

**DELTA URANIUM INC.**  
**(the “Company”)**

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS**

**Date**

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is dated July 14, 2008 and should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended May 31, 2008.

**Overall Performance**

***Principal Business and Corporate History***

Originally incorporating in 1988 as Whitney Porcupine Resources Ltd., the Company was involved in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties in Northern Ontario. In 1993, the Company changed its name to Birch Capital Inc. and became involved in the development and distribution of computer software before changing its name again to Breckenridge Technologies Inc. in 1993. On October 23, 1996, the Company changed its name to Breckenridge Minerals Inc. and returned the business focus to the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties, this time in Mexico and the Great Basin area in the state of Nevada in the United States. In 2005, the Company changed its name to Wavepower Systems International Inc. and most recently, on May 31, 2007, the shareholders approved a name change to Delta Uranium Inc.

On November 9, 2007, Delta completed its acquisition of 4316282 Canada Inc. and 4316282 Canada Inc. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Delta. Delta continues the businesses of the Numbered Company and began trading on November 12, 2007, as a Mining Issuer on TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “DUR.”

Delta is engaged in the exploration of uranium in Canada. The Company recently completed the acquisition of its 100% owned Kenora Uranium Project and holds 100% interest in over 70,000 hectares of additional uranium properties in Ontario.

***Project Activity***

For the first time in the history of exploration in this part of Ontario, one company controls nearly all of the significant uranium occurrences as well as a large lake bottom sediment uranium anomaly. In all, 42 uranium occurrences are known in this part of Ontario and their location coincides with that of a large uranium anomaly in lake-bottom sediments.

The Kenora properties are considered to have moderate potential to host uranium deposits because: known basement lithologies are favourable (leucogranitic peraluminous bodies); previous exploration has revealed the presence of uranium bearing rocks and one area has been the focus of diamond drilling and drifting in the mid 50’s and 70’s to evaluate a uranium bearing zone; anomalous uranium values in lake bottom sediments and soil were discovered by the OGS in 2004. Exploration work in the mid 70’s has outlined a small uranium ore body.

The Company has completed follow-up ground geophysics and scintillometer surveys on the Kenora properties.

On the Bee Lake uranium occurrence, channel samples were completed and reported in November of 2007, with returns of up to 6lbs/ton U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. In total, 12 channel samples were taken along with grab samples in the area.

A ground geophysical program was conducted, which identified the Cobble Lake anomaly and confirmed the anomaly's extension over 10 km. The Company will be following up with further definition of this Cobble Lake anomaly and the numerous untested airborne anomalies that have also come out of the surveys.

Preliminary geochemical results were received January 7, 2008, for the Preston East Dome uranium occurrence. Results for the 76 geochemical samples, comprising seven channel sample intervals, returned uranium values ranging up to 0.24% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (4.8 lbs U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

On April 17, 2008, the Company received the analytical results for 17 of the first 20 diamond drill holes on Richard Lake Uranium Deposit. The drilling has established the existence of multiple uranium-bearing pegmatite dykes at Richard Lake extending over a strike length of 220 metres, and to a depth of 215 metres and remains open in all directions.

### ***Mineral resource properties***

#### *Kenora*

The Company's 100% owned Kenora Uranium Project is located about 30 km west of the town of Kenora, northwestern Ontario and approximately 240 km east of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Winnipeg is serviced by scheduled commercial airlines and highways. Access to the Kenora Project is by Trans-Canada Highway (Highway 17); the main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway cross the area to the south and the Canadian National Railway lines cross the south part of the area. Power lines and the Trans-Canada pipeline run approximately parallel to each other just south of Highway 17.

The climate varies from -50°C in winter to +30° in the summer. Freeze-up begins in late November and break-up occurs in mid to late April.

The maximum relief in the area is roughly 90 m between the Eagle Lake area, at 363 m above sea level and the Cobble Lake area at 460 m above sea level. The topography is moderately rugged, and local relief rarely exceeds 46 m. West of the Tustin Township and west of Cobble Lake, the watershed flows west into Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River; east of Tustin Township, the watershed flows east into the Wabigoon River system.

The Kenora Uranium Project is comprised of 3,046 claims covering a total of 48,736 hectares located approximately 30 km east of the town of Kenora in Northwestern Ontario. Delta's property hosts an unusually large number of uranium occurrences, which coincide with a large uranium anomaly in lake-bottom sediments; a total of 43 known historical occurrences.

All the rocks in the area are of Archean in age and belong to the Superior Province. One belt of volcanic rocks, regionally metamorphosed to lower amphibolite to upper greenschist facies forms an east-trending belt varying in width from about 2.8 km in the east (Langton Township), to 0.8 km in the west (Macnicol Township). Additional mapping has indicated the belt continues in a westerly direction up to Silver Lake. This volcanic belt is bordered to the north by the English River subprovince and to the south by the Wabigoon subprovince, composed of distinct granitic batholiths with a complex history: the Lount Lake batholith to the north, and the Dryberry batholith to the south.

The metavolcanics vary in composition from mafic to intermediate and comprises flows and pyroclastic material. They make up to 75% of the entire sequence. The metasedimentary sequence is intruded by sills, dikes and irregular shaped bodies which vary in composition from felsic to ultramafic.

In the Macnicol, Tustin, Bridges, Docker and Langton townships, the metasedimentary sequence is composed of a mafic volcanic band, 1 to 2 km wide, with intercalated sandstones, argillites and siltstones, along with discontinuous bands of felsic to intermediate pyroclastics in the west (Tustin, Bridges) and flows (Docker). Throughout the area, the metasedimentary sequence is intruded by gabbro sills and pegmatite dikes. Numerous occurrences of copper and uranium mineralisation are known throughout the above townships, in association with the pegmatites. The pegmatite dikes vary greatly in size and shape, ranging from a meter to about 1,500 m in length to 300 m in width; they often branch out and appear to follow the foliation, but locally they transect it.

Some late diabase dikes are reported to the southeast of the area of interest; they are dated 1,900 to 1,500 M.a.; the granitic batholiths are dated at 2,600 to 2,500 M.a. It is considered that the large plutons predate most of the more potassic rocks that intrude the metasedimentary sequence. Faulting is reported to be parallel and sometimes across the regional strike and has made it difficult to correlate the various volcanic and volcano-sedimentary units; therefore the stratigraphic column is not entirely clear.

Pleistocene glacial deposits are rare in the area. Lacustrine deposits are recent features.

Based on existing geology one could expect deposits of the following types:

Bancroft Area, granitic pegmatite dikes in calcareous metasediments and gneiss (1.3 million tonnes of  $0.11 \text{ U}_3\text{O}_8$ ) with uraninite associated with magnetite, hematite. A large pluton flanks the mineralized pegmatite en-echelon dykes transgressing the metasediments.

Beaverlodge vein type in granitic rocks, 500 to 1,000 tonnes of 0.14 to 0.25% U.; vein linked to major structural features (mylonites), and faults and the unconformity between the granitic Aphebian rocks and the Martin Helikian sediments. Pitchblende is the main uranium mineral and later than the main igneous or metamorphic activity. This part of Ontario is not known for multiple stage geological history except for the diabase dikes of the 1,900 M.a.

Vein type uranium in granitic rocks and adjacent metasediments like in Western Europe; linked to alkaline granites along major structures, development of "Episyenite" by removal of quartz and introduction of albite, destruction of feldspar and replacement by Mg rich muscovite creating the "sponge" rocks. The veins are linked to major structural markers in "fertile" granite. These deposits vary in size from 5 to 10,000 tonnes of uranium metal at a grade of 0.15 to 0.3% U.

Michelin type deposits in metavolcanic rocks (7,000 tonnes of uranium at a grade 0.11%): uranium disseminated in the sediments; albitization, hematization and carbonatisation accompany these types of deposits. Fluorite and molybdenum are often associated with uranium.

Rössing type deposits in the Damaran orogenic belt, composed of late Precambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks (about 900 M.a. in age), intensely deformed and metamorphosed during the Damaran orogenic event about 510 M.a. ago. Quartzites, marbles, gneisses and schists are intruded numerous dikes of alaskites (leucogranitic rock resulting from anatexis), uraniferous granites and pegmatites; the deposit covers a large area 1.5 km long and about 0.5 km wide. The entire series is folded isoclinally along northwest-southwest axis. The deposit lies on the flank of a dome in the complex basin of domes and basins. Alaskite is present beyond the deposit limits and is not always uraniferous. The main mineral is uraninite. At Rössing the tonnage is in the order of several hundred millions tonnes; the Rössing Uranium mine has been in operation since the mid-70's producing between 2,000 and 4,000 tonnes a year of U; current mine project is planning expansions to be in operation until 2025.

There are no known signs of regolith development which could point towards unconformity deposits (Saskatchewan) under the sandstones of the metasedimentary volcanic belt of the Kimber Lake area.

Previous work encountered mineralization in the form of yellow products (Uranophane or uranotile) in all the showings. Uraninite was the only primary mineral recognized at Hawk Lake and New Campbell Mines.

#### *Boyer Lake - Canamerica*

The Company's 100% owned Upper Manitou Lake gold project is located along the northeastern shore of upper Manitou Lake in Boyer Township, approximately 30 km south of Dryden, Ontario. The property was acquired by staking and comprises 57 claims covering over 912 hectares of potentially gold-bearing volcanic stratigraphy situated adjacent the historic Gold Rock mining camp.

During the 1980s CanAmerica Precious Metals discovered four gold-bearing zones on the property named the "D", "E", "F" and "Unnamed" Zones (1987 report prepared by M. Fox). Exploration of the mineralized structures by CanAmerica indicated the possibility of significant tonnage in the zones with the potential for a multi-million ounce gold deposit.

The Upper Manitou Lake Project fits the model of Archean or Mesothermal Lode Gold deposits. These deposits are responsible for almost 20% of the world's cumulative gold production and are mostly characterized by gold-only, quartz vein systems associated with supracrustal belts in low to medium-grade metamorphic terranes. Vein-type deposits, as seen in the Gold Rock area, typically consist of open-space fillings of coarse or cherty quartz with associated feldspar, carbonate, tourmaline, sericite and/or chlorite and sulphide minerals (1996 report prepared by J.W. Redden).

#### *Aerobus Lake*

The Company's 100% owned Aerobus Lake properties are located in Northwestern Ontario approximately 25 km northeast of the Company's Kenora Property. The project consists of 496 claims covering 7,936 hectares.

The properties were acquired by staking and targeting uranium mineral occurrences and radiometric anomalies, typically in granite and granite-greenstone terranes. Most fall under the Intrusive Deposit model for uranium deposits, which are represented by low-grade, high-tonnage deposits typically associated with intrusive rocks including alaskite, granite, pegmatite, and monzonites. Major world deposits include Rössing (Namibia), Ilimaussaq (Greenland) and Palabora (South Africa). The most well known example of the Intrusive-type deposit is the Rössing Mine in Namibia, which accounts for 8% of the World's uranium production and has been producing continuously from 1976 (1979 report prepared by C.E. Blackburn, 1976 report prepared by A.S. Baynes, 2005 report prepared by V.E. Felix, 1976 report prepared by A.P. Pryslak, 1968 report prepared by J.A. Robertson and 1955 report prepared by J. Satterly).

#### *Timmins Uranium Project*

The Company's 100% owned Timmins Uranium Project is located in Northeastern Ontario and stretches from Shining Tree to Sault Ste. Marie. The project consists of twelve separate mineral licenses comprising 3,029 claims covering 48,464 hectares.

The properties were acquired by staking and targeting uranium mineral occurrences and radiometric anomalies, typically in granite and granite-greenstone terranes. Similar to the Kenora Uranium Project, most of the Timmins projects can be classified under the Intrusive Deposit model for uranium deposits, which are represented by low-grade, high tonnage deposits associated with intrusive rocks. Major world deposits include Rössing (Namibia), Ilimaussaq (Greenland) and Palabora (South Africa). The most well known example of the Intrusive-type deposit is the Rössing

Mine in Namibia, which accounts for 8% of the World's uranium production and has been producing continuously from 1976.

The remainder are found in geological settings with the potential to host uranium deposits similar to those in Elliot Lake, namely the Quartz-Pebble Conglomerate type. These deposits are hosted by sedimentary units with uranium mineralization typically occurring within the sedimentary matrix. Quartz-Pebble Conglomerate deposits make up approximately 13% of the world's uranium resources. Individual deposits range in size from 6,000 - 170,000 tonnes contained U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and major examples are the Elliot Lake deposits in Canada and the Witwatersrand gold-uranium deposits in South Africa (1968 report prepared by J.A. Robertson).

## Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is in the exploration stage and has not yet determined whether its mineral resource properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The continued operations of the Company and the recoverability of amounts shown for mineral resource properties is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral resource properties, the existence of economically recoverable reserves and future profitable production, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to recover its costs through a disposition of its mineral resource properties.

The Company is subject to numerous risk factors that may affect its business prospects in the future. These risks include, but are not limited to, the Company's access to additional capital to fund future activities, the loss of mineral properties or the inability to obtain mining licences, the inherently risky nature of the Company's activities and its lack of experience in bringing an exploration property into production, foreign exchange fluctuations, the political stability and economic uncertainty of those areas in which the Company carries on operations and the lack of infrastructure in those areas, title risks, the risks and uncertainties associated with joint ventures and the Company's reliance on third parties, statutory and regulatory compliance, the adequacy and availability of insurance coverage, the Company's dependence upon employees and consultants and fluctuations in mineral prices.

## Results of Operations

### 3 months ended May 31

|  | 2008      | 2007    |
|--|-----------|---------|
|  | \$        | \$      |
| <b>General and administrative expenses</b> |           |         |
| Professional fees                          | 10,000    | -       |
| Consulting fees                            | 136,610   | -       |
| Salaries and benefits                      | 190,810   | -       |
| Stock-based compensation                   | 165,824   | -       |
| General and office                         | 96,623    | 3,842   |
| Investor relations                         | 95,278    | -       |
| Travel                                     | 92,903    | -       |
| Amortization                               | 15,497    | -       |
|  | 803,546   | 3,842   |
| <b>Loss before the undernoted items</b>    | (803,546) | (3,842) |
| Interest income                            | 61,565    | -       |
| <b>Loss for the period</b>                 | (741,981) | (3,842) |

On November 9, 2007, the Company acquired the all of the issued and outstanding common shares of 4316282 Canada Inc. ("4316282 Canada"). The comparative figures reported are those of 4316282 Canada, and therefore, the net loss is not comparable to the same period in the previous year.

### Summary of Quarterly Results

| 3 months ended    | Investment<br>revenue | Net income (loss) |           |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                   |                       | Total             | Per share |
| May 31, 2008      | 61,565                | (741,981)         | (0.026)   |
| February 29, 2008 | (123,501)             | (494,719)         | (0.019)   |
| November 30, 2007 | 59,604                | (1,097,805)       | (0.090)   |
| August 31, 2007   | 118,013               | 54,549            | 0.004     |
| May 31, 2007      | —                     | (3,842)           | (0.000)   |
| February 28, 2007 | 159,567               | 156,515           | 0.013     |
| November 30, 2006 | 19,325                | (96,362)          | (0.009)   |
| August 31, 2006   | 36,499                | 34,413            | 0.004     |

On November 9, 2007, the Company acquired the all of the issued and outstanding common shares of 4316282 Canada Inc. The net loss for the 3 months ended November 30, 2007 reflected the costs of commencing the operations of the Company and stock-based compensation of \$771,110.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is not in commercial production on any of its mineral resource properties, and accordingly, the Company has no revenues. The Company finances its operations by raising capital in the equity markets.

As at May 31, 2008, working capital of \$6,335,371 (February 29, 2008 - \$7,647,317) included cash of \$5,971,055 (February 29, 2008 - \$7,777,914). The reduction in working capital and cash resulted from the use of cash for operations of \$1,055,574, purchase of capital assets of \$119,596 and expenditures on mineral resource properties of \$631,689.

Future cash requirements will depend primarily on the extent of future expenditures on the Company's exploration programs. The cost and duration of future exploration programs will depend on the results of current exploration programs and therefore, the Company is not able to forecast future cash requirements. The Company has sufficient funds to maintain its current mineral resource properties and carry out certain planned exploration programs, but the Company will require additional financing to fund operations and complete exploration programs in 2010 and future years.

### Transactions with Related Parties

For the 3 months ended May 31, 2008, salaries includes \$120,000 (2007 - \$nil) paid to two directors and officers of the Company, mineral resource properties includes \$47,600 of consulting fees (2007 - \$nil) paid to a director of the Company and investor relations includes \$4,352 (2007 - \$nil) paid to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

These transactions were in the normal course of business and are recorded at an exchange value established and agreed upon by the related parties.

## **Critical Accounting Estimates**

### *Mineral resource properties*

Costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties are deferred until the properties are brought into commercial production, at which time, they are amortized over the estimated useful life of the related property on a unit-of-production basis. The cost of mineral resource properties includes the cash consideration and the fair value of shares issued on the date the property is acquired. The proceeds from options granted on properties are credited to the cost of the related property. When a property is determined to be non-commercial, non-productive or its value impaired, those costs in excess of estimated recoveries are charged to operations.

The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral resource properties is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral resource properties, the existence of economically recoverable reserves and future profitable production, or alternatively, upon the Company's ability to recover its costs through a disposition of its mineral resource properties.

The amount shown for mineral resource properties does not necessarily represent present or future value. Changes in future conditions could require a material change in the amount recorded for mineral resource properties.

### *Stock-based compensation*

Stock-based compensation is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares and the expected life of the options. Changes in these input assumptions can materially affect the estimate of fair value.

## **Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption**

On March 1, 2008, the Company adopted amendments to CICA Handbook Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation" which includes requirements to assess and disclose an entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosure of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosure of when financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, together with the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.

On March 1, 2008, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 1535, "Capital Disclosures" which requires disclosure of qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital; disclosure of quantitative data about what is regarded as capital; and disclosure of compliance with any externally imposed capital requirements and the consequences of such non-compliance.

On March 1, 2008, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures" and Section 3863, "Financial Instruments – Presentation" which requires disclosures to enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments on the entity's financial position and performance, and the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and non-financial derivatives.

Beyond additional disclosure, the adoption of these new accounting standards did not have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

## **Future Changes in Accounting Policies**

On March 1, 2009, the Company will adopt CICA Handbook Section 3031, "Inventories", which will replace Section 3030. The new standard requires that inventories be measured at the lower of cost and the net realizable value, provides guidelines on determining cost, prohibits the use of the last-in, first-out method (LIFO) and requires the reversal of a previous write-down when the value of inventories increases.

On March 1, 2009, the Company will adopt CICA Handbook Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" which will replace Section 3062. The new standard establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standard also provides guidance for the treatment of pre-production and start-up costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred. Concurrent with the introduction of this standard, the CICA withdrew EIC27, Revenues and Expenses during the pre-operating period.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards on its financial statements.

## **Financial Instruments and Other Instruments**

The carrying value of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

### *Currency risk*

As the majority of the Company's expenditures are in Canadian dollars, the Company limits its exposure to currency risk by maintaining its cash and cash equivalents in Canadian dollars.

### *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of a loss if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's limits its exposure to credit risk by holding its cash in deposits with high credit quality Canadian financial institutions.

### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk due to the short-term nature of its financial instruments.

### *Commodity price risk*

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk with respect to uranium prices. A significant decline in uranium prices may affect the Company's ability to obtain capital for the exploration and development of its mineral resource properties.

## Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others within the Company, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have also designed internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and assessed the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. As the Company has a limited number of personnel, management has concluded that a weakness exists in the design of internal controls over financial reporting caused by a lack of adequate segregation of duties. This weakness has the potential to result in material misstatements in the Company's financial statements and should also be considered a weakness in its disclosure controls and procedures. Management has concluded that taking into account the present stage of the Company's development and the best interests of its shareholders, the Company does not have sufficient size and scale to warrant the hiring of additional personnel to correct this weakness at this time. To help mitigate the impact of this weakness and to ensure quality financial reporting, there are supervisory controls exercised by management and audit committee oversight, and in the future, interim financial statements will be reviewed by the Company's auditors.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent interim period that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data (as at July 14, 2008)

### Shares

#### Authorized

An unlimited number of preference shares issuable in series with terms to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

#### Outstanding:

29,069,787 common shares.

### Stock options

#### Authorized:

5,813,957 stock options.

#### Outstanding:

| Exercise price | Options<br>outstanding | Options<br>exercisable | Expiry date       |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| \$0.10         | 70,000                 | 70,000                 | December 19, 2008 |
| \$0.40         | 1,000,000              | 1,000,000              | December 20, 2011 |
| \$1.00         | 1,800,000              | 600,000                | November 20, 2012 |
| \$1.00         | 575,000                | 95,833                 | March 3, 2013     |
| \$1.00         | 1,160,000              | 910,000                | July 8, 2008      |
|                | 4,605,000              | 2,675,833              |                   |

## **Forward-Looking Statements**

All statements made in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “expect”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “will”, “would”, “should”, “guidance”, “potential”, “continue”, “project”, “forecast”, “confident”, “prospects”, and similar expressions typically are used to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on the then-current expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about the Company’s business and the industry and markets in which it operates. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including but not limited to the Company’s access to additional capital to fund future activities, the loss of mineral properties or the inability to obtain mining licences, the inherently risky nature of the Company’s activities and its lack of experience in bringing an exploration property into production, foreign exchange fluctuations, the political stability and economic uncertainty of those areas in which the Company carries on operations and the lack of infrastructure in those areas, title risks, the risks and uncertainties associated with joint ventures and the Company’s reliance on third parties, statutory and regulatory compliance, the adequacy and availability of insurance coverage, the Company’s dependence upon employees and consultants and fluctuations in mineral prices. These risks, as well as others, could cause actual results and events to vary significantly. The Company expressly disclaims any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements, unless the Company specifically states otherwise.

## **Additional Information**

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).