requirements and release of treated water. This included hydrological analysis for conceptual level diversion design (ditches) around mine workings, and surface runoff estimates; hydrogeological evaluation for estimating groundwater inflow into underground workings and open pit during operations.
- Additional metallurgical tests were completed to look at settling characteristics of leach residue, which defines thickener size in the mill. The correct size of the thickeners and residence time is needed to ensure sufficient time for the desired separation at the anticipated mill feed rate.

- Preliminary site infrastructure design and OPEX and CAPEX estimates were completed by Ausenco.

2013 Exploration and Evaluation Activities

UEX personnel, along with various consultants, began to look at ways of optimizing the future mining and processing of the resources at Raven and Horseshoe. UEX began conducting field tests on waste rock materials which require a longer time frame to complete. In support of this, a field barrel testing program was set up by UEX personnel in August 2013. The field barrel tests were initiated to provide data in support of the source term predictions for the Horseshoe Deposit and to further assess the reactivity of waste rock from the Raven Deposit. Management believes that as a result of undertaking these various studies it has improved its knowledge of the deposits, potential mining scenarios, and the alternatives available for future development. These studies provide the basis for future project evaluation and potential development. UEX plans to defer further evaluation and development, such as the preparation of a preliminary feasibility study, until there is a sustained recovery of spot and long-term uranium commodity prices to more appropriate levels.

2016 Exploration and Evaluation Activities

In July 2016, UEX received a metallurgical study of mineralization from the Raven and Horseshoe Deposits. The study was conducted at the SGS Lakefield Laboratories and consisted of a column leach test and bottle roll tests of uranium mineralized samples collected in the third quarter of 2015 from existing mineralized drill core from these deposits and from surplus material remaining from the 2011 testing completed in conjunction with the PA. A total of three column tests were conducted: two columns were loaded with the newly collected material crushed to both 12.7 mm and 6.35 mm and one column was loaded with the 2011 test material crushed to 6.35 mm. The column leach tests averaged 98% uranium recovery over a 60-day leaching period and for the newly collected material crushed to 12.7 mm 95% recovery was achieved after 28 days of testing. The Company believes that the results of the column leaching test program demonstrate that the Horseshoe and Raven Deposits are promising candidates for heap leach uranium extraction.

Before proceeding with further metallurgical testing, UEX commissioned JDS Energy and Mining Inc. to undertake a scoping study incorporating heap leaching to determine whether a reduction of the operating and capital costs could be realized when compared to the Company's 2011 PA. The Company received the scoping study results in the fourth quarter of 2016.

4.3.3 The Shea Creek Project

Property Description and Location

The Shea Creek Project is located approximately 700 km northwest of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and 20 km south of Orano's past producing Cluff Lake Uranium Mine. The property is hosted in the western Athabasca Basin approximately 20 km east of the Alberta-Saskatchewan Border.

UEX owns 49.0975% of the Shea Creek Project and the remainder is held by Orano (50.9025%). UEX acquired its interest through satisfying the 2003 WAJV Option Agreement.

The property hosts four known uranium deposits, Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B. The Shea Creek Project is the only one of the eight WAJV Projects that is considered material to UEX.

History of Exploration on the Shea Creek Project

2016	Drilling exploration program at Shea Creek on the southernmost claim
2015	Drilling program at Shea Creek in the SHE-02 and South Shea Creek areas
2013	Updated Shea Creek mineral resource estimate released for Anne, Kianna, Colette and 58B deposits. Douglas River and Shea Creek Projects were merged
2011 - 2012	Drilling programs continued to identify new mineralization at the Shea Creek Project and drilling was conducted at the former Douglas River Project (now part of Shea Creek) in 2011
2010	Shea Creek mineral resource estimate released for the Anne, Kianna and Colette deposits. 58B identified as an emerging new deposit
2008 - 2009	Drilling programs at the Shea Creek Project
2007	UEX earned a 49% interest in the Western Athabasca Projects, including the Shea Creek Project
2007	Drilling programs at Shea Creek
2006	Kianna Deposit and new areas of mineralization identified along the prospective corridor
2006	Drilling program at the Shea Creek Project
2005	Drilling programs at the Shea Creek Project
2004	Drilling program at the Shea Creek Project
2004	UEX entered into an agreement to fund $30 million of drilling managed by AREVA to earn a 49% interest in the Western Athabasca Projects
2002 - 2004	First-pass airborne surveys over the Western Athabasca Projects
1994 - 2000	Anne and Colette deposits identified along with other mineralized intercepts along the Saskatoon Lake Conductor
1994	Drilling commenced at the former Douglas River Project (now part of Shea Creek)
1991 - 1992	Ground electromagnetic surveys better outlined conductors and drilling commenced on the Shea Creek property
1990	Airborne GEOTEM electromagnetic and magnetic surveys identified the presence of conductive north-northwest trending zones
1980 - 2002	AREVA's nearby Cluff Lake Mine produced over 62 million pounds of U_3O_8
1969	A predecessor company of AREVA discovered the Cluff Lake uranium deposits in the western Athabasca Basin, having been led to the area by airborne radiometric anomalies
1960s	Initial exploration of the western Athabasca region

The following information pertaining to the Shea Creek Project is the executive summary section of the current technical report on the Shea Creek Project, entitled "Technical Report on the Shea Creek property, Northern Saskatchewan with an updated mineral resource estimate" (the "2013 Shea Creek Technical Report"), written by R. Sierd Eriks, B.A. (Geol.), P.Geo., J. Gray, B.Sc., P.Geo., David A Rhys, M.Sc., P.Geo. and S. Hasegawa, B.Sc., P.Geo., with an effective date of May 31, 2013. The 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report is incorporated in its entirety into this Annual Information Form by reference. A copy of the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report was filed on SEDAR on May 31, 2013 and may be accessed on SEDAR (*www.sedar.com*) under the Company's profile. The mineral resource estimate presented in the report was prepared by James N. Gray, P.Geo., of Advantage Geoservices Limited in April 2013.

The following summary does not purport to be a complete summary of the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report and is subject to all the assumptions, qualifications and procedures set out in the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report and is qualified in its entirety with reference to the full text of the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report. Readers should read this summary in conjunction with the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report. Since the release of the 2013 Shea Creek

Technical Report, UEX have increased their share of ownership in the Western Athabasca Joint Venture, inclusive of Shea Creek and the mineral resources thereon, to approximately 49.1%.

The 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report supersedes all previous technical reports on the Shea Creek property. These superseded reports are no longer effective and should no longer be relied upon.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the following pages, up to and including "Exploration Potential and Recommendations", contain the executive summary extracted from the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report without modification*.]

This Form 43-101F1 technical report was prepared in respect of a new mineral resource estimate and significant updated exploration results from the Shea Creek property ("Shea Creek") in northern Saskatchewan, in which UEX Corporation ("UEX") has a 49% interest. Shea Creek, which contains the Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B uranium deposits, is located in the western Athabasca Basin of northwestern Saskatchewan, one of the most prolific uranium producing regions in the world. The property is 700 km north-northwest of the city of Saskatoon and approximately 20 km east of the border with the province of Alberta. It comprises eleven mineral dispositions totalling 19,581 hectares (196 km^2), which are registered to AREVA Resources Canada Inc. ("AREVA"). Shea Creek is subject to a joint venture (the "Joint Venture") between AREVA (51% interest) and UEX (49% interest), with AREVA acting as project operator.

UEX acquired its interest in Shea Creek through an option agreement ("the Agreement") which was signed in March, 2004. Under the Agreement, UEX was granted an option to acquire a 49% interest in eight uranium projects located in the Western Athabasca Basin that included Shea Creek from COGEMA Resources Inc. ("COGEMA"), the predecessor to AREVA, by funding C$30 million in exploration expenditures over an eleven year period. UEX fulfilled the option terms of the Agreement well ahead of the maximum eleven year period by December 31, 2007. Under the terms of the Agreement, UEX granted AREVA a royalty in an amount equal to US$0.212 per pound of future uranium in concentrate produced from the Anne and Colette deposits, to a maximum total royalty of US$10.0 million.

In April, 2013, AREVA granted UEX an option to increase UEX's interest in the nine Western Athabasca Projects, which include Shea Creek, to 49.9% through the expenditure by UEX of an aggregate of C$18.0 million (the "Additional Expenditures") on exploration drilling, intended to advance the four known Shea Creek deposits.

Shea Creek lies 15 km south of the formerly producing Cluff Lake mine. It can be accessed by the all-weather, maintained gravel Provincial highway #955, which passes through the property. A gravel airstrip located near the former Cluff Lake mine provides year round access to passenger aircraft and several large lakes in the area also allow float/ski plane access. Field operations at Shea Creek have been conducted from the former Cluff Lake mine camp.

Exploration History

The western portions of the Athabasca Basin were initially explored in the 1960's as exploration activities expanded outward from the established Beaverlodge uranium district. After airborne radiometric surveys in the late 1960's, ground prospecting followed by drilling led to the discovery the Cluff Lake deposits. Production from the Cluff Lake deposits commenced in 1980 and operations continued until 2002. Total production from the Cluff Lake mine site amounted to 64.2 million lbs U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.92% U_3O_8, from several deposits.

Despite its proximity to Cluff Lake, systematic exploration on the Shea Creek property did not commence until 1990 when Amok Limited ("Amok") conducted an airborne GEOTEM electromagnetic (EM) survey which identified conductive north-northwest trending zones underlying the Athabasca sandstone sequence. Subsequent follow-up with ground electromagnetic surveys further refined position of the conductors, prompting Amok to reducing their mineral permit area claim to claims which now comprise the Shea Creek property. Amok drilled several of the EM conductors in 1992, intersecting narrow intervals of uranium mineralization in northern parts of the property near the sub-Athabasca unconformity. In 1993 ownership of the property was transferred to COGEMA (now AREVA), who continued exploration by drilling to the north the same conductive basement unit – now known as the Saskatoon Lake Conductor - and between 1994 and 2000, drilled more than 95,000 m in 156 drill holes. These resulted in discovery

of the Anne and Colette deposits. Between 2000 and 2003, no drilling was completed, but additional airborne and ground EM surveys were undertaken to further enhance targeting.

In March, 2004, COGEMA (now AREVA) and UEX signed the option agreement. Drilling recommenced funded by UEX and between 2004 and December, 2012, approximately 141,317.0 m of drilling in 307 diamond drill holes was completed under management by AREVA. The drilling programs during this period resulted in the discovery and partial delineation of the Kianna Deposit between the Colette and Anne deposits, and discovery of new areas of mineralization along the prospective corridor between Anne and Colette (e.g. Colette South mineralization, 58B Deposit, and Kianna South). Exploration during this period also included a MEGATEM® survey of the property area, and ground-based geophysical surveys, which included a DC resistivity survey in 2005 that outlined several significant untested, or poorly tested, resistivity lows and a Tensor Magnetotelluric (MT) survey in 2008. In total, 240,628.5 m of drilling in 470 drill holes have been completed on the Shea Creek property since systematic exploration began in 1992, up to December 31, 2012.

Geological Setting

Local geology at Shea Creek comprises 400 to 800 m of Athabasca Group sandstone which unconformably overlie Lloyd Domain amphibolite-grade granitic and pelitic gneisses. The latter includes the Saskatoon Lake Conductor ("SLC"), a 40 to 80 m thick north-northwest trending and west-southwest dipping graphitic pelitic gneiss unit that is spatially associated with mineralization. The gneiss sequence is affected by penetrative syn-metamorphic deformation that occurred in at least two foliation forming phases during the 1950-1900 Ma Taltson orogeny. These peak metamorphic fabrics are overprinted by northeast-trending, right-lateral/oblique, retrograde mylonitic shear zones (D3; probable Hudsonian age) including the regional Beatty River Shear zone, and northeast-trending second and third order narrow mylonitic shear zones which offset the SLC. Post-Athabasca faulting remobilizes these mylonites, and is also associated with up to 50 m of reverse displacement of the unconformity along the R3 fault at the base of the SLC. Textural and geometrical relationships suggest that uranium mineralization was coeval with the late faulting, and that the architecture of the older D3 shear zones may have had a fundamental control on the position of mineralization.

Uranium Mineralization

To date, four uranium deposits have been discovered over a 3 km strike length along the SLC in northern parts of the Shea Creek property: Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B. Uranium mineralization in these deposits occurs in three stacked styles that encompass the full range of types of unconformity uranium deposits. Most extensive is flat lying, massive pitchblende- hematite and chlorite matrix breccia-hosted mineralization which straddles the unconformity along, and immediately east of, the trace of the SLC. Breccia mineralization occurs both as pitchblende-coffinite fragments and as matrix replacement, suggesting it may have occurred in pulses that temporally spanned brecciation. Continuous unconformity mineralization occurs along the SLC for much of the 2.5 km known strike extent of the Shea Creek deposits, and is thickest and highest grade where basement mineralization lies beneath it. Basement mineralization forms a significant portion of the Shea Creek uranium inventory, and is most extensive at the Kianna Deposit. It comprises a) concordant reverse fault-hosted mineralization which often extends from the unconformity downward into granitic gneiss in the immediate footwall of the SLC, and b) discordant fault, vein and replacement pitchblende mineralization which occurs in steep, east- west to west-northwest trending, zones that may extend for several hundred metres below the unconformity, and which occurs along or beside remobilized mylonitic shear zones. Basement mineralization thickens where concordant and discordant faults intersect, forming west-plunging oreshoots. Lensoidal zones of perched mineralization are locally present up to several tens of metres above the unconformity often where reduced, pyritic chlorite alteration extends into the Athabasca sandstone above areas of basement and thicker unconformity mineralization.

Drilling Methods, Sampling and Results

Due to the greater than 600 m target depths, drilling is generally conducted by penetrating overburden with HW diameter casing followed by HQ coring to 400 m depth. The holes are typically completed by reducing to NQ-sized core (47.6 mm core diameter) which is the typical core size testing mineralization at target depths. Since 1999, directional drilling utilizing wedge cuts from a master (pilot) drill hole have been completed in areas where closely spaced

drill holes are required to define mineralization. The directional drilling process reduces the overall quantity of coring required, and allows controlled drilling of deep targets. As is standard practice in uranium exploration, at the completion of each drill hole, downhole radiometric geophysical probing surveys are performed from the bottom of the hole up through the drill string.

Drill core sampling is conducted to industry standards, utilizing geological controls and scintillometer reading to determine position of mineralized intervals and sampling lengths. Mineralized samples, typically at 0.5 m intervals, are split, with half remaining in the core box, and the other half placed in a sample bag and numbered for geochemical analysis. Samples are analyzed geochemically at the Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories ("SRC") in Saskatoon, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited facility that is certified by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. Samples are analyzed for uranium by ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy) for samples with grades lower than 1,000 ppm U, and U_3O_8 uranium assay by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy) for samples determined by ICP-MS to contain uranium concentrations higher than 1,000 ppm U.

In addition to the geochemical analyses, downhole radiometric probe data are available for most drill holes. As is standard practice in uranium exploration in the Athabasca Basin, the probe data can be used to estimate uranium grade when sufficient geochemical data are available to calibrate the probe results to specific mineral deposits or mineralized areas. The converted probe data, which are denoted as "eU_3O_8", then provide a basis of comparison for the geochemical data, and allow estimation of uranium grade of mineralized intervals in areas of poor core recovery where representative sampling is not possible. Composited drilling results in areas of less than 80% core recovery, or where sampling is incomplete, are reported here as equivalent probe data.

Drilling on the northern Shea Creek has resulted in the intersection of numerous significant areas of uranium mineralization associated with the 3 km corridor hosting the Anne, Kianna and Colette deposits. Drill holes generally have steep dips of 75° or steeper which generally cross the flat-lying lenses of unconformity-hosted and perched mineralization styles at a high angle that is close to, or at true thickness. Mineralized intercepts of discordant basement mineralization have more complex morphology, and can contain combinations of steeply dipping vein-like mineralization which occurs at shallow core axis angles to many drill holes, in combination with foliation parallel, shallower dipping components which may form oreshoots.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Previous resource estimate

In May 2010, UEX released an initial mineral resource estimate for the Kianna, Anne and Colette deposits on the Shea Creek property, which is documented in a Technical Report with an effective date of May 26, 2010 which was filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on July 9, 2010. The 2010 Shea Creek resource estimate was prepared by K. Palmer, P.Geo., of Golder Associates Ltd., an independent Qualified Person as defined by N.I. 43-101. The resource estimate utilized 361 diamond drill holes (totalling 292,100 m) which were drilled from 1992 to 2009, and was based on mineralized wireframe models from the deposits that were constructed using a minimum cut-off grade of 0.05% U_3O_8. The resource estimate utilized a geostatistical block model technique of ordinary kriging using the DATAMINE Studio 3 software package. The resource database utilized primarily uranium geochemical analyses from the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. In cases where geochemical analyses were not available due to incomplete sampling or core recovery issues, downhole gamma probe data were used to calculate equivalent uranium grades based on correlation of assays with previous probe results. A total of 678 dry bulk density samples, representing all rock types and mineralization styles from the three Shea Creek deposits, form a comprehensive basis for the density component of the resource estimate.

The 2010 uranium mineral resource estimate for the three Shea Creek deposits, Kianna, Anne and Colette, at a cut-off grade of 0.30% U_3O_8, total:

- **63.57 million pounds of U_3O_8** in the Indicated mineral resource category comprising 1,872,600 tonnes grading 1.54% U_3O_8
- **24.53 million pounds of U_3O_8** in the Inferred mineral resource category comprising 1,068,900 tonnes grading 1.04% U_3O_8

Current resource estimate

This report documents a new, updated mineral resource estimate for the Shea Creek deposits, Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B, supporting a UEX news release dated April 17, 2013. This current mineral resource estimate was completed by James N. Gray, P.Geo., of Advantage Geoservices Limited ("Advantage"). The estimate is based on drilling information up to December 31, 2012 and utilized results of 477 diamond drill holes (totalling 402,800 m) which were drilled since 1992. Drill spacing across the deposits is variable, ranging between 5 m to greater than 50 m. On average, Indicated blocks are within 8 m of a drill hole and Inferred blocks within 16 m. As with the previous resource estimate, the mineralized wireframe models from the Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B deposits bounding perched, unconformity and basement mineralization were prepared at a 0.05% U_3O_8 cut-off and used to constrain the mineral resource estimate at each deposit area. Estimation was by ordinary kriging using Gemcom Software. The impact of anomalously high-grade samples was controlled though a process of grade capping as well as restriction placed on high-grade interpolation distances.

The mineral resource estimate primarily utilized uranium geochemical analyses from the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. obtained through ICP-MS (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy) for samples with grades lower than 1,000 ppm U, and U_3O_8 uranium assay by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy) for samples determined by ICP-MS to contain uranium concentrations higher than 1,000 ppm U. In addition to AREVA's internal quality controls, duplicate and independent check analyses were performed by UEX on sample suites representing approximately 5% of the mineralized assay database since mineralization was discovered in 1992. In cases where geochemical analyses were not available due to incomplete sampling or core recovery issues, downhole gamma probe data were used to calculate equivalent uranium grades obtained using a DHT27-STD gamma probe which collects continuous readings along the length of the drill hole. Probe results are calibrated using an algorithm calculated from the comparison of probe results against geochemical analyses in previous drill holes in the Shea Creek area. A total of 674 dry bulk density samples, representing all rock types and mineralization styles from the Shea Creek deposits, form a comprehensive basis for the density component of the mineral resource estimate.

The updated uranium mineral resource estimate for the four Shea Creek deposits, Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B, at a cut-off grade of 0.30% U_3O_8, total:

- **67.66 million pounds of U_3O_8** in the Indicated mineral resource category comprising 2,067,900 tonnes grading 1.48% U_3O_8
- **28.19 million pounds of U_3O_8** in the Inferred mineral resource category comprising 1,272,200 tonnes grading 1.01% U_3O_8

This estimate confirms that Shea Creek remains the largest undeveloped uranium resource in the Athabasca Basin. It also ranks as the third largest uranium resource in the Basin, exceeded in size only by McArthur River and Cigar Lake. Mineral resources at Shea Creek are still largely open and have excellent potential to expand significantly as drilling continues.

The changes in the mineral resource since the 2010 estimate reflect substantial increases in the basement mineral resources of the Kianna Deposit and new mineral resources from the recently defined 58B Deposit. However, these are also partly offset by mineral resource losses at Colette due to the restriction of mineralization in central and southern parts of that deposit based on new infill drilling there.

Mineral resource estimates at various cut-off grades are summarized in Table 14.

Table 14: Current, April, 2013 Shea Creek Mineral Resource Estimate, showing tonnes and grade at various U_3O_8 % cut-off grades.

This mineral resource estimate was completed in April 2013 incorporating drilling information up to December 31, 2012, and using CIM standards of estimation of mineral resources and reserves.

Category	Cut-off U_3O_8 (%)	Tonnes	Grade U_3O_8 (%)	U_3O_8 (lbs)
Indicated	0.1	3,227,300	1.018	72,458,000
	0.3	**2,067,900**	**1.484**	**67,663,000**
	0.5	1,464,800	1.935	62,492,000
	1.0	795,800	2.966	52,047,000
	1.5	521,300	3.883	44,625,000
Inferred	0.1	2,601,600	0.586	33,616,000
	0.3	**1,272,200**	**1.005**	**28,192,000**
	0.5	784,500	1.388	23,999,000
	1.0	340,100	2.310	17,323,000
	1.5	215,600	2.937	13,961,000

The majority of the estimated mineral resource is in the Kianna and Anne deposits, over an approximately one km strike length in southern parts of the Shea Creek deposit trend where a significant portion of the resource lies in basement rocks beneath the Athabasca unconformity. In this area, a combined indicated mineral resource at the Kianna and Anne deposits at a cut-off grade of 0.3% U_3O_8 totals 59.6 million pounds of U_3O_8 grading 1.69% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category, and an additional 19.5 million pounds of U_3O_8 grading 1.27% U_3O_8 in the inferred category. Notably, at a 1.0% U_3O_8 cut-off grade, most of the resource is retained at much higher grade. At this cut-off grade, the combined mineral resource at the Kianna and Anne deposits totals 48.3 million pounds of U_3O_8 grading 3.18% U_3O_8 in the Indicated category and 14.4 million pounds of U_3O_8 grading 2.59% U_3O_8 in the Inferred category.

Exploration Potential and Recommendations

The Shea Creek property is highly prospective for discovery of additional uranium mineralization. Several levels of exploration potential are apparent. In known deposits, potential exists to expand the dimensions of high grade pods between, or outward from, previous drill holes. The high grade Kianna East zone of basement mineralization which was discovered in 2012 is open in many directions and will form a principal target for future follow-up drilling. Exploration potential exists for step-out drilling into open areas of mineralization, for example to expand the Kianna basement zone and to test open mineralization down dip in the Colette area. Gaps in drilling still lie along the main prospective corridor between Anne and Kianna and between Kianna and Colette also have high potential for new discoveries for both mineralization at the unconformity and in basement rocks. Outside of the 3 km strike length hosting the known deposits, drilling along the Saskatoon Lake Conductor is sparse and widely spaced, despite previous intersections of mineralization and anomalous alteration in several areas to the southeast of the Anne Deposit and to the northwest of the Colette Deposit.

Elsewhere on the Shea Creek property exploration is at early stages and targets are mainly geophysical (EM conductors and resistivity) with little or no drilling. Prospective areas of low resistivity with similar signature to the area around the Kianna, Anne, Colette and 58B deposits occur along the Klark Lake conductor in northwestern parts of the property. Low resistive zones lying between the Saskatoon Lake and Clark Lake conductors also form prospective targets that could represent alteration along discordant fault zones. Expansion of resistivity surveys to other parts of the property is recommended to further identify other low resistivity targets.

An exploration program at Shea Creek for 2013 is proposed to explore two principal areas:

1. To the southeast of the Anne Deposit, where initially a 50.4 km geophysical Tensor Magnetotelluric ("MT") survey to further refine the position and potential areas of offset along northeast-trending faults crosscutting the SLC that may control the position of mineralized zones. This is proposed to be followed by drilling totalling approximately 5,000 m to test for up to 2 km southeast of the Anne Deposit where there are only four previous drill holes in this area, including drill hole SHE-24 which intersected low grade uranium mineralization. The drilling will assess untested gaps between existing drill holes, some of which are more than 800 m apart, and also test areas where initial drill holes intersected only the margins of the prospective corridor. Costs for this program, are estimated at approximately C$3.1 million, of which UEX, as 49% partner, is responsible for C$1.52 million.

2. Drill testing of basement targets proximal to the Kianna Deposit, including testing of open areas of mineralization in the Kianna East Zone. A budget of C$2.0 million is proposed for this program, which will be funded by UEX under the terms of the Additional Expenditure agreement that was announced in a UEX news release dated April 10, 2013.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the preceding discussion is the executive summary extracted from the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report.*]

Additional Information

The 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report is based on drilling information at Shea Creek up to December 31, 2012. Readers are cautioned as follows:

- In the Shea Creek Technical Report summary above:
    - The Shea Creek Deposits were reported as the largest undeveloped uranium resource in the Athabasca Basin and remains one of the largest undeveloped uranium resource in the area.
    - The Shea Creek Deposits were reported as the third largest uranium resource in the Basin, exceeded in size only by McArthur River and Cigar Lake. As at March 26, 2019, it has been exceeded by a number of other deposits discovered since the release of the technical report.

Subsequent to December 31, 2012 the following exploration activities were undertaken on the Shea Creek Project:

2013 Shea Creek Exploration and Evaluation

The 2013 main exploration program had a budget of $3.1 million, of which UEX funded its 49% share, or $1.52 million. This exploration program consisted of a $0.5-million geophysical program in the northern Colette and southern Anne areas which began in May and a $2.6-million drilling program south of the Anne Deposit and along the Saskatoon Lake East Conductor east of the Anne and Kianna Deposits that commenced in early June. In addition, one hole tested open portions of the northern part of the Kianna Deposit ("Kianna North"). The 2013 exploration program focused on the highly prospective Saskatoon Lake Conductor ("SLC") which continues to the south of Anne. The SLC represents a faulted graphitic unit beneath the overlying Athabasca sandstone and is spatially associated with the Colette, 58B, Kianna and Anne deposits all of which occur along and adjacent to this conductor over a three-kilometre strike length in the northern parts of Shea Creek. The 2013 exploration program commenced in May with a geophysical Tensor Magnetotelluric ("MT") survey to further refine the position and potential areas of offset along northeast-trending faults crosscutting the SLC. A total of 50.4 line-km were surveyed which extended the previous MT coverage for approximately six km southeast of Anne and infilled two additional lines to the north.

Drilling Results – Anne South

Drilling totalling 4,849.0 m was carried out south of the Anne Deposit.

- Holes SHE-24-1 and SHE-24-2 targeted the up-dip (northeast) and down-dip (southwest) extensions of mineralization in SHE-24 respectively.
    - Hole SHE-24-1 intersected minor mineralization of 0.05% eU_3O_8 over 1.9 m within weakly hematized conglomeratic sandstone, including 0.17% eU_3O_8 over a narrow 0.2 metre interval just above the unconformity from 703.3 to 703.5 m.
- Hole SHE-143-1 intersected 0.143% eU_3O_8 over 0.9 m from 765.4 to 766.3 m.
- Hole SHE-143-2 intersected 0.211% eU_3O_8 over 0.9 m.

Drilling Results – Saskatoon Lake East Conductor - East of Anne

A total of 1,329.0 m of drilling was completed east of the Anne Deposit. No significant uranium mineralization was encountered.

Drilling Results – Saskatoon Lake East Conductor - East of Kianna

Drilling totalling 1,673.0 m was carried out east of the Kianna Deposit. No significant uranium mineralization was encountered.

Drilling Results – Kianna North

This area, also referred to as the GAMP Zone, includes a zone of mineralization which lies to the north of the main Kianna basement zone and was initially intersected in 2010. This zone of mineralization, which was incorporated into the 2013 updated mineral resource estimate, is still open to the east. Additional mineralized intercepts, which lie outside of this resource, define further prospective targets for similar mineralization styles.

- One hole, SHE-135-17, expanded the eastern extension of basement-hosted mineralization in the Kianna North area. Results from this drill hole include:

    (UC) 0.33% eU_3O_8 over 9.4 m.

    (B) 0.80% eU_3O_8 over 31.5 m, *including*: 4.05% eU_3O_8 over 4.1 m.

2013 Supplemental Exploration Program – $2.0 Million

In addition to the $3.1 million exploration program, a $2.0 million supplemental exploration program was completed on the Shea Creek Project, funded by UEX under the option agreement with AREVA which allows up to $4.0 million of additional expenditures in any year of the agreement.

The 2013 supplemental drilling program consisted of 4,125.5 m designed to test open portions of the high-grade Kianna East mineralized zone. Considerable exploration success was achieved in this area in 2012. The drilling program was completed in early November 2013.

Kianna East

Kianna East represents a shallow southwest-dipping zone of mineralization which lies approximately 80 to 110 m below and east of the main Kianna basement zone and about 200 m below the unconformity. Given the orientation of the drill holes, the Kianna East intercepts lie at or close to true thickness.

This high-grade zone occurs parallel to and along the top of a southwest-dipping graphitic unit which forms an electromagnetic (EM) anomaly to the east of, and parallel to, the Saskatoon Lake Conductor. The new zone is open to the northwest, southeast and up dip to the northeast.

Drilling Results – Kianna East

One new pilot hole, SHE-142, and three directional drill holes, SHE-142-1, SHE-142-2 and SHE-142-3, were completed to test the up dip projection, the northern, eastern and southern extensions respectively of the previous drilling in Kianna East.

Highlights of the drill results include:

- Hole SHE-142 intersected 0.85% eU_3O_8 over 22.3 m, including 5.93% eU_3O_8 over 1.4 m, and 1.30% eU_3O_8 over 6.9 m.
- Hole SHE-142-2 intersected several pitchblende veins from 842.9 to 843.3 m with mineralization grading 0.31% eU_3O_8 over 0.4 m.
- Hole SHE-142-3 intersected 0.99% eU_3O_8 over 5.3 m, including: 3.21% eU_3O_8 over 1.5 m; and also intersected a second zone of mineralization averaging 0.63% eU_3O_8 over 0.6 m.
- Hole SHE-135-16 intersected 0.73% eU_3O_8 over 1.9 m, and 0.48% eU_3O_8 over 3.0 m.

The mineralization in drill hole SHE-142 expands Kianna East mineralization approximately 15 m to the east of drill hole SHE-118-24 and maintains a substantial width. The position of the drill hole suggests that the zone still continues to the northeast of the previously reported drilling beyond the 2013 Shea Creek resource estimate and there may be potential for the thick, higher-grade areas seen in previous drilling to extend into this area.

2014 Shea Creek Exploration and Evaluation

No significant field exploration activities were carried out on the Shea Creek Project in 2014.

2015 Shea Creek Exploration and Evaluation

The 2015 $2.81 million exploration programs consisted of drilling in four areas for a total of 8,184.9 m of drilling in twelve holes and approximately 31.5 km of electromagnetic surveying on the southernmost Shea Creek claim using a moving-loop SQUID electromagnetic survey: UEX funded its 49.1% share or approximately $1.38 million for this program.

- In the first quarter of 2015, one drill hole was completed to test the sparsely explored southernmost extent of the SLC at the southern end of the Shea Creek property where unconformity depths are in the range of 450 to 500 m. This hole successfully intersected its target at the unconformity but did not encounter anomalous uranium radioactivity or alteration.
- Approximately 31.5 km of electromagnetic surveying was completed in mid-April 2015 on the southernmost Shea Creek claim using a moving-loop SQUID electromagnetic survey.
- During the summer 2015 program, six holes were drilled to follow up on hole SHE-2 which was the first mineralized hole encountered on the property during a systematic drilling campaign of the SLC undertaken in 1992 by Amok, a previous operator of the project. SHE-2 intersected uranium mineralization (0.342% U_3O_8 over 0.4 m) associated with the SLC. Until this program, the SHE-2 intersection had not been followed up with additional drilling as other mineralized holes that tested the SLC led the exploration team toward the discovery of the current Shea Creek Deposits approximately 2.0 km to the north. In addition, SHE-127, located approximately 200 m northwest and along strike of SHE-2, also encountered basement mineralization approximately 35 m below the unconformity.

- AREVA, the project operator, was motivated by the drilling results to allocate remaining WAJV funds to drill additional holes. This drilling was encouraging, but was still over 100 m away from the SHE-2 target which remains open for testing.
- Five directional offcuts were completed from SHE-127 to test the extent of mineralization to the north of SHE-2. Notable alteration and structure were intersected in all offcuts with three returning significant elevated radioactivity. The sixth hole was completed 185 m north of SHE-127 and successfully intersected the unconformity and narrow zones of structure and alteration within the sandstone.

- A total of four holes were drilled to test along the sparsely explored SLC 3 to 4 km south of the Shea Creek Deposits. Conductive basement lithologies and notable structure were intersected in three holes; however, no significant alteration or elevated radioactivity was noted.
- One drill hole was completed to intersect a previously untested electromagnetic conductor parallel to and west of the SLC, approximately 650 m southwest of the Anne Deposit. This hole intersected fresh basement lithologies with no apparent conductive package.

2016 Shea Creek Exploration and Evaluation

In 2016, a 7 hole-4,099 metre, $1.25 million exploration program at Shea Creek tested the Shea South (S14) conductor on the southernmost Shea Creek claims. UEX funded its 49.1% share or approximately $0.61 million for this program.

- The drilling program tested the S14 conductor systematically over a strike length of up to 3 km. The S14 conductor was undertested by drilling and is believed to be the southernmost strike extension of the Saskatoon Lake conductor system, which hosts all the known mineralization associated with the Shea Creek Deposits. The S14 conductor was resurveyed by AREVA during the 2015 exploration program using a small moving loop electromagnetic survey. Prior to the 2015 geophysical survey, a total of eight holes (including SHE-147, drilled during the 2015 program) had attempted to intersect the S14 conductor at the unconformity without success.

- Seven holes totalling 4,099 m, testing the S14 conductor along five grid lines (L5N, L15N, L20N, and L35N) spaced over a strike length of 3 km. All seven drill holes failed to intersect the host structure, significant uranium mineralization or visible hydrothermal alteration commonly observed proximal to Athabasca-type uranium deposits.

4.3.4 West Bear Project

The West Bear Project is located approximately 740 km north of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, west of Wollaston Lake. The property is hosted in the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin.

UEX owns 100% of the West Bear Project, with the exception of Mineral Lease 5424 which is a joint venture between UEX (77.575%), Empresa Nacional Del Uranio S.A. (7.680%), Nordostschweizerische Kraftwerke A.G. (7.68%) and Encana (7.066%). West Bear was acquired from Cameco upon UEX's formation in 2001 as part of the Hidden Bay Project, which established Cameco's initial equity position in UEX. In 2017, UEX excised the West Bear Project from the Hidden Bay Project.

The property hosts one uranium deposit, the West Bear Uranium Deposit, and one cobalt-nickel deposit, the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit.

The following information pertaining to the West Bear Project is the summary section extracted from the current technical report on the West Bear property, entitled "Technical Report for the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project, Saskatchewan, Canada" (the "West Bear Technical Report"), prepared by Sébastien Bernier, P.Geo, and Chantal Jolette,

P.Geo., Mr. Glen Cole, P.Geo. of SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. with an effective date of July 6, 2018. The West Bear Technical Report is incorporated in its entirety into this Annual Information Form by reference. A copy of the West Bear Technical Report was filed on August 7, 2018 and may be accessed on SEDAR (*www.sedar.com*) under the Company's profile.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the following pages, up to and including "Conclusions and Recommendations", contain the executive summary extracted from the West Bear Technical Report, Effective Date 6 July 2018 without modification*.]

Introduction

The West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project (the "Project") is an advanced exploration project located in Saskatchewan, Canada. UEX Corporation (UEX) owns 100 percent of the West Bear Property and operates the Project through their wholly owned subsidiary CoEX Metals Corporation (CoEX).

This technical report documents the Mineral Resource Statement prepared by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. (SRK) for the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit on the West Bear Property, Saskatchewan, Canada. It was prepared following the guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

Property Description and Ownership

The West Bear Property is located in the Wollaston Lake area of Northern Saskatchewan, approximately 740 kilometres north of Saskatoon, west of Wollaston Lake. The property measures approximately 7,660 hectares comprising of 23 contiguous areas as of the effective date of the report, to which UEX has title.

UEX holds a 100 percent interest, subject to standard royalties to the Government of Saskatchewan and a 1.5 percent net smelter return (NSR) in favour of a third party.

Access to the property is via Highway 905, a well-maintained gravel road accessible year-round which passes through the east end of the property within 10 kilometres of the Project. At kilometre 209 between the town of South End and the Rabbit Lake mining operation, the highway connects with a 13-kilometre-long winter skidder road which provides access to the project. The topography of the area is relatively flat characterized by undulating glacial moraine, outwash and lacustrine plains.

History

The West Bear Property was initially explored in the late 1960's as part of the greater Rabbit Lake Property after the discovery of the Rabbit Lake Uranium Deposit in 1968.

Early exploration for uranium was conducted by Gulf Minerals Canada Limited (Gulf), and Conwest Exploration Company Limited (Conwest). Eldorado Nuclear Limited acquired Conwest in 1979 and Gulf in 1982 and amalgamated with Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation to form Cameco Corporation (Cameco) in 1988. Cameco transferred title to the Hidden Bay Property to UEX through an agreement reached with Pioneer Metals Corporation in 2001. The West Bear Property was previously part of the Hidden Bay Property.

Exploration on the West Bear Property prior to 2018 was focused on uranium mineralization and involved reverse circulation, sonic, and diamond drilling.

Geology and Mineralization

The West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit straddles the eastern unconformable contact of the Athabasca Basin with the Wollaston Supergroup sedimentary rocks of the 1,820 to 1,770 million-year-old (Ma) Trans-Hudson Orogeny. The deposit area is underlain by flat to shallowly-dipping late Proterozoic sandstones of the Athabasca Basin to the west that unconformably overlies metasedimentary and intrusive rocks of the Mudjatik and Wollaston Domains.

The Wollaston Domain is composed of a mixed sequence of metamorphosed arkosic sandstones and pelitic to semi-pelitic gneisses that make up four successive lithostratigraphic units, of which the upper three are present in the deposit area:

- A basal pelitic gneiss composed of coarse, mature quarzitic to arkosic metasediments.
- A meta-pelite, commonly graphitic and interlayered with quartzitic semi-pelites and calc-silicates.
- A thick meta-arkose interlayered with minor calc-silicate and pelite.
- Upper amphibole-quartzite interlayered with calcareous sediments and graphitic pelites, known as the Hidden Bay assemblage.

The property stratigraphic sequence is relatively flat-lying, dipping to the south by 5 to 20 degrees. Cobalt mineralization is hosted in faults, fractures and breccias within the graphitic stratigraphy. The dominant metallic minerals in the mineralized zone include sulphides and sulpharsenide of iron, nickel, cobalt, zinc, and lead in the form of pyrite, galena, niccolite, gersdorffite, cobaltite, rammelsbergite, and chalcopyrite. Anomalous nickel-cobalt-arsenic mineralization also occurs in basement graphitic gneisses to the east-southeast of the deposit.

The highest-grade cobalt and nickel mineralization is coincident with intense clay alteration at the upper and lower boundaries of the West Bear Fault localized in the graphitic pelite. Lower grade mineralization (ranging from 300 to 5,000 parts per million [ppm]) can span the interval between the faulted boundaries and be up to 30 metres wide in the core.

Exploration and Drilling

In 2018 UEX completed a total of 41 core boreholes (4,457 metres) on the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit to expand and test the continuation of cobalt and nickel mineralization. Results from the 2018 drilling program reveal the variable styles of cobalt mineralization, including fracture hosted, disseminations, stockwork within brecciated graphitic rocks, and clots within intensely clay altered rock.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All samples from 2003, 2005 and 2018 drilling programs were submitted by ground courier to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon. SRC is accredited to the ISO 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada for a number of specific test procedures, including the methods used to assay samples for the West Bear Property.

Chantal Jolette, P.Geo. (APGO#1518) from Analytical Solutions Ltd. collaborated closely with UEX personnel to undertake the analysis of analytical control data for the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit. In the opinion of the Qualified Person, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for all assay data for 2018 are suitable for use in mineral resource estimation.

Data Verification

Exploration work completed by UEX in 2018 was conducted using documented procedures and protocols involving extensive exploration data verifications and validation. During drilling, experienced UEX geologists implemented industry standard best practices designed to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of the exploration data.

In accordance with National Instrument 43-101 guidelines, Mr. Bernier visited the Project on March 26 to 28, 2018 during drilling operations, accompanied by Mr. Trevor Perkins, P.Geo. (UEX Exploration Manager) and Mr. Chris Hamel, P.Geo. (UEX Chief Geologist).

The purpose of the site visit was to review the generation of exploration database and validation procedures, review exploration procedures, define geological modelling procedures, examine drill core, interview project personnel, and collect all relevant information for the preparation of a mineral resource model and the compilation of a technical report. All aspects that could materially impact the integrity of the exploration database (like core logging, sampling, and database management) were reviewed with UEX.

SRK was given full access to all relevant project data. SRK interviewed exploration staff to ascertain exploration procedures and protocols.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The resource estimation work was completed by Mr. Sébastien Bernier, P.Geo. (APGO #1847) who is an appropriate independent Qualified Person as this term is defined in National Instrument 43-101.The mineral resource model prepared by SRK considers 53 core boreholes (5,774 metres) drilled by UEX during the period of 2003, 2005 and 2018. The mineral resources reported herein were estimated applying a geostatistical block modelling approach informed from core borehole data constrained within cobalt mineralization wireframes.

The stratigraphy at the Project was modelled utilizing stratigraphic sequence modelling (overburden, sandstone, unconformity and basement). The cobalt mineralization lenses fall largely within the basement, with rare extensions in the sandstone above the unconformity. The lenses were modelled independently of the stratigraphic units by creating wireframes interpolated from hanging wall and footwall contacts picked using both the lithology and mineralization logs. These contacts were used to create vein like horizons and lenses that were subsequently limited in their lateral extent by drilling.

A modal composite length of 1.0 metre was applied to all mineralized lenses, honouring the mineralization envelope boundaries. The impact of cobalt and nickel outliers was examined on composite data using log probability plots and cumulative statistics for all mineralized lenses combined. Basic statistics, histograms, and cumulative probability plots for each metal were applied to determine appropriate capping grades.

In collaboration with UEX, SRK selected a block size of 5 by 5 by 2 metres for all mineralized lenses. Subcells, at 0.25 metre resolution, were used to honour the geometry of the modelled lenses. Subcells were assigned the same grade as the parent cell. The block model is rotated on the Z-axis to honour the orientation of the mineralization.

All variogram analysis and modelling was performed using Datamine Studio RM and the Geostatistical Software Library (GSLib). The use of traditional variograms yielded reasonably well-defined continuous long-range structures allowing the fitting of variogram models. The variogram model developed for cobalt was applied to nickel.
Grade estimation used an ordinary kriging estimation algorithm and three passes informed by capped composites. Validation checks confirm that the block estimates are a reasonable representation of the informing data considering the current level of geological and geostatistical understanding of the deposit.

SRK is satisfied that the geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation. Considering the limited exploration drilling there is some uncertainty regarding the continuity of the cobalt mineralization. Additionally, no processing or metallurgical data are currently available for the Project. Accordingly, all block estimates within the mineralized lenses and located inside the conceptual open pit shell have been classified as Inferred mineral resources.

SRK considers that the cobalt-nickel mineralization at West Bear is amenable to open pit extraction. Upon review, SRK considers that it is appropriate to report the West Bear mineral resources at a cut-off grade of 0.023 percent cobalt equivalent, using the equation CoEq = Co + (Ni x 0.2). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. In the opinion of SRK, the resource evaluation reported in Table i is a reasonable representation of the cobalt equivalent mineral resources of the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit at the current level of sampling.

Table i: Mineral Resource Statement*, West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project, Saskatchewan, SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., July 6, 2018

Category	Quantity Tonnes	Grade		Contained Metal	
		Cobalt (%)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt ('000 lb)	Nickel ('000 lb)
Inferred	390,000	0.37	0.22	3,172	1,928

* Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and have not demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimates. Composites were capped where appropriate. Mineral resources are reported at a cobalt equivalent cut-off value of 0.023 percent, considering metal prices of US$35.00 per pound of cobalt and US$7.00 per pound of nickel, and assuming metal recovery of 90 percent for cobalt and 90 percent for nickel.

The mineral resource model is relatively sensitive to the selection of the reporting cobalt equivalent cut-off grade. To illustrate this sensitivity, the quantities and grade estimates are presented in Table ii at various cut-off grades. The reader is cautioned that the figures presented in this table should not be misconstrued with a Mineral Resource Statement. The figures are only presented to show the sensitivity of the block model estimates within the conceptual open pit shell to the selection of cobalt equivalent cut-off grade.

Table ii: Global Block Model Quantities and Grade Estimates* at Various Cobalt Equivalent Cut-Off Grades

Cut-Off Grade	Inferred Blocks				
	Volume / Quantity		Grade		
CoEq (%)	Volume (m^3)	Tonnage (tonnes)	Co (%)	Ni (%)	CoEq (%)
0.010	139,013	393,406	0.37	0.22	0.41
0.020	138,722	392,582	0.37	0.22	0.41
0.023	138,653	392,387	0.37	0.22	0.41
0.025	138,601	392,240	0.37	0.22	0.41
0.030	138,294	391,371	0.37	0.23	0.42
0.035	136,724	386,928	0.37	0.23	0.42
0.040	133,539	377,915	0.38	0.23	0.43
0.050	129,814	367,373	0.39	0.24	0.44
0.060	121,668	344,321	0.42	0.25	0.47
0.070	113,880	322,279	0.44	0.26	0.49
0.080	105,772	299,334	0.47	0.28	0.53
0.090	98,529	278,837	0.50	0.29	0.56
0.100	93,811	265,484	0.52	0.30	0.58

Adjacent Properties and Other Relevant Data and Information

The West Bear Property is situated in the Eastern Athabasca Province of northern Saskatchewan. Surrounding mineral claims are operated by Denison Mines Corporation, Burkhill Uranium Corporation, Unity Energy Corporation, UEX, Cobalt Power Group, and independent operators James Hutton and Ryan Kalt. Other than the Cobalt Power Group claims, these properties are primarily explored for uranium.

There are no significant cobalt deposits or processing facilities in the Athabasca Basin.

Denison Mines Corp. has 100 percent ownership in three claims bounding the western and southwestern side of the West Bear Property. James Hutton holds title for nine adjacent claims to the West Bear Property. Burkhill Uranium Corporation is a privately held company with a land package to the west of the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project, totalling 67 claims (38,661 hectares). Ryan Kalt holds three claims (1,429 hectares) adjacent to the northeastern corner of the West Bear Property. UEX has 100 percent ownership of the Hidden Bay Project, adjacent to the northern claims of the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project. The Hidden Bay Project is comprised of 45 claims totalling 51,881 hectares. Unity Energy Corporation holds one claim totalling 292 hectares along the northern boundary of the West Bear Property, adjacent to the North Shore Uranium Showing.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Exploration drilling conducted during 2018 on the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project focused on the area east of the footprint of the West Bear Uranium Deposit to expand and test the continuation of cobalt and nickel mineralization at the Project. UEX completed a total of 41 core boreholes (4,457 metres) during this program. The program revealed the variable styles of cobalt mineralization, including fracture hosted, disseminations, stockwork within brecciated graphitic rocks, and clots within intensely clay altered rock.

SRK adopted a conventional geostatistical approach to estimate the maiden mineral resource for the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project. Mineral resource estimates were constrained within geological defined wireframes based on available information.

Considerable progress has been made in modelling the overall spatial location of the cobalt mineralization, but there is still some uncertainty in the local continuity of this mineralization due to its high-grade nature. In addition, no processing or

metallurgical data is currently available for the cobalt-nickel mineralization. Accordingly, considering this uncertainty, SRK considers all block estimates within the mineralized lenses and located inside the conceptual open pit shell to satisfy the classification criteria for Inferred mineral resources.

The geological setting, character of the cobalt and nickel mineralization delineated, and exploration results to date are of sufficient merit to justify additional exploration expenditure to potentially expand the cobalt and nickel mineralization footprint on the West Bear Property.

Despite the availability of information from 577 drill holes (for 47,515 metres) on the West Bear Property prior to 2018, very few of these drill holes were targeted to test for mineralization comparable to that currently modelled at the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit.

Few of these drill holes on the West Bear Property were analyzed for cobalt and as this exploration was primarily uranium mineralization-focused, drilling rarely tested more than 30 metres below the sub-Athabasca unconformity into the basement resulting in poor assessments of sulphide mineral systems hosted in basement rocks.

The result of this exploration legacy is that the 28.5 kilometres of prospective corridor (Hamel, 2017) on the West Bear Property remains largely underexplored for cobalt mineralization in the Wollaston Domain metasedimentary rocks below the sub-Athabasca unconformity.

There are multiple locations on the property where anomalous nickel showings still need to be followed-up. Such locations adjacent to the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit, likely represent prospective target areas for further base metal exploration on the property. SRK supports UEX's twofold exploration objectives for the West Bear Property:

1. Expand the modelled cobalt mineralization identified during the winter 2018 exploration program.
2. Identify and test additional areas of cobalt mineralization adjacent or proximal to the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit

UEX has proposed a two-phase exploration program for the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Project focused on identifying additional cobalt-nickel mineralization and expanding the current cobalt-nickel mineralization footprint on the property. The program has a combined budget of $12.0 million.

The proposed exploration program needs to be pro-actively managed, with new information rapidly integrated into the cobalt-nickel mineralization interpretation. Drill programs should be flexible enough to be modified to integrate new information and interpretations which could have a positive impact on the cobalt-nickel mineral resource.

[*Unless otherwise noted, the preceding discussion is the executive summary extracted from the 2018 West Bear Technical Report.*]

Additional Information

The West Bear Technical Report is based on drilling information at West Bear up to July 2018. Subsequent to July 2018 the following exploration activities were undertaken on the West Bear Project.

2019 Exploration Activities

In January 2019, the Company announced the commencement of a $4.25 million – 110 to 160 hole exploration drilling program at West Bear with the objective of expanding the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit along strike to the west and southeast.

On February 7, 2019 and March 18, 2019, UEX announced preliminary results from the exploration program which was still underway at the time of the issuing of this Annual Information Form. These news releases may be accessed on SEDAR (*www.sedar.com*) under the Company's profile. The Company announced that a number of holes

encountered significant cobalt and nickel mineralization and that the West Bear Cobalt-Nickel Deposit strike length had been increased to 550 m.

5. DIVIDENDS

5.1 Dividends

Since incorporation UEX has not paid any dividends on its common shares. UEX does not anticipate that it will pay any dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future.

6. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

6.1 General Description of Capital Structure

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 381,385,811 common shares were issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2018 and March 26, 2019, and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value issuable in series, of which 1,000,000 preferred shares have been designated Series 1 preferred shares, none of which are issued and outstanding.

As at December 31, 2018 and March 26, 2019, the Company had incentive stock options outstanding for the purchase of an aggregate of 27,567,000 and 26,567,000 common shares of the Company, respectively.

As at December 31, 2018 and March 26, 2019, the Company had warrants outstanding for the purchase of an aggregate of 16,903,394 and 16,222,394 common shares of the Company, respectively.

In January 2019, 1,000,000 stock options expired, and in February 2019, 681,000 share purchase warrants expired.

Common Shares

Each common share ranks equally with all other common shares with respect to distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of the Company and payment of dividends. The holders of common shares of UEX are entitled to receive notice of any meeting of UEX shareholders and to attend and vote thereat. Each common share entitles its holder to one vote. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends as the board of directors of UEX may declare out of funds legally available for dividends, subject to the preferential rights of the preferred shares, if issued. In the event of the dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of UEX, such holders are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis all of the assets of UEX remaining after payment of all of UEX's liabilities, subject to the preferential rights of the preferred shares, if issued. The common shares carry no pre-emptive or conversion rights.

Preferred Shares

The preferred shares of UEX are issuable in series and the directors of UEX may fix the number of preferred shares comprising each series as well as the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each series of preferred shares of UEX. Each series of preferred shares of UEX ranks equally with every other series of preferred shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of UEX. The preferred shares of UEX of each series are entitled to a preference over the UEX common shares, with respect to payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of UEX.

Series 1 Preferred Shares

Series 1 preferred shares do not have any voting rights, except as required by law. Subject to the provisions of the Canada Business Corporations Act, UEX may redeem (or be required by a holder to redeem) all or any Series 1 preferred shares then issued and outstanding upon payment of a redemption amount of $10,000 per share together with any declared but unpaid dividends thereon. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of UEX, or other distribution of the property and assets of UEX among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, holders of Series 1 preferred shares will be entitled to receive such redemption amount together with any declared but unpaid dividends thereon in priority to any distribution to the holders of any other class of shares of UEX and, thereafter, will not as such be entitled to receive or participate in any distribution of the property and assets of UEX among its shareholders.

7. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

7.1 Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares of UEX are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "UEX". The monthly low and high closing prices and volume range during the most recently completed financial year are as follows:

	Price Range ($)		
2018	**Low**	**High**	**Trading Volume**
January	$0.260	$0.370	520,955
February	$0.230	$0.280	277,811
March	$0.250	$0.330	315,595
April	$0.240	$0.340	719,819
May	$0.250	$0.290	443,427
June	$0.240	$0.280	438,629
July	$0.220	$0.260	309,790
August	$0.190	$0.230	342,155
September	$0.190	$0.210	687,505
October	$0.180	$0.220	1,760,455
November	$0.170	$0.210	723,350
December	$0.140	$0.190	402,321

8. ESCROWED SECURITIES

8.1 Escrowed Securities

To the Company's knowledge, there are no securities of the Company in escrow or subject to a contractual restriction on transfer.

9. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

9.1 Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The names, province or state, and country of residence of the directors and executive officers of UEX, positions with UEX held by them and their principal occupations for the past five years are as set forth below:

Name and Place of Residence	Office with UEX	Principal Occupation for Past 5 Years	Director Since
ROGER LEMAITRE[5] Saskatchewan, CANADA	President and Chief Executive Officer, Director	• CEO and Executive Director of URU Metals Limited (mining business) to January 6, 2014 • Director, Worldwide Exploration Projects of Cameco Corporation (mining business) to February 4, 2012	January 15, 2014
GRAHAM C. THODY[5] British Columbia, CANADA	Director and Chairman	• President and Chief Executive Officer of UEX to December 31, 2013 • Corporate Director	October 2, 2001
SURAJ P. AHUJA[1][2][3][4] British Columbia, CANADA	Lead Director	• President, SKAN Consulting Inc. (mineral exploration consulting business) • Corporate Director	August 25, 2004
CATHERINE STRETCH[1][2][3] Ontario, CANADA	Director	• Chief Commercial Officer of Aguia Resources Ltd. since April 2015 • Project Director Brazil Potash Corp. to December 2017 • Corporate Director	January 1, 2017
MARK P. EATON[2][3][4] Ontario, CANADA	Director	• Executive Chairman of Belo Sun Mining Corp. • President and CEO of Belo Sun to August 18, 2014 • Corporate Director	March 25, 2008
EMMET McGRATH[1][4] British Columbia, CANADA	Director	• Chief Financial Officer of Lincoln Mining Corp. to December 5, 2012 • Corporate Director	December 16, 2009
EVELYN ABBOTT Nevada, USA	Chief Financial Officer	• Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of ValOro Resources Inc. (formerly Geologix Explorations Inc.)	N/A
LAURIE THOMAS Saskatchewan, CANADA	Corporate Relations Officer	• Manager, Investor Relations of Cameco Corporation to December 31, 2017	N/A

Note: (1) Member of the Audit Committee
(2) Member of the Corporate Governance Committee
(3) Member of the Nominations Committee
(4) Member of the Compensation Committee

(5) Graham Thody retired as President and Chief Executive Officer at UEX effective January 1, 2014. Roger Lemaitre was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer of UEX effective January 15, 2014.

The term of office of each director expires at each annual general meeting of UEX or when a successor is duly elected or appointed.

The directors and executive officers of UEX, as a group beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, common shares of UEX as follows:

	December 31, 2018	**March 26, 2019**
Number of common shares	1,749,940	1,749,940
Percentage of issued and outstanding UEX common shares	0.46%	0.46%

9.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties and Sanctions

Other than as disclosed herein, no director or executive officer of UEX is, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or was within 10 years before the date of the Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including UEX), that:

while that person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade or similar order, or an order that denied the company access to any exemptions under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; and was subject to an event that occurred while that person was acting in that capacity and that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to act in that capacity, in the issuer being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the issuer access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

In December 2010, Graham Thody was a director of SilverCrest Mines Inc. ("SilverCrest") when SilverCrest received notification of administrative proceedings from the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). This notification was issued as a result of a registration statement filed in 1999 by Strathclair Ventures Ltd., a predecessor company to SilverCrest which was under different management until SilverCrest assumed control in 2003. The order alleged that Strathclair (now SilverCrest) had not filed periodic reports with the SEC sufficient to maintain its registration in the United States. Following discussions with the SEC and in order to remedy the situation, SilverCrest entered into a consent order with the SEC dated January 10, 2011 through which SilverCrest agreed to the revocation of the registration of its common shares under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As a result, broker-dealers in the United States were unable to effect transactions in the common shares of SilverCrest. On May 31, 2011, SilverCrest filed a registration statement on Form 40F for the purpose of registering its common shares under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Upon the registration statement taking effect on August 1, 2011, broker-dealers in the United States were able to effect transactions in common shares of SilverCrest in the United States.

No director or executive officer of UEX, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of UEX to affect materially the control of UEX:

(a) is, as at the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within the 10 years before the date of the Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including UEX) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, except the following: Emmet McGrath was a director of Cross Lake Minerals Ltd, which filed for Court protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA") on October 14,

2008. Mr. McGrath was a director at the time of the filing but subsequently resigned on October 27, 2008. Cross Lake Minerals Ltd. filed for bankruptcy as part of the plan of arrangement under the CCAA on May 29, 2009; or

(b) has, within the 10 years before the date of the Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of UEX, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of UEX to affect materially the control of UEX has ever been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision.

9.3 Conflicts of Interest

UEX's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which UEX may participate, the directors of UEX may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. If such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of UEX's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such a participation or such terms. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, the directors of UEX are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of UEX. In determining whether or not the company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which UEX may be exposed and its financial position at the time.

The directors and officers of UEX are aware of the existence of laws governing the accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosure by the directors of conflicts of interest and UEX will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest in or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors and officers. All such conflicts will be disclosed by such directors or officers in accordance with the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and they will govern themselves in respect thereof to the best of their ability in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by law. The directors and officers of UEX are not aware of any such conflicts of interest.

10. AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

Audit Committee

Pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 "Audit Committees" ("NI 52-110"), the Company is required to have an audit committee.

Audit Committee Charter

Pursuant to NI 52-110, the audit committee of the Company (the "Audit Committee") is required to have a charter. A copy of the Company's Audit Committee Charter is set out in Appendix A to this Annual Information Form.

Composition of the Audit Committee

As at the date of this AIF, the following is information on the members of the Company's Audit Committee:

Name	Independent	Financial Literacy
Emmet McGrath (Chair)	Yes	Yes
Suraj Ahuja	Yes	Yes
Catherine Stretch	Yes	Yes

Relevant Education and Experience

Emmet McGrath is a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia and was an audit partner with KPMG from 1981 to 2002. He has a thorough understanding of the regulatory and statutory reporting requirements of publicly listed companies and is well-versed in corporate governance matters, having completed the Directors Education Program offered by the Institute of Corporate Directors. Mr. McGrath has previously sat on the Board of Directors of several publicly listed companies in the mining industry. He was formerly the Chairman and is presently a member of the Board of Directors of Westminster Savings Credit Union (the fourth largest credit union in British Columbia), Central One Credit Union and the Co-Operators Group.

Suraj P. Ahuja is the President of SKAN Consulting Inc., a mineral exploration consulting company in West Vancouver, BC. Prior to this he worked with Cameco and a Japanese uranium company. Mr. Ahuja also currently serves on the board of one additional publicly listed mining company. He holds a Master of Science degree in Geology, from the University of Saskatchewan, and has over 45 years of varied industry experience. Mr. Ahuja is familiar with the review and interpretation of financial statements.

Catherine Stretch is the Chief Commercial Officer of Aguia Resources Limited, an ASX and TSX Venture listed company developing phosphate and copper assets in Brazil. Ms. Stretch was previously a partner and the Chief Operating Officer of a Canadian investment firm which had $1 billion in assets under management and focused on managing resource oriented investment funds. Ms. Stretch is currently the audit committee chair of a TSX-V listed company engaged in the acquisition and development of mineral properties in Spain and the audit committee chair of a TSX-V listed company that provides data analytics services. Ms. Stretch has a Bachelor of Economics from the University of Western Ontario and a Masters of Business Administration from York University. Ms. Stretch is familiar with the review and interpretation of financial statements.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completely financial year has the Company relied upon any exemption from NI 52-110 provided therein.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the board of directors of the Company.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The Committee has the sole authority to review in advance and pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiaries by the auditor, as well as all fees and other terms of engagement. The Audit Committee may delegate to one or more members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services, provided a report is made to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

KPMG LLP ("KPMG") is the auditor of the Company. The aggregate fees billed by KPMG in each of the last two financial years of the Company for services in each of the categories indicated are as follows:

	2018	2017
Audit fees [(1)]	$ 45,000	$ 43,600
Tax fees	$5,725	nil

[(1)] Pertains to assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements.

11. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

11.1 Legal Proceedings

UEX is or was not a party to and none of its property is or was the subject of any legal proceedings during the financial year ended December 31, 2018 with the exception of a civil case against the Company brought forth by a former employee alleging wrongful dismissal of employment. The case is expected to be heard in a court in British Columbia in 2020.

11.2 Regulatory Actions

During the financial year ended December 31, 2018:

a) no penalties or sanctions were imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority;

b) no other penalties or sanctions were imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision in the Company's securities; and

c) no settlement agreements of the Company were entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with any securities regulatory authority.

12. INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

12.1 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, no director or executive officer of the Company or any person or company that beneficially owns, or controls, or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of any class or series of the Company's

outstanding voting securities or any associate or affiliate of any of the person or companies referred to above has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions which materially affected or would reasonably be expected to materially affect the Company since January 1, 2018.

13. TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRARS

13.1 Transfer Agent and Registrars

Computershare Investor Services Inc. is the transfer agent and registrar for the common shares of the Company.

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
510 Burrard Street,
2nd Floor
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9
Tel: (604) 661-9400
Fax: (604) 661-9549

Computershare Investor Services Inc.
100 University Avenue
8th Floor
Toronto, ON M5J 2Y1
Tel: (416) 263-9200
Fax: (888) 453-0330

14. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

14.1 Material Contracts

The following are the material contracts entered into by UEX during the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year but still in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business

1. Definitive Option Agreement dated November 10, 2004 between UEX and AREVA relating to the Western Athabasca Projects. See "3.1 Overview – Western Athabasca Joint Venture Projects";
2. Christie Lake Joint Venture Agreement dated July 15, 2016 between UEX and JCU (Canada) Exploration Company, Limited relating to the Christie Lake Project. See "3.1 Overview – Christie Lake Project".

15. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

15.1 Names of Experts

KPMG is the auditor of the Company and has audited the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, which were filed with the Canadian securities regulators on SEDAR.

Sébastien Bernier, P.Geo., Aleksandr Mitrofanov, P.Geo., Dr. David Machuca, P.Eng., Glen Cole, P.Geo, Christopher Hamel, P.Geo., Kevin Palmer, P.Geo., Gordon Doerksen, P.Eng., Mark Liskowich, P.Geo., Bruce Murphy, FSAIMM, Dino Pilotto, P.Eng., Lawrence Melis, P.Eng., R. Sierd Eriks, P.Geo., David Rhys, P.Geo. Steve Hasegawa, P. Geo. and James Gray, P. Geo. prepared current technical reports relating to UEX's mineral properties.

15.2 Interests of Experts

KPMG has confirmed that it is independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the relevant rules and related interpretations prescribed by the relevant professional bodies in Canada.

To the knowledge of UEX, the other experts mentioned in "15.1 Names of Experts", and the directors, officers, employees and partners, as applicable, of each of such experts beneficially own, at the date hereof, directly or indirectly, in the aggregate, less than one percent of the outstanding common shares of UEX. To the best of the Company's knowledge, no registered or beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company was held by each expert named in "15.1 Names of Experts", other than R. Sierd Eriks, when the particular expert's report was prepared, was received by such expert after the preparation of the report, or will be received by such expert.

R. Sierd Eriks, Steve Hasegawa and David Rhys, three of the authors of the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report, and Christopher Hamel, P.Geo., co-author of the 2018 Christie Lake Technical Report, were not "independent" within the meaning of NI 43-101 at the time of preparation of each report.

Steve Hasegawa is also one of the authors of the 2013 Shea Creek Technical Report. He was not "independent" within the meaning of NI 43-101 at the time of preparation, as he was previously a consultant to the Company.

None of the aforementioned persons, nor any director, officer, employee or partner, as applicable, of the aforementioned companies or partnerships is currently expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of UEX or any of its associates or affiliates.

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding UEX may be found on the Company's website at *www.uex-corporation.com* and on SEDAR at *www.sedar.com*.

Additional information relating to UEX, including details as to directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of UEX shares, options to purchase UEX shares and certain other matters is contained in the Management Information Circular of UEX dated May 1, 2018.

Additional financial information is provided in UEX's audited financial statements and related Management's Discussion and Analysis for its year ended December 31, 2018.

APPENDIX "A"

UEX CORPORATION
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. AUTHORITY

(a) The Audit Committee (the "Committee") is a standing committee of the Board of Directors (the "Board") and its primary purpose is to: 1) assist the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the Corporation's financial statements, the Corporation's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, the Corporation's financial internal controls, and the performance of the Corporation's independent auditor; and 2) assist the Board in its oversight of other financial matters affecting the Corporation.

(b) The Committee shall have the authority:

(i) for the purpose of performing its duties, to inspect all of the books and records of the Corporation and its affiliates and to discuss such accounts and records and any matters relating to the financial position or condition of the Corporation with the officers and internal (if any) and external auditors of the Corporation and its affiliates;

(ii) to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;

(iii) to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee, including without limitation compensation to any public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation;

(iv) to set and pay the ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties; and

(v) to communicate directly with the external auditors.

2. COMPOSITION

The Committee shall consist of a minimum of three directors of the Corporation, each of whom shall be "independent" as defined in applicable securities laws, instruments and policies.

3. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

At the time of appointment or within a reasonable period of time following appointment, each member of the Committee must be financially literate, having the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present the breadth and level of complexity or accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

4. MEMBER APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL

(a) The Committee members are appointed by the Board after consultation with the Chair with consideration of the desires of individual Board members.

(b) Consideration will be given, where appropriate and having regard to the composition of the Board, to rotating the Committee members periodically.

(c) The Committee Chair is selected by the Board.

(d) The Board may at any time remove a member from the Committee.

5. POSITION DESCRIPTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHAIR

(a) The Chair of the Committee shall be an independent director appointed by the Board on an annual basis following the election of the directors at the Corporation's Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

(b) The Chair shall:

(i) work with the Chair of the Board, the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and manage the Committee in an effective and efficient manner which furthers the best interests of the Corporation;

(ii) act as the principal sounding board and counsel for the Chair of the Board, the CEO and the CFO with respect to audit and financial reporting issues;

(iii) ensure that the Chair of the Board and, if appropriate, the CEO and the CFO are aware of concerns of the Committee;

(iv) provide strong leadership of the Committee;

(v) work closely with the Chair of the Board to coordinate matters to be brought forth to Board meetings from the Committee;

(vi) communicate with the Board to keep it current on all major developments involving audit and financial reporting matters;

(vii) set the frequency of the Committee meetings and review such frequency as appropriate; and

(viii) chair and manage meetings of the Committee.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee shall:

(a) review and assess the adequacy of the Committee Charter on an annual basis;

(b) meet with the Corporation's external auditors as necessary and before the submission of the audited annual financial statements to the Board and communicate to external auditors that they are ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of shareholders;

(c) review the annual financial statements of the Corporation and "management's discussion and analysis" and, where appropriate, recommend the financial statements for approval to the Board;

(d) review the interim financial statements of the Corporation and "management's discussion and analysis" and, where appropriate, recommend the financial statements for approval to the Board;

(e) obtain explanations from management on all the significant variances between comparative reporting periods and, with respect to the annual financial statements, question management and the external auditor regarding the significant financial reporting issues discussed during the fiscal period and the method of resolution;

(f) be responsible for:

  (i) ensuring that a written statement is obtained from the external auditor describing all relationships between the external auditor and the Corporation;

  (ii) discussing with the external auditor any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditor; and

  (iii) determining that the external auditors have a process in place to address the rotation of the lead partner and other audit partners serving the account;

(g) assess the performance of the external auditors and recommend to the Board annually or as they may otherwise determine a duly qualified external auditor to be nominated (for appointment or retention) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation;

(h) review the plan and scope of the audit to be conducted by the external auditors of the Corporation;

(i) approve, or recommend to the Board for approval, the compensation of the external auditors;

(j) oversee the work of the external auditors, including reviewing the Corporation's critical accounting policies and practices, material alternative accounting treatments and material written communications between the external auditors and management, and the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;

(k) pre-approve all audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities by its external auditors or the external auditors of any such subsidiaries, in accordance with applicable laws;

(l) review all post-audit or management letters containing the recommendations of the external auditor and management's response or follow-up of any identified weakness;

(m) meet separately, periodically, with management (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function) and with external auditors;

(n) review all annual and interim earnings press releases;

(o) determine that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than disclosure in the Corporation's financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and earnings press releases, and periodically assess the adequacy of these procedures;

(p) establish procedures for:

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and

(ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

(q) enquire as to the adequacy of the Corporation's system of internal controls;

(r) review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding employees and former employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation; and

(s) have such other duties, powers and authorities, consistent with the provisions of applicable corporate law, as the Board may, by resolution, delegate to the Committee from time to time.

7. REPORTING

(a) The Committee has a duty to report to the Board all matters that it considers to be important for Board consideration.

(b) All minutes of the Committee should be attached to the Board minutes and forwarded to each member of the Board by the Secretary in a timely manner.

Last reviewed and approved: June 13, 2017