

enCore Energy Corp.

TSX.V:EU

enCore Energy Corp.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED December 31, 2020 AND 2019

Set out below is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of enCore Energy Corp. and its subsidiaries ("enCore", or the "Company") for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The following information, prepared as of April 29, 2021 should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020, and 2019, and the accompanying notes thereto, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar figures included in management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information related to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

COMPANY BACKGROUND

enCore Energy Corp. was incorporated on October 30, 2009 under the Laws of British Columbia and is principally engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in the United States. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (symbol "EU") and on the OTCQB Venture Market (symbol "ENCUF").

The Company holds advanced uranium exploration properties in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS

In March 2020, the Company announced that Greg Hayes had resigned his position of Chief Financial Officer and Scott Davis had been reappointed as Chief Financial Officer. In connection with the appointment of Mr. Davis as Chief Financial Officer, the Company granted him 50,000 stock options. The options were granted for a period of five years and will allow the holder to purchase common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.115.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and related adverse public health developments, have adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or results of operations at this time

In May 2020, the Company granted 3,200,000 stock options to directors, officers, advisors and consultants, to purchase an aggregate of up to 3,200,000 common shares at a price of \$0.205 per share for a five-year period, in accordance with its stock option plan.

In June 2020, the Company donated medical supplies and personal protective equipment to several Navajo communities. The Company holds numerous projects within the traditional territory of the Navajo Nation, which has one of the highest incidences of coronavirus cases per capita in the United States.

The Company has provided medical supplies and personal protective equipment directly to medical and other facilities for the Navajo Nation including the:

- Navajoland Nursing Home, Chinle, Arizona
- Chinle Comprehensive Health Care Facility, Chinle, Arizona
- St. Paul Catholic Church in Crownpoint, New Mexico
- Crownpoint Health Care Facility, Crownpoint, New Mexico
- Churchrock Chapter, Churchrock, New Mexico
- Gallup Indian Medical Center, Gallup, New Mexico
- Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock, New Mexico
- Navajo Police Headquarters, Windowrock, Arizona
- Utah Farm Bureau-Farmers Feeding Utah: Miracle Utah Navajo Nation

In September 2020, the Company completed necessary agreements to acquire 40% of Group 11 Technologies Inc. ("Group 11"), a United States-based private company committed to testing and implementing non-invasive extraction technologies of precious metals with the use of environmentally friendly solutions. Group 11 has now completed a successful commercial launch. Effective August 28, 2020, Group 11 finalized all necessary Organizational, Shareholder, and Licensing documentation with its founding partners and commenced formal operations. Group 11's initial steps will include acquisition and subsequent testing of already identified gold projects that demonstrate specific qualities lending themselves to the Company's environmentally and economically superior processes. Group 11 is committed to providing commercially viable, sustainable alternatives to conventional mining for the extraction and processing of precious metals.

In September 2020, the Company granted 2,000,000 stock options to an officer of the Company, to purchase an aggregate of up to 300,000 common shares at a price of \$0.35 per share for a five-year period and 1,700,000 common shares at a price of \$0.45 per

share for a five-year period, in accordance with its stock option plan. The Company also granted 75,000 stock options to a consultant of the Company, to purchase an aggregate of up to 75,000 common shares at a price of \$0.40 per share for a five-year period.

In October 2020, the Company appointed W. Paul Goranson, PE, as Chief Executive Officer. Dennis Stover continues to serve the Company as the Chief Technical Officer and a Director.

In October 2020, the Company issued 12,000,000 units for a private placement at a price of \$0.40 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$4,800,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of \$0.60 for a period of three years. The warrants may be accelerated under certain terms if the stock closes for 5 trading days at \$0.90 or more. The Company paid commissions totaling \$137,700 and issued 344,250 finders' warrants. The finder's warrants are exercisable into one unit of the Company at a price of \$0.40 for three years from closing.

On December 31, 2020, the Company acquired from Westwater Resources, Inc seven subsidiary entities containing all of Westwater's United States uranium assets in exchange for 2,571,598 common shares issued for a total value of US\$1,795,000 and the grant of a 2% net smelter return royalty on mineral rights held by the subsidiaries in the State of New Mexico, excluding the Juan Tafoya and Cebolleta projects which retain a 2.5% net profits interest. The Company assumed the existing reclamation bonds on Westwater's uranium projects totaling approximately US \$9.25 million. The Company retained US\$3,000,000 of the cash collateral supporting these reclamation bonds with Westwater receiving US \$742,642 of the cash collateral at closing. No other payments were made for reclamation work and reclamation bond reduction. Through this transaction the Company acquired two licensed, Texas-based uranium production facilities; mineral exploration leases in Texas; and more than 270 square miles (180,000 acres) of patented mineral rights in New Mexico, with four projects containing significant historical mineral estimates. This acquisition more than doubled the company's current mineral rights and holdings with historical mineral estimates and added two already-licensed uranium production facilities.

In February 2021, the Company announced that Scott Davis had resigned his position of Chief Financial Officer and Carrie Mierkey had been appointed as Chief Financial Officer.

In March 2021, the Company issued 15,000,000 units for a private placement at a price of \$1.00 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$15,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of \$1.30 for a period of three years. The Company paid commissions totaling \$993,015 and issued 758,001 finders' warrants. The finder's warrants are exercisable into one unit of the Company at a price of \$1.00 for three years from closing

In April 2021, the company acquired 200,000 pounds of U₃O₈ for a purchase price of \$37.06 per pound (\$30.80 USD per pound) or \$7,411,017 and another 100,000 of U₃O₈ for a purchase price of \$38.03 per pound (\$29.65 USD per pound) or \$3,843,000. These spot market purchases were made to de-risk future uranium deliveries associated with anticipated contractual production timelines from its planned ISR operations. The purchase strengthens the Company's working capital and provides optionality in support of future capital development of its South Texas assets.

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 10,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$600 (\$.06 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 427,500 shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$64,125 (\$.15 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 230,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$28,750 (\$.125 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 150,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$20,250 (\$.135 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 25,000 shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options for gross proceeds of \$5,125 (\$.205 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 2,627,084 shares pursuant to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$591,094 (\$.225 per share).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company issued 1,658,333 shares pursuant to the exercise of warrants for gross proceeds of \$995,000 (\$.60 per share).

MINERAL PROJECTS

SOUTH TEXAS MINERAL PROPERTIES

1. Kingsville Dome, Texas

The Company acquired URI, Inc. ("URI") as part of the acquisitions related to the Westwater Transaction on December 31, 2020. URI's Kingsville Dome property is located in Kleberg County, Texas and is situated on several tracts of land leased from third parties. The property is situated approximately eight miles southeast of the city of Kingsville, Texas. The project was constructed in 1987 as an up-flow uranium extraction circuit, with complete drying and packaging facilities within the recovery plant. The Kingsville Dome project produced uranium in the period 1988 through 1990, from 1996 to 1999, and most recently from 2007 through 2009. Two independent resin processing circuits and elution systems are part of the plant's processing equipment, and it also has a single drying circuit. As currently configured, the Kingsville Dome plant has a production capacity of 800,000 pounds of U_3O_8 per year. Uranium production at Kingsville Dome was suspended in 2009 and the plant has been in a standby status since that time. The plant has two 500 gallon per minute reverse osmosis systems for groundwater restoration. The first unit was idled in 2010 and the second unit was idled in January of 2014, when groundwater restoration was completed. The plant can serve as a processing facility that can accept resin from multiple satellite facilities. In addition to the processing plant there are four satellite ion exchange systems in the project area. Each of the satellite systems is capable of processing approximately 900 gallons per minute of uranium-bearing ISR fluids from well fields, and these satellite plants can be relocated to alternate extraction sites as needed. As is the case with the main plant, the satellite facilities have been on standby since 2009.

The project is comprised of numerous mineral leases from private landowners, covering an area of approximately 2,434 gross and 2,227 net acres of mineral rights. The leases are held through the payment of annual rents, and the leases provide for the payment of production royalties, ranging from 6.25% to 9.375%, based upon uranium sales from the respective leases. The leases initially had expiration dates ranging from 2000 to 2007; however, URI continues to hold most of these leases through ongoing restoration activities. With a few minor exceptions, the leases contain clauses that permit us to extend the leases not held by production by payment of royalties ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

Access to the Kingsville Dome process facility is very good, as an improved company-owned private road connects the facility with Texas Farm to Market Road 1118 about eight miles southeast of Kingsville, Texas, and about four miles east of U.S. Highway 77 at the town of Ricardo. Numerous county and ranch roads, some of which are only intermittently maintained, provide access to the entire project area. Suitable electrical power is present at the site of the Kingsville Dome process plant, and additional power lines exist throughout the areas of the wellfields throughout the project area.

Initial production from the Kingsville Dome uranium deposit commenced in May 1988. From the onset of production until July 1999 URI produced a total of 3.5 million pounds of U_3O_8 from the project area. Production was suspended in July 1999, due to depressed uranium prices, but resumed in April, 2006. Production in 2006 was 94,100 pounds of U_3O_8 , 338,100 pounds in 2007, 252,000 pounds in 2008 and 56,000 pounds in 2009. URI has not produced any uranium at the Kingsville Dome project since 2009.

Uranium mineralization at the Kingsville Dome project occurs as a series of roll-front deposits hosted in porous and permeable sandstones of the Goliad Formation, at depths ranging from 600 to 750 feet beneath the surface. The mineralization is localized along the southwestern to northern flanks of the Kingsville Dome geological feature, which also hosts oil and gas deposits in geological units that are substantially deeper than the Goliad Formation sandstones. The Company does not control those oil and gas deposits.

URI completed the groundwater restoration program during 2013 and entered the required stabilization period. As a result, the Company did not incur any costs related to restoration and reclamation activities during 2020. During 2020, URI conducted stability and standby care activities at the Kingsville Dome project, as required by permits and licenses. There are three production areas authorized by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") at the Kingsville Dome project. In 2012, restoration was completed within ten wellfields located in production areas 1 and 2. In 2013, the Company continued to sample and observe the wellfields in production areas 1 and 2 during a stabilization period required by TCEQ rules, and on October 15, 2013 URI declared to TCEQ that groundwater restoration was complete in production areas 1 and 2. Groundwater restoration for production area 3 was conducted throughout 2013, completed in December 2013 and simultaneously placed into stability. Subject to regulatory approval, groundwater restoration is completed for the entire project. Since URI began its groundwater activities in 1998, they have processed and cleaned approximately 2.6 billion gallons of groundwater at the Kingsville Dome project.

A radioactive material license issued by the TCEQ is in timely renewal. On September 26, 2012, URI filed the requisite application for renewal of its Underground Injection Control ("UIC") permit, and on December 12, 2012, URI filed an amendment to the application that would provide for resumption of uranium recovery activities. In June 2016, URI requested to withdraw its UIC permit and resubmit at a later date. The request to withdraw was granted by the TCEQ in April 2017. As new areas are proposed for production, additional authorizations under the area permit would be required. The permit for the waste disposal well 248 (WDW248) was submitted for renewal to the TCEQ on November 5, 2015. Kleberg County had requested a contested case hearing for the renewal of this permit in order to have the permitted flow rates higher than requested by URI. Just before the end of 2018, Kleberg County rescinded its request for contested case hearing.

2. Rosita, Texas

URI's Rosita uranium processing plant and associated well fields are located in Duval County, Texas on a 200-acre tract of land owned by the Company. The facility is located within the South Texas uranium province, about 22 miles west of the town of Alice. The plant at Rosita was constructed in 1990 and was originally designed and constructed to operate as an up-flow extraction facility, in a similar manner to the Kingsville Dome plant. Resin was processed at the Rosita plant, and the recovered uranium was precipitated into slurry, which was then transported to Kingsville Dome for final drying and packaging. Production from the Rosita plant began in 1990 and continued until 1999, when it was placed on standby. In the 2007-2008 period, upgrades were made to the processing equipment and additions to the facility were installed, including revisions to the elution and precipitation circuits, and the addition of a full drying system. Construction terminated when the plant was 95% complete, due to production and price declines. The plant is anticipated to have an operating capacity of 800,000 pounds of U_3O_8 per year when the upgrades are completed. One satellite ion exchange system is in place at the Rosita project, but it only operated for a short period of time in 2008.

The Rosita property holdings consist of mineral leases from private landowners covering approximately 2,759 gross and net acres of mineral rights. All of the leases for the Rosita area provide for payment of sliding scale royalties based on the price of uranium, ranging from 6.25% to 18.25% of uranium sales produced from the leased lands. Under the terms of the leases the lands can be held after the expiration of their primary term and secondary terms, if restoration and reclamation activities remain ongoing. The leases initially had primary and secondary terms ranging from 2012 to 2016, and provisions to extend the leases beyond the initial terms. URI holds these leases by payment of annual property rental fees ranging from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

Access to the Rosita project and process facility is good, from an improved company-owned private drive that connects with an unpaved but maintained county road, which in turn connects with Texas Farm to Market Road 3196, about one-mile northeast of the intersection of State Highway 44 and FM3196 in Duval County. Electrical power for the Rosita project is readily available, with an industrial-scale power line extending to the Rosita process plant.

Initial production of uranium from the Rosita project, utilizing the ISR process, commenced in 1990, and continued until July 1999. During that time, 2.64 million pounds of U_3O_8 was produced. Production was halted in July of 1999 due to depressed uranium prices, and it resumed in June 2008. Technical difficulties, coupled with a sharp decline in uranium prices, led to the decision to suspend production activities in October 2008, after the production of 10,200 pounds of U_3O_8 . No production has occurred at Rosita since that time.

Uranium mineralization at the Rosita project occurs as roll-fronts hosted in porous and permeable sandstones of the Goliad Formation, at depths ranging from 125 to 350 feet below the surface.

The Rosita project is comprised of four TCEQ authorized production areas. Production areas 1 and 2 are depleted, and groundwater restoration has been completed to regulatory standards. Production areas 3 and 4 contain limited uranium resources that have yet to be produced. Existing wells in production area 4 were plugged. Production areas 1 and 2 consisted of seven wellfields whose groundwater has been restored by the circulation and processing of approximately 1.3 billion gallons of reverse osmosis treated water. In 2013, URI completed the final phase of TCEQ required stabilization in production areas 1 and 2. URI began plugging wells in production areas 1 and 2 in 2014 and completed those activities in 2016. TCEQ has accepted that plugging was completed in accordance with the approved closure plan. Remaining wells for other uses are being transferred or reclassified in order to complete closure of the two production areas. During 2020, URI incurred costs relating to surface reclamation and standby of the aforementioned production areas. Completion of the surface reclamation was temporarily halted in 2019 and resumed in early 2020 with completion anticipated in early 2021.

A radioactive material license issued by the TCEQ for the Rosita project is in timely renewal. On August 30, 2012, URI filed the requisite application for renewal of its underground injection control permit, and it was issued on October 20, 2014. Production could resume in areas already included in existing production area authorizations. As new areas are proposed for production, additional authorizations from the TCEQ under the permit will be required. URI submitted a timely renewal application for the

waste disposal well permit at Rosita on May 14, 2019. The application was deemed administratively complete on June 14, 2019. It passed through public comment period without any comments from the public and is in the final stages of review by the TCEQ.

3. Vasquez, Texas

The Vasquez project is located in Duval County, Texas, a short distance northwest of the town of Hebbronville. The project is situated on a leased tract of land that is being held until final restoration has been completed. The Vasquez ISR mine was constructed in 2004. Uranium recovered from wellfields at the Vasquez project was partially processed through a satellite ion exchange system, capable of processing 1,200 gallons per minute, and final uranium recovery was undertaken at the Kingsville Dome plant. Groundwater restoration efforts were completed in January 2014. Uranium recovery efforts at the Vasquez project took place between 2004 and 2008. The site is currently in the final stages of reclamation and is anticipated to be closed in Q3 2021.

The Vasquez property consists of a mineral lease on 1,023 gross and net acres. While the primary term of the mineral lease expired in February 2008, URI continues to hold the lease by carrying out restoration activities. The Company pays an annual rental fee to the property owner, and the lease provides for the payment of a sliding-scale production royalty of 6.25% of uranium sales below \$25.00 per pound, increasing to 10.25% for uranium sales occurring at or above \$40.00 per pound of U₃O₈.

Access to the Vasquez project area is good from a leased and improved private drive to an improved ranch road that connects to Texas State Highway 359, a short distance north west of Hebbronville. Adequate electrical power is available in the project area, with a power line extending onto the property to service the facilities at the Vasquez project.

URI commenced production from the Vasquez project in October 2004 and completed production activities in 2008. Uranium mineralization at the Vasquez project occurs as roll-fronts within porous and permeable sandstones in the Oakville Formation, at depths ranging from 200 to 250 feet below the surface.

URI conducted restoration and reclamation activities at the Vasquez project through 2013, and in 2014 the project was placed in the required groundwater stabilization period. On October 8, 2017, URI requested acknowledgement that restoration was completed and submitted the results of stability to the TCEQ. On, November 3, 2017, the TCEQ acknowledged completion of restoration. Plugging and abandonment of the wellfields commenced on December 4, 2017 and was completed in July 2018. In August 2018, URI submitted a plugging report to the TCEQ, and a revision was submitted in October 2018. The TCEQ completed its plugging and abandonment inspection in November 2018, and it received issued approval of completion of plugging on December 13, 2018. Upon completion of plugging, URI immediately began surface reclamation. During 2019, completion of the surface reclamation was temporarily halted, and it resumed in 2020. The site is undergoing complete closure that is anticipated by Q4 2021.

The Vasquez project consists of two authorized production areas. Production area 1 consisted of five wellfields and production area 2 consisted of two wellfields. At the end of 2013, groundwater restoration was completed at all wellfields in all production areas. In 2014, both production areas were placed into stability and remained in this status through November 2017. Groundwater restoration has been completed for the entire project. Since the commencement of groundwater restoration activities at the end of 2007, URI has treated approximately 640 million gallons of groundwater at the Vasquez project.

A radioactive material license issued by the TCEQ is in timely renewal. On July 10, 2012, URI filed the requisite application for renewal of its underground injection control permit. On September 23, 2014, the renewal was issued by the TCEQ. Vasquez UIC permit URO3050 was approved for a restoration range table amendment in 2016.

4. Butler Ranch Project, Karnes County, Texas

URI acquired the Butler Ranch project from Rio Grande Resources in 2014, as part of a larger property exchange. The property is comprised of non-contiguous fee leases that cover an area of about 425 acres of mineral rights. URI can hold the leases by payment of annual rental fees, ranging from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Each of the leases makes provision for the payment of royalties of 10% of sales to the property owners. During 2017, all of the Butler Ranch mineral leases were up for renewal. Several landowners opted not to renew, resulting in a drop of acreage from approximately 1,542 acres to the current 425 acres.

The Butler Ranch project is located in the southwestern end of Karnes County, Texas, about 45 miles southeast of the city of San Antonio, and 12 miles northwest of the town of Kenedy. Numerous paved state and federal highways are present within close proximity of the project area and maintained farm and oilfield access roads cross all parts of the project. Numerous electrical lines, many of which are of industrial grade to service oil and gas production facilities, are present throughout the area of the project.

The project is situated in the southwestern end of the Karnes County uranium mining district, which was one of the largest uranium production areas in Texas. Numerous open pit mines were developed and operated in the area, including important production operations by Conoco, Susquehanna-Western, Pioneer Nuclear, and Chevron Resources. The historic uranium activities focused upon deposits that were situated above the water table, and the mineralization recovered from the open pit mines was processed in conventional mills owned and operated by Conoco, Susquehanna-Western, Pioneer Nuclear and Chevron Resources. There has not been any uranium production from the properties included within the Butler Ranch Project.

Uranium mineralization at Butler Ranch occurs primarily in the form of roll-front deposits hosted primarily in sandstones of the Jackson Group, including the Deweesville and Stones Switch units. Some mineralization in the area occurs as tabular bodies associated with lignite (carbonaceous material) or in somewhat permeable units in the Conquista Clay as well. Historical mining activities in the project area focused upon deposits that were positioned above the water table, while URI's targets are situated below the water table and may be suitable for ISR methods.

URI acquired a substantial amount of historical exploration drilling information and other geological data for the properties in the Butler Ranch area. Detailed technical studies of this information have been carried out, and this new information is being combined with other data that URI holds in order to further evaluate the potential of the Butler Ranch project.

NEW MEXICO MINERAL PROPERTIES

5. Crownpoint and Hosta Butte, New Mexico

In June 2012, the Company filed a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 Technical Report containing an updated resource estimate covering the Company's Crownpoint and Hosta Butte Project (the "Project") located in the Grants Uranium District of McKinley County, New Mexico, USA. The Company owns a 100% mineral interest in the region comprised of the approximately 113,000-acre McKinley Properties and adjacent 3,020-acre Crownpoint and Hosta Butte resource area.

The "Crownpoint and Hosta Butte Uranium Project Mineral Resource Technical Report - National Instrument 43-101," dated May 14, 2012, and authored by Douglas L. Beahm, PEng, PGeo, President of BRS Inc. (a registered member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101), calculates Indicated Mineral Resources on the project attributable to enCore totaling 26.55 million pounds of U₃O₈ at an average grade of 0.105% eU₃O₈ and inferred mineral resources totaling 6.08 million pounds of U₃O₈ at an average grade of 0.110% eU₃O₈ as set out in further detail below. The report can be found under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The Crownpoint and nearby Hosta Butte resources occupy subparallel mineral trends within an approximate 3,020-acre (approximately 1,222 hectares) property package controlled by the Company. At Crownpoint, the Company holds a 60% interest in a 140-acre portion of section 24. With the exception of the shared interest in section 24, enCore Energy holds a 100% mineral interest in the rest of the Crownpoint and Hosta Butte project area (2,880 acres) subject only to a 3% gross profits royalty on uranium produced.

	Tons ⁽¹⁾	Grade eU ₃ O ₈ (%)	Contained U ₃ O ₈ (Pounds)
Crownpoint – Indicated ⁽²⁾	7,876,000	0.102	16,071,000
Hosta Butte– Indicated	4,799,000	0.109	10,477,000
Total Indicated	12,675,000	0.105	26,548,000
Crownpoint – Inferred ⁽²⁾	712,000	0.105	1,508,000
Hosta Butte – Inferred	2,046,000	0.112	4,571,000
Total Inferred	2,758,000	0.110	6,079,000

⁽¹⁾ GT cutoff: Minimum Grade (% eU₃O₈) x Thickness (Feet) for Grade > 0.02 % eU₃O₈

⁽²⁾ Disclosed tonnage represents the Company's 100% interest in the Section 19/29 Crownpoint Property and its 60% interest in Section 24 Crownpoint Property

6. Marquez, New Mexico

The Marquez project consists of private mineral leases located in McKinley and Sandoval counties of New Mexico, on the eastern end of the Grants Uranium District in northern New Mexico. According to the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, the Grants district was the most prolific uranium mining region in the United States during the last uranium cycle (1950 to 1980), with cumulative production exceeding 340 million pounds U₃O₈. The Marquez property comprises 14,582 acres (approximately 5,900 hectares) and includes the western extent of the historically known "Marquez/Bokum" mineralized zone. The property was previously explored during the 1970s and 1980s by Kerr-McGee Resources Corp. (Kerr-McGee). Kerr-McGee drilled more than 390 exploratory holes for more than 800,000 feet on the main property. In the late 1970s, Kerr-McGee began mine development operations. Production was expected to begin during the early 1980s by conventional underground mining methods. The Bokum mill was constructed approximately one mile away on an adjoining property, but the Marquez project was not advanced owing to the decline in the price of uranium in 1980. The mill was later dismantled (M. Hassan Alief, AIPG, CPG and documented in a report titled "Marquez Uranium Property, McKinley and Sandoval Counties, New Mexico, Mineral Resource Report for Strathmore Minerals Corp." dated June 10, 2010). A copy of this technical report is available on the SEDAR website under Strathmore's issuer profile at www.sedar.com.

The Marquez property contains a historical mineral resource estimate with an estimated 998,625 tons averaging 0.126% U₃O₈ for a "Measured Mineral Resource" totaling 2,512,301 pounds U₃O₈, and 2,611,584 tons averaging 0.127% U₃O₈ for an "Indicated Mineral Resource" containing 6,618,042 pounds U₃O₈, for a combined "Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource" of 3,610,209 tons at an average grade of 0.126% U₃O₈ for a total of 9,130,343 pounds U₃O₈ plus 2,159,520 tons averaging 0.114% U₃O₈ for an "Inferred Mineral Resource" of 4,906,695 pounds U₃O₈ (Alief, 2010).

The U₃O₈ grade for the above historical mineral resource estimate was calculated from gamma ray logs of the Kerr McGee drill holes. Gamma readings were compared to analytical results from selected core holes and a U₃O₈ grade versus Gamma ray reading graph was developed by Kerr-McGee. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined by NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the

historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves as defined by NI 43-101. Further compilation of the historic geological and drilling data, resource modelling and possible confirmation drilling will be necessary to convert the historic estimates outlined above to current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates. Uranium mineralization is hosted as roll-front deposits within sandstone units of the West Water Canyon Member of the Jurassic Morrison formation (Source: Kerr McGee Resources internal document, 1980). The Marquez has never been investigated for its potential to host an In-Situ Recovery (ISR) amenable deposit. The studies to date on the Marquez property predate the emergence of ISR technology as a proven alternative to conventional mining methods. Potential amenability of Marquez mineralization to ISR will be evaluated by the Company's technical team whose members are recognized experts in ISR technology and its application.

7. Nose Rock, New Mexico

The Nose Rock project is located in McKinley County New Mexico, USA on the northern edge of the Grants Uranium District, approximately 10 miles north-northeast of the Company's Crownpoint Project. The Nose Rock property consists of 42 owned unpatented lode mining claims comprising over 800 acres (approximately 335 hectares). The property and surrounding area were extensively explored during the 1970s and 1980s by Phillips Uranium Corp. (Phillips), a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum. More than 180 holes were drilled within the current property boundary. In the late 1970s, Phillips began mine planning on the greater Nose Rock area. Production was expected to begin during the early 1980s by conventional underground mining methods, but the Nose Rock project was not advanced owing to the decline in the price of uranium in 1980 (Alief, 2009).

The Nose Rock property contains a historical mineral resource estimated at 309,570 tons averaging 0.146% U₃O₈ for a "Measured Mineral Resource" totaling 905,681 pounds U₃O₈, and 574,521 tons averaging 0.147% U₃O₈ for an "Indicated Mineral Resource" containing 1,687,805 pounds U₃O₈, for a combined "Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource" of 884,091 tons at an average grade of 0.147% U₃O₈ for a total of 2,593,486 pounds U₃O₈ plus 167,012 tons averaging 0.135% U₃O₈ for an "Inferred Mineral Resource" of 452,129 pounds U₃O₈. The historical estimate was prepared for and in collaboration with Strathmore Resources by M. Hassan Alief, AIPG, CPG and documented in a report titled "Technical Report on Section 1-Nose Rock Uranium Property, McKinley County, New Mexico" dated February 9, 2009. A copy of this technical report is available on the SEDAR website under Strathmore's issuer profile at www.sedar.com.

The U₃O₈ grade for the above historical estimate was calculated from gamma ray logs of the Phillips drill holes. Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined by NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources as defined by NI 43-101. Further compilation of the historic geological and drilling data, resource modelling and possible confirmation drilling will be necessary to convert the historic estimates outlined above to current NI 43-101 mineral resource estimates.

8. Cebolleta Project, New Mexico

The Cebolleta project is located in west-central New Mexico, approximately 45 miles west-northwest of the city of Albuquerque. It is situated in the Laguna mining district, an area that has seen considerable uranium mining activity since the 1950s. The project is owned by enCore's subsidiary, Neutron Energy, Inc. ("NEI") that was acquired in the Westwater Assets Acquisition on December 31, 2020.

In March 2007, NEI entered into a lease with La Merced del Pueblo de Cebolleta (the "Cebolleta Land Grant"), a land grant, to lease the Cebolleta property (the "Cebolleta Lease"), which is composed of approximately 6,717 acres of fee (deeded) surface and mineral rights. The Cebolleta Lease was affirmed by the New Mexico District Court in Cibola County in April 2007. The Cebolleta Lease provides for: (i) a term of ten years and so long thereafter as the Company is conducting operations on the Cebolleta property; (ii) initial payments to the Cebolleta Land Grant of \$5,000,000; (iii) a recoverable reserve payment equal to \$1.00 multiplied by the number of pounds of recoverable uranium reserves upon completion of a feasibility study to be completed within six years of entry into the Cebolleta Lease, less (a) the \$5,000,000 referred to in (ii) above, and (b) not more than \$1,500,000 in annual advance royalties previously paid pursuant to (iv); (iv) annual advanced royalty payments of \$500,000; (v) gross proceeds royalties ranging from 4.50% to 8.00% based on the then current price of uranium; (vi) employment opportunities and job-skills training for the members of the Cebolleta Land Grant and (vii) funding of annual higher education scholarships for the members of the Cebolleta Land Grant. The Cebolleta Lease provides NEI with the right to explore for, mine, and process uranium deposits present on the Cebolleta project. In February 2012, NEI entered into an amendment of the Cebolleta Lease (the "Cebolleta Lease Amendment") amending the Cebolleta Lease, subject to approval of the Thirteenth Judicial District. Pursuant to the Cebolleta Lease Amendment, the date for the completion of the feasibility study was extended from April 2013 to April 2016. In addition, the date has been further extended subject to a reduction in the \$6,500,000 initial payment and annual advance royalty payments deductions to the recoverable reserve payment. In the fall of 2017, NEI negotiated a second amendment to the Cebolleta Lease that included a reduction of the advance royalty payment to \$350,000 for three years (2018-2020), after which the payments return to the prior formula. Additionally, and for the duration of the agreement, the

requirement for a feasibility report has been removed, the reserve payment has been eliminated in favor of a single payment of \$4.0 million upon commencement of production and the gross proceeds royalty has been fixed at 5.75%. On December 31, 2020, NEI (a wholly owned subsidiary of enCore Energy Corp.) executed a 2.5% net profits interest agreement with Westwater Resources, Inc. In April, 2021, NEI negotiated a third amendment to the Cebolleta Lease that included a reduction of the advance royalty payment to \$150,000 for three years (2021-2023), after which the payments return to the prior formula.

The Cebolleta project is situated in the eastern-most portion of Cibola County, New Mexico. It is located approximately 45 miles west-northwest of the city of Albuquerque, and about 10 miles north of the town of Laguna. A major transcontinental highway (US Interstate Highway I-40) traverses the region about 12 miles south of the project and a well-maintained state of New Mexico paved highway, New Mexico State Highway 279, connects I-40 at the village of Laguna with the settlement of Seboyeta, which is located approximately four miles northwest of the project. An all-weather graded gravel road and several private roads of varying quality cross the project lands and provide access to nearly all parts of the project area. During periods of precipitation access to the immediate project area on the unmaintained private roads may be hindered due to muddy ground conditions, but these events are normally of short duration.

One power line is present at the north end of the project area, and a major high voltage electrical transmission line and sub-station are present approximately five miles northeast of the main part of the Cebolleta project area.

Parts of the Cebolleta project were developed as open pit and underground mines, and uranium was produced from the project area during the 1950s through the early 1980s. Initial production was attained from a small underground mine in the St. Anthony area, developed by Climax Uranium in the 1950s. The project was revitalized in the mid-1960s after various leases were acquired by United Nuclear, who also conducted an extensive exploration program on the property, and subsequently developed two open pit and one underground mine on the southern part of the project area. United Nuclear ceased uranium mining from their holdings in the project area in 1979.

Sohio Western Mining and Reserve Oil and Minerals carried out an extensive exploration drilling program on lands that comprise the northern part of the current Cebolleta project area, and subsequently discovered five discrete uranium deposits. Sohio developed one underground mine and constructed a uranium processing mill on a nearby parcel of land in the early to mid-1970s. Sohio operated the mine and mill complex until it was shut down in 1981. There has been no uranium production from the property since 1981.

The Cebolleta project is the site for six sandstone-hosted uranium deposits that occur as discrete flat-lying tabular bodies of uranium mineralization that are hosted within the Jackpile Sandstone Member of the Jurassic-age Morrison Formation. The mineralized bodies are contained within channels in the Jackpile Sandstone and are found at depths ranging from approximately 250 to 850 feet below the surface. The deposits are generally situated above the local and regional water tables.

NEI completed a Technical Report for the Cebolleta project in April 2014. Based on the quantity and quality of the mineral resource, the Technical Report recommends the advancement of the Cebolleta project to a Preliminary Economic Assessment or scoping level study. The Cebolleta Technical Report recommended proceeding with the next step of "confirmation drilling" with the objective of raising the confidence levels of a significant portion of the mineral resources. Another recommendation in the Technical Report was to drill and develop an initial resource model and mineral resource estimate for the historic St. Anthony mine area. We are not contemplating any current work at Cebolleta.

The Company does not hold any current exploration or mining permits for the Cebolleta project at this time. A previously held exploration permit for the project was closed out with the State of New Mexico in 2017.

9. Juan Tafoya, New Mexico

The Juan Tafoya project is located in west-central New Mexico, near the eastern end of the Grants mineral belt. It is situated approximately 45 miles west-northwest of the city of Albuquerque, and 25 miles northeast of the town of Laguna. The project is owned by enCore's subsidiary Neutron Energy, Inc. ("NEI") that was acquired by the Company on December 31, 2020 from Westwater Resources.

Exploration programs carried out by Bokum Resources, DeVilliers Nuclear, Exxon, and Kerr-McGee during the late 1960s and 1970s discovered a group of sandstone-hosted uranium deposits that were determined to be southeasterly extensions of the Grants mineral belt. Ownership consolidation efforts resulted in the various properties and deposits falling under the control of Bokum and Kerr-McGee. Bokum, and their project partner Long Island Lighting Company undertook a development program on the Juan Tafoya project that resulted in the construction of a uranium mill and the partial development of shafts to access the largest uranium deposit on the Juan Tafoya project. Development of the Juan Tafoya project was halted because of the

bankruptcies of the partners, and the project was ultimately abandoned, and a portion of the surface facilities (mine infrastructure) and mill were dismantled. There has not been any uranium production from deposits on the Juan Tafoya project lands.

The project has an industrial grade power line and there are three water wells present on the property. A 12-foot diameter concrete-lined shaft is present at the larger of the two uranium deposits, and a 5-foot diameter steel cased "ventilation" shaft is in place.

The Juan Tafoya project is comprised of lands covering an area of approximately of 4,097 acres of fee (deeded) surface and mineral rights that are owned by the Juan Tafoya Land Corporation ("JTLC") and 24 leases with private owners of small tracts covering a combined area of approximately 115 acres. The JTLC lease has a term of ten years, and it can be extended on a year-to-year basis thereafter, so long as NEI is conducting operations on the Juan Tafoya project. Additionally, the JTLC Lease required: (i) an initial payment to JTLC of \$1,250,000; (ii) annual rental payments of \$225,000 for the first five years of the lease and \$337,500 for the second five years; (iii) after the second five years, annual base rent of \$75 per acre; (iv) a gross proceeds royalty of 4.65% to 6.5% based on the prevailing price of uranium; (v) employment opportunities and job-skills training programs for shareholders of the JTLC or their heirs, (vi) periodic contributions to a community projects fund if mineral production commences from the Juan Tafoya project and (vii) funding of a scholarship program for the shareholders of the JTLC or their heirs. NEI is obligated to make the first ten years' annual rental payments notwithstanding the right to terminate the JTLC Lease at any time, unless (a) the market value of uranium drops below \$25 per pound, (b) a government authority bans uranium mining on the Juan Tafoya project, or (c) the project is deemed uneconomical by an independent engineering firm. NEI's most recent negotiations with JTLC, completed in the fall of 2017, allow for a reduction of advance royalty payments to \$174,000 per annum for three years (2017-2019), after which they return to the original formula. Additionally, the gross proceeds royalty rate is fixed at 4% for the remainder of the agreement. On December 31, 2020, NEI (a wholly owned subsidiary of enCore Energy Corp.) executed a 2.5% net profits interest agreement with Westwater Resources, Inc.

The fee mineral leases covering the individually owned small tracts have similar royalty provisions as the JTLC lease and have annual rental obligations of \$9,526. And the rest is \$75 per acre annually? \$307,275 per year?

The JTLC Lease and the "small tract" fee mineral leases provide us with the right to explore for, mine and process uranium deposits present on the leased premises.

In January 2007, NEI entered into a letter agreement with International Nuclear, Inc. to acquire certain technical data relating to the Juan Tafoya project. Pursuant to the letter agreement, a cash payment was made, and a royalty was assigned to International Nuclear, Inc. of \$0.25 per pound of uranium recovered from the Juan Tafoya project by the Company with a maximum payout of \$1,000,000.

The Juan Tafoya project has been of considerable interest to the U.S. uranium industry since the late 1960s to early 1970s. Exploration and pre-development activities were carried out on and adjacent to the Juan Tafoya project by several companies, including Bokum Resources, DeVilliers Nuclear, Exxon, Kerr-McGee and Nuclear Dynamics, but no mining operations were ever undertaken on the Juan Tafoya project.

The Juan Tafoya project was nearly fully developed for uranium mining and processing, with the construction of a mill and related mine infrastructure. However, all plant and equipment have been removed from the Juan Tafoya project and the project has no significant plant or equipment, including subsurface improvements and equipment. However, there is a 12-foot diameter concrete lined shaft (to a depth of about 1,850 feet) and a five-foot diameter steel lined ventilation shaft (to a depth of about 2,200 feet) at the northwestern end of the Marquez deposit.

The uranium mineralization in the Juan Tafoya project is hosted within sandstones of the Westwater Canyon Member, which comprises approximately the lower half of the Morrison Formation. Mineralization in the Marquez deposit, which is the larger of the two defined deposits, occurs as a series of elongate lenses that get progressively deeper to the east. These lenses appear to have shapes that are reminiscent of "trend-type" deposits elsewhere in the Grants mineral belt and are thought not to be amenable to ISR methods. The mineralized zones at the Juan Tafoya project are below the water table, at depths of approximately 2,100 feet from the surface.

A Technical Report was completed for the Juan Tafoya project in June 2014 by NEI. The Technical Report concluded that the Juan Tafoya project was ready for the next stage of in-fill confirmation drilling to upgrade the mineral resources. The Technical Report recommended follow-up work in two phases:

Phase 1. Conduct a confirmation drilling program of approximately 35,000 feet in 16 holes; and

Phase 2. Prepare a Preliminary Economic Assessment including hydrogeological work, geotechnical analysis, conceptual mining methods study, and capital and operating costs, based upon the results of the Phase 1 work program.

Under the terms of the JTLC lease, NEI has the right to utilize approximately 1,800-acre feet of water rights that are owned by the JTLC.

NEI has completed numerous meteorological, archaeological, biological, and radiological surveys of the Juan Tafoya project, in order to support applications for drilling permits. NEI holds a Sub-part 4 Regular Exploration Permit, MK023ER-R3, issued by the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department that allows us to conduct exploration drilling at the Juan Tafoya project.

10. West Largo, New Mexico

The West Largo project consist of approximately 3,840 acres (i.e.six square miles) in McKinley County, New Mexico, along the north-central edge of the Grants Uranium District, approximately 25 miles north of Grants. The majority of the property is held through deeded mineral rights and also includes 75 unpatented lode claims. The property is located on six contiguous sections of land: 17, 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29, all within T15N, R10W. The West Largo Project is about 6 miles northwest of the westernmost deposits in the Ambrosia Lake District and about 5 miles east-northeast of the West Ranch area deposits. The project is accessed via New Mexico Highway 605 north from Grants, N. M. Highway 509 northwest from Ambrosia Lake and unimproved roads west from Highway 509. The West Largo Project was acquired by the Company with the Westwater Transaction on December 31,2020

The Jurassic age Morrison Formation Member hosting most of the sandstone-type uranium deposits in the Grants Mineral Belt, including the West Largo area, is the Westwater Canyon sandstone. Uranium mineralization is hosted in in at least five sand units, predominately in the A, B, C and E sands, and has been mapped for about 4.3 miles along a North 70° Westerly trend extending to about 500 feet in width. Uranium usually occurs as carnotite, coffinite, or other uranium oxides in grain interstices and is adsorbed to amorphous organic matter. While the bulk of the mineralization may potentially be extracted by conventional underground mining, it is reported a portion of the mineralization may also be amenable to ISR extraction.

There are no current Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources on the West Largo property. Further compilation of the historic geological and drilling data, resource modelling and possible confirmation drilling will be necessary to convert the historic estimates outlined below to NI 43-101 compliant resources/reserves. Gulf Minerals discovered uranium mineralization in the area in 1968. Subsequent drilling by the major mining companies including Gulf, Kerr McGee, Pathfinder, and Santa Fe Minerals delineated the deposit on the West Largo properties in the 1970s and 1980s.

11. Ambrosia Lake-Treeline, New Mexico

The Ambrosia Lake - Treeline Property consists of the Treeline Property owned by the Company and the Ambrosia Lake property that was acquired through the Westwater transaction on December 31, 2020. The combined property consists of deeded mineral rights totaling 24,555 acres and a mining lease along with certain unpatented mining claims covering approximately 1,700 acres. The project is located approximately 115 miles west-northwest of Albuquerque, in McKinley and Cibola Counties, Grants Uranium District, New Mexico. The project is situated within the boundaries of the Ambrosia Lake mining district, which is the largest uranium mining area (in terms of pounds of U₃O₈ production) in the United States. Initial exploration for sandstone-hosted uranium deposits started in the early 1950s while commercial production commenced in the mid-1950s and continued uninterrupted until the late 1990s. During the active mining period of the Ambrosia Lake mining district nearly 22 million pounds of U₃O₈ were produced from eight mines on Company-owned properties in the project area.

There are no current Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources on the Ambrosia Lake - Treeline property. Further compilation of the historic geological and drilling data, resource modelling and possible confirmation drilling will be necessary to convert the historic estimates outlined below to NI 43-101 compliant resources/reserves.

The Ambrosia Lake - Treeline Project lies on the Chaco Slope of the 100-mile-wide San Juan Sedimentary Basin. The basin is filled with up to 15,000 feet of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sediments consisting predominantly of sandstone, siltstone and shale with minor limestone. The basin is asymmetric with the southern limb dipping gently to the north and the northern limb dipping

steeply to the south. Within the basin, the Jurassic Morrison Formation is the primary host for the uranium mineralization. The Morrison Formation is divided into three members. The lowest is the 255-foot-thick Recapture Shale Member which is overlain by the 350-foot thick Westwater Member, which in turn is overlain by the 115 foot thick Brushy Basin Shale. The Westwater Member is the host to significant uranium mineralization. It is composed of a fine- to coarse-grained, poorly sorted, feldspathic sandstone with conglomeritic zones and minor discontinuous mudstone and shale units. The sandstone units of the Westwater Member strike west-northwest and dip gently to the northeast. The units are generally oxidized up dip and to the south of the mineralized zone and reduced down dip and to the north of the mineralized zone. The oxidized units are generally reddish-brown from the iron content, whereas the reduced units are generally green to grey due to the organic compounds, reduced iron compounds, or clay-chlorite assemblages.

Considerable exploration and mining have been carried out on lands that make up the project and on adjoining properties, and this activity continued for an extended period from the 1950s through the late 1990s. Utah Construction, Kerr McGee, Teton UNC, and UNC-Homestake Partners drilled on the land comprising the Ambrosia Lake Project. enCore possesses what are thought to be nearly complete map and drill-hole log files, except for some of the UNC-Homestake Partners logs.

12. Checkerboard Mineral Rights, New Mexico

The land position covers approximately 300,000 acres of deeded 'checkerboard' mineral rights, also known as the Frisco and Santa Fe railroad grants. They are located within a large area of about 75 miles long by 25 miles wide along trend of the Grants Uranium District. The portion known as the Frisco railroad grants are owned by the Company, and the portion known as the Santa Fe railroad grants were acquired from Westwater Resources on December 31, 2020. The properties are located primarily in McKinley County which lies in northwestern New Mexico. The properties are approximately 125 miles northwest of Albuquerque, and as close as 4 miles from the town of Crownpoint.

There are no current uranium resources or reserves on the McKinley Properties.

Significant exploration has occurred throughout this large land holding, which includes parts of the Crownpoint, Hosta Butte, West Largo and Ambrosia Lake-Treeline properties.

13. Moonshine Springs, Arizona

The Moonshine Springs project is located in Mohave County, Arizona, USA. The project comprises approximately 1000 acres (approximately 400 hectares), including 23 owned unpatented lode mining claims along with 7 unpatented lode mining claims and 320 acres of fee land held under lease.

The property was previously explored during the 1970s and 1980s by Exxon Corporation and later by Pathfinder Mines Corporation. Sandstone hosted uranium occurs in at least three stratigraphic zones identified to date within the Triassic Chinle formation. The upper two zones lie at an average depth of 170 feet and are considered open pit candidates with the lower zone lying at a depth of 760 feet. Most of the known mineralization occurs below the ground water surface (water level depth of 120 feet) suggesting the possibility that the ore is amenable to ISR. The Company's technical team will further evaluate the ISR amenability of the mineralization at Moonshine Springs.

Several historical estimates of the uranium resource at Moonshine have been made including:

- Pathfinder historically reported the upper sand to contain 1.44 million pounds of U_3O_8 at an average grade of 0.325% using a cutoff of 0.15% in an open pit configuration with a strip ratio of 8.8:1. (Cogema Mining, internal report, 2004);
- Exxon reported a global resource figure for the upper two sands of 3.67 million pounds of U_3O_8 at a grade of 0.15%;
- Exxon reported an estimated resource for the lower sand of 1 million pounds of U_3O_8 at a grade of 0.26%. (Cogema Mining, internal report, 2004).

Notably Exxon reported that drilling intercepts of 6 feet or more grading 0.35% U_3O_8 were not uncommon. (Cogema Mining, internal report, 2004)

Readers are cautioned that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify any of the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves as defined by NI 43-101. The Company is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves as defined by NI 43-101. Further compilation of the historic geological and drilling data, resource modelling and possible confirmation drilling will be necessary to convert the historic estimates outlined above to NI 43-101 conforming mineral resources.

14. White Canyon District, Utah

The White Canyon District, Utah property package includes the Geitus, Blue Jay, Marcy Look and Cedar Mountain projects, which are located 40-65 miles northwest of the White Mesa Mill at Blanding, Utah. White Canyon was one of the more recently discovered uranium districts and as such represents perhaps better upside for further delineation of mineable uranium mineralization than many of the more mature districts on the Colorado Plateau. The first modern exploration occurred in the 1970s and continued with notable production through the 1980s. Utah Power and Light Company (UP&L) conducted the bulk of the work on the first three deposits listed above. They are discussed in a Technical Report prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. entitled "White Canyon Uranium: Uranium Projects, Utah, US; Project No. 7554" dated October 21, 2009, authored by Jason Froud and Trevor Bradley. A copy of this technical report is available on the SEDAR website under White Canyon Uranium Limited's issuer profile at www.sedar.com.

At the Geitus project, UP&L drilled 179 vertical diamond drill holes over an approximate 1600-foot strike length targeting uranium mineralization at depths of 390 to 450 feet below surface. All drill holes were geophysically logged, sampled and analyzed for uranium. Based on this drilling, UP&L completed an estimate of the tonnage and grade of the contained uranium mineralization in 1985.

At the Blue Jay project, UP&L carried out significant exploration activities during the 1970s and 1980s culminating in an estimate of tonnage and grade completed in the mid-1980s. A total of 492 drill holes were completed to an average depth of 292 feet. All drill holes were geophysically logged, sampled and analyzed for uranium.

The mineralization at the Geitus, Blue Jay and Marcy Look properties, all in the vicinity of Elk Ridge, occurs in the Shinarump member of the Triassic Chinle formation within paleochannels deeply incised into the underlying Moenkopi formation. The higher-grade mineralization is localized by the presence of organic material, concentrated in lacustrine mudstones, immediately overlying the mineralized paleochannels.

The Cedar Mountain mineralization is in the Brushy Basin member of the J-Morrison Formation which is a fluvial sandstone. The mineralization at Cedar Mountain shows good continuity, the deposit is open in most directions and, following evaluation by the Company's technical team, may very well be suitable to ISR. The mineralization is significantly out of equilibrium with chemical assay values of uranium being 2 or more times the radiometric values. The depth to mineralization is approximately 100-120 feet. Cedar Mountain is located approximately 40 miles south of Price, Utah.

All of the claim groups are located on public lands administrated by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

15. Metamin Properties, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with Metamin Enterprises Inc. ("Metamin"), a private British Columbia company, to acquire Metamin's wholly owned subsidiary, Metamin Enterprises US Inc. ("MEUS"), which includes 13,605 acres of prospective uranium mining properties located in the States of Arizona, Utah and Wyoming, USA, along with drill core, geophysical data, drilling data and equipment related to the properties.

MEUS owns or controls three Arizona State mineral leases and 467 unpatented federal lode mining claims covering more than 10,000 acres in the northern Arizona strip district. The Arizona strip district is noted for uranium-bearing breccia pipes, which are typically the highest-grade deposits occurring in the United States. MEUS Arizona holdings include three recently discovered uranium bearing breccia pipes that have been identified as priority drill targets from newly applied Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic System ("VTEM") geophysical surveys. Exploration success in the district has been greatly enhanced with the development and application of VTEM. An additional 145 VTEM targets have been identified on the property package. Although much of the MEUS acreage was withdrawn from development in 2012 by executive order, which is currently under review by the current U.S. administration, MEUS maintains and asserts its claim to the mineral rights under valid claims. Currently MEUS has three valid discoveries on federal land, and five high-priority VTEM targets on Arizona state lease lands which are not subject to withdrawal and are permitted for drilling. An additional 34 ready-to-drill high-priority targets occur on withdrawn federal lands with approved and bonded notice of intent (NOI) permits.

In Utah and Wyoming, MEUS owns unpatented claims, state leases and private leases covering 4.4 square miles including several former producing mines with historic resources remaining. The Snow and Probe mines in the Tidwell district in Utah and the Sinbad mine in Emery County, Utah, are reported to have historic mineral resources totaling several hundred thousand pounds U3O8. Neither MEUS nor EnCore has done sufficient work to verify or properly characterize these historic mineral resources and they should not be relied upon. Considerable additional work will be necessary to verify and report them under National Instrument 43-101 standards. In the Temple Mountain district of Utah, claims cover several untested high-priority breccia pipe targets. MEUS is believed to be the first company to identify prospective breccia pipe targets in the district. MEUS owns claims in Wyoming on the edge of Shirley basin and covering a large untested breccia pipe target in Crook County.

16. VANE Dataset and ROFR, Arizona and Utah

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with VANE Minerals (US) LLC ("VANE") granting the Company exclusive access to certain VANE uranium exploration data and information as well as a first right of refusal covering seven of Vane's current uranium projects in Arizona and Utah. In exchange, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares of the Company and granted VANE certain back-in rights for any projects developed from the use of the data. The primary term of the agreement is five years and may be renewed by the Company by written notice for three successive renewal periods of three years each (a total of 14 years).

The northern Arizona data includes 18,000 linear miles (30,000 km) of airborne VTEM flight surveys and aeromagnetic data which identify more than 200 untested breccia pipe targets in the Arizona Strip District. These targets are located on state and federal lands, not all of which are encumbered by the current temporary moratorium. Also included are data on seven projects currently held by VANE as well as drill logs and other related information from earlier exploration efforts by other companies.

The Utah information includes drill data from three projects VANE was actively exploring prior to the market downturn. Various geological, geophysical, historic project reports and maps are also included. VANE has excluded its North Wash project in Garfield County from the transaction.

Dr. Douglas Underhill, CPG, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and a consultant for the Company, has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure contained in this MD&A.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following is a summary of selected information of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

	2020 (\$)	2019 (\$)	2018 (\$)
Total revenues	—	—	—
Loss	(2,216,860)	(1,372,678)	(402,780)
Earnings (loss) per share (basic and diluted)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Total assets	23,242,659	8,287,129	6,352,335
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditures in the year	309,947	307,916	307,595
Dividends declared	—	—	—

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded stock option expense of \$1,079,962 and staff costs of \$538,838.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following selected financial data is prepared in accordance with IFRS for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter:

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020
Operating expenses, excluding stock option expense	\$ (557,798)	\$ (166,966)	\$ (301,854)	\$ (154,634)
Stock option expense	(672,723)	(305,381)	(97,301)	(4,557)
Interest income	7,263	3,008	3,616	14,814
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(46,318)	(10,549)	(13,267)	56,040
Gain on extinguishment of accounts payable	(730)	(1,898)	83,118	-
Unrealized loss from share of associate	(14,657)	(36,086)	-	-
Loss	\$ (1,284,963)	\$ (517,872)	\$ (325,688)	\$ (88,337)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	June 30, 2019	March 31, 2019
Operating expenses, excluding stock option expense	\$ (211,115)	\$ (231,935)	\$ (415,381)	\$ (106,569)
Stock option expense	(158,506)	(149,923)	(80,909)	(12,277)
Interest income	13,567	10,874	2,991	3,210
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(14,726)	12,630	(33,464)	(1,145)
Loss	-(370,780)	(358,354)	\$ (526,763)	\$ (116,781)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year ended December 31, 2020

The Company recorded a loss of \$2,216,861 for the year ended December 31, 2020 as compared to a loss of \$1,372,678 for the period ended December 31, 2019. The increase was primarily driven by increases in staff costs, promotion and shareholder communications, other professional services, and stock option expense.

- Consulting was \$103,898 for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$186,544 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase is related to the increased use of consultants in the current period.
- Promotion and shareholder communications was \$108,811 for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$9,039 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase is related to an increase in marketing activities in the current period.
- Staff costs were \$538,838 for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$408,493 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The increase was primarily related to the appointment of a new CEO in October 2020.
- Non-cash stock option expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$1,079,962 compared to \$401,615 for the year ended December 31, 2019. A significant option grant in September 2020 caused the stock option expense to increase in the current year.
- Foreign exchange gain was \$28,701 for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$30,642 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The change was related to the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on the Company's US-dollar denominated financial assets and liabilities.
- Gain on extinguishment of debt was \$80,490 for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$nil in the year ended December 31, 2019. In the current period the Company extinguished accounts payable of \$80,490 to a company controlled by the former Chief Executive Officer.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$6,603,281 (December 31, 2019 - \$2,787,118) and working capital of \$6,026,544 (December 31, 2019 - \$2,445,197). The Company has no significant source of operating cash flows and operations to date have been funded primarily from the issue of share capital. Management estimates that it has adequate working capital to fund its planned activities for the next year. However, the Company's long-term continued operations are dependent on its abilities to monetize assets, raise additional funding from loans or equity financings, or through other arrangements. There is no assurance that future financing activities will be successful.

In October 2020, the Company issued 12,000,000 units for a private placement at a price of \$0.40 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$4,800,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of \$0.60 for a period of three years. The warrants may be accelerated under certain terms if the stock closes for 5 trading days at \$0.90 or more. The Company paid commissions totaling \$137,700 and issued 344,250 finders' warrants. The finder's warrants are exercisable into one unit of the Company at a price of \$0.40 for three years from closing.

In March 2021, the Company issued 15,000,000 units for a private placement at a price of \$1.00 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$15,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of \$1.30 for a period of three years. The Company paid commissions totaling \$993,015 and issued 758,001 finders' warrants. The finder's warrants are exercisable into one unit of the Company at a price of \$1.00 for three years from closing.

From January 1 through December 31, 2020 the Company issued:

- 19,202,387 shares for warrants exercised for gross proceeds of \$2,393,454.
- 781,250 shares for stock options exercised for gross proceeds of \$63,188.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the Directors and Officers of the Company (key management) and any entities controlled by these individuals. Related parties also include other entities providing key management services to the Company.

The amounts paid or payable to key management or entities providing similar services during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Staff costs	\$ 169,965	\$ 408,493
Office and administration	41,217	25,500
Stock option expense	884,614	304,346
Total key management compensation	\$ 1,095,796	\$ 738,339

As at December 31, 2020, \$126 was owing to a company controlled by the former Chief Executive Officer (2019 - \$311,712) for key management services rendered. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company extinguished debt of \$311,712 to a company controlled by the former Chief Executive Officer and recorded a gain of \$80,490.

As at December 31, 2020, \$2,955 was owing to the Chief Executive Officer (2019 - \$nil) for management fees.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, staff costs include \$242,784 in Directors' bonuses declared in recognition of past services provided to the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Please refer to the December 31, 2020 consolidated financial statements on www.sedar.com.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

At December 31, 2020 the Company had no material off-balance sheet arrangements such as guarantee contracts, contingent interest in assets transferred to an entity, derivative instruments obligations or any obligations that trigger financing, liquidity, market or credit risk to the Company.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 provides details of significant accounting policies and accounting policy decisions for significant or potentially significant areas that have had an impact on the Company's financial statements or may have an impact in future periods. Changes resulting from the current year adoption of new accounting standards are described in Note 2 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and expenses. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to critical accounting estimates since December 31, 2020, and readers are encouraged to refer to the critical accounting policies and estimates as described in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and this accompanying MD&A (together, the "Filings").

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Additional disclosure of the Company's technical reports, material change reports, news releases and other information can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

CONTINGENCIES

There are no contingent liabilities that have not been disclosed herein.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed transactions that have not been disclosed herein.

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Prior to making an investment decision, investors should consider the investment risks set out below and those described elsewhere in this document, which are in addition to the usual risks associated with an investment in a business at an early stage of development. The directors of the Company consider the risks set out below to be the most significant to potential investors in the Company but are not all of the risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the Directors are currently unaware, or which they consider not to be material in relation to the Company's business, actually occur, the Company's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects, are likely to be materially and adversely affected. In such circumstances, the price of the Company's securities could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Availability of financing

There is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company for additional exploration or for the substantial capital that is typically required in order to bring a mineral project to the production decision or to place a property into commercial production. There can be no assurance that enCore will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its properties.

Title matters

While the Company has performed its diligence with respect to title of its properties, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements of transfer or other adverse land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Management

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Economics of developing mineral properties

Mineral exploration and development include a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

With respect to the Company's properties, should any mineral resource exist, substantial expenditures will be required to confirm that mineral reserves which are sufficient to commercially mine exist on its current properties, and to obtain the required environmental approvals and permits required to commence commercial operations. Should any resource be defined on such properties, there can be no assurance that the mineral resources on such properties can be commercially mined or that the metallurgical processing will produce economically viable, merchantable products. The decision as to whether a property contains a commercial mineral deposit and should be brought into production will depend upon the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies, and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and/or geologists, all of which involves significant expense. This decision will involve consideration and evaluation of several significant factors including, but not limited to: (i) costs of bringing a property into production, including exploration and development work, preparation of production feasibility studies and construction of production facilities; (ii) availability and costs of financing; (iii) ongoing costs of production; (iv) market prices for the minerals to be produced; (v) environmental compliance regulations and restraints (including potential environmental liabilities associated with historical exploration activities); and (vi) political climate and/ or governmental regulation and control.

The ability of the Company to sell and profit from the sale of any eventual mineral production from any of the Company's properties will be subject to the prevailing conditions in the global mineral's marketplace at the time of sale. The global minerals marketplace is subject to global economic activity and changing attitudes of consumers and other end-users' demand for mineral products. Many of these factors are beyond the control of the Company and therefore represent a market risk which could impact the long-term viability of the Company and its operations.

Foreign Exchange Risk

A portion of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in US dollars. The Company monitors this exposure but has no hedge positions. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties, that are denominated in US dollars. At September 30, 2019, a 10% change in the value to the US dollar as compared to the Canadian dollar would affect net loss and shareholders' equity by approximately \$27,000.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of these financial assets. The Company's cash is primarily held with a major Canadian bank.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk mainly arises from the Company's cash, which receive interest based on market interest rates. Fluctuations in interest cash flows due to changes in market interest rates are not significant.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its current obligations as they become due. The majority of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties are payable in less than 90 days. The Company prepares annual exploration and administrative budgets and monitors expenditures to manage short-term liquidity. Due to the nature of the Company's activities, funding for long-term liquidity needs is dependent on the Company's ability to obtain additional financing through various means, including equity financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable.

Stage of Development

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and the Company does not have an operating history. Exploration and development of mineral resources involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. The amounts attributed to the Company's interest in its properties as reflected in its financial statements represent acquisition and exploration expenses and should not be taken to represent realizable value. There is no assurance that the Company's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, and other conditions.

Profitability of Operations

The Company is not currently operating profitably, and it should be anticipated that it will operate at a loss at least until such time as production is achieved from one of the Company's properties, if production is, in fact, ever achieved. The Company has never earned a profit. Investors also cannot expect to receive any dividends on their investment in the foreseeable future.

Uranium and Other Mineral Industries Competition is Significant

The international uranium and other mineral industries are highly competitive. The Company will be competing against competitors that may be larger and better capitalized, have state support, have access to more efficient technology, and have access to reserves of uranium and other minerals that are cheaper to extract and process. As such, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to compete successfully with its industry competitors.

Fluctuations in Metal Prices

Although the Company does not hold any known mineral reserves of any kind, its future revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the future mining and sale of uranium and other metals or interests related thereto. The prices of these commodities have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, availability and costs of metal substitutes, metal stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the prices of uranium and other metals, and therefore the economic viability of the Company's operations, cannot be accurately predicted. Depending on the price obtained for any minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production.

The Company's Operations are Subject to Operational Risks and Hazards Inherent in the Mining Industry

The Company's business is subject to a number of inherent risks and hazards, including environmental pollution; accidents; industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve hazardous materials; labour disputes; power disruptions; catastrophic accidents; failure of plant and equipment to function correctly; the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment; fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, underground floods, earthquakes, pit wall failures, ground movements, tailings, pipeline and dam failures and cave-ins; and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technical failure of mining methods.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the Company's uranium and other mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in the Company's exploration or development activities, costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates are Only Estimates and May Not Reflect the Actual Deposits

Reserve and resource figures included for uranium and other minerals are estimates only and no assurances can be given that the estimated levels of uranium and other minerals will actually be produced or that the Company will receive the uranium and other metal prices assumed in determining its reserves. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling and exploration results and industry practices. Estimates made at any given time may significantly change when new information becomes available or when parameters that were used for such estimates change. While the Company believes that the reserve and resource estimates included are well established and reflect management's best estimates, by their nature reserve

and resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences which may ultimately prove unreliable. Furthermore, market price fluctuations in uranium and other metals, as well as increased capital or production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render ore reserves containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. The extent to which resources may ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves is dependent upon the demonstration of their profitable recovery. The evaluation of reserves or resources is always influenced by economic and technological factors, which may change over time.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risk

The exploration for and development of uranium and other mineral properties involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical, drilling and other related costs which appear to be rising; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the general, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Reclamation costs are uncertain and planned expenditures estimated by management may differ from the actual expenditures required.

Government Regulation

The Company's mineral exploration and planned development activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. Although the Company believes its exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Many of the mineral rights and interests of the Company are subject to government approvals, licenses and permits. Such approvals, licenses and permits are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of applicable governments or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licenses and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including 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. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulation governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

The Company has No History of Mineral Production or Mining Operations

The Company has never had uranium and other mineral producing properties. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of uranium and other minerals will be discovered at the Properties or other future properties nor is there any assurance that the Company's exploration program thereon will yield positive results. Even if commercial quantities of uranium and other minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where uranium and other mineral resources can profitably be produced therefrom. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce uranium and other mineral resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the spot prices of metals, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits. The Company does not have a history of mining operations and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of Common Shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Common Shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of Common Shares. Substantially all of the Common Shares can be resold without material restriction in Canada.

The Company could be deemed a passive foreign investment company which could have negative consequences for U.S. investors.

Depending upon the composition of the Company's gross income or its assets, the Company could be classified as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") under the United States tax code. If the Company is declared a PFIC, then owners of the common shares who are U.S. taxpayers generally will be required to treat any "excess distribution" received on their common shares, or any gain realized upon a disposition of common shares, as ordinary income and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such distribution or gain, unless the taxpayer makes a qualified electing fund ("QEF") election or a mark-to-market election with respect to the common shares. A U.S. taxpayer who makes a QEF election generally must report on a current basis its share of the Company's net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which the Company is classified as a PFIC, whether or not the Company distributes any amounts to its shareholders. U.S. investors should consult with their tax advisors for advice as to the U.S. tax consequences of an investment in the common shares.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this MD&A, and certain documents incorporated by reference herein, contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

In particular, this MD&A includes forward-looking statements pertaining to the following, among others:

- business strategy, strength and focus;
- proposed future expenditures;
- the satisfaction of certain conditions in respect of certain properties in which the Company may obtain an interest;
- the granting of regulatory approvals;
- the timing and receipt of regulatory approvals;
- the resource potential of the Company's properties;
- the estimated quantity and quality of mineral resources;
- projections of market prices, costs and the related sensitivity of distributions;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually add to resources through acquisitions and development;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes and tax laws, and capital expenditure programs;
- expectations with respect to the Company's future working capital position; and
- capital expenditure programs.

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things:

- the future price of commodities;
- geological estimates in respect of mineral resources;
- future development plans for the Company's properties unfolding as currently envisioned;
- future capital expenditures to be made by the Company;
- future sources of funding for the Company's capital program;
- the Company's future debt levels;
- the ability of the Company to make payments required to maintain its existing and future exploration licenses and option agreements in good standing;
- the timing, amount and cost of estimated future production;
- costs and timing of the development of new deposits;
- the regulatory framework governing royalties, taxes and environmental matters in Nevada and any other jurisdictions in which the Company may conduct its business in the future;
- the impact of any changes in the applicable laws;
- the ability of the Company to obtain exploration licenses, access rights, approvals, permits and licenses, and the timing of receipt of such items;
- the Company's ability to obtain qualified staff and equipment in a timely and cost-efficient manner;
- the impact of increasing competition on the Company;
- the intentions of the Company's board of directors will respect to executive compensation plans and corporate governance programs; and
- future exchange rates will be consistent with the Company's expectations.

Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors below and elsewhere in this MD&A:

- the speculative nature of exploration, appraisal and development of mineral properties;
- there are no known mineral resources or commercial quantities of mineral reserves on the Company's properties;
- uncertainties in access to future funding for exploration and development of the Company's properties;
- changes in the cost of operations, including costs of extracting and delivering minerals to market, that affect potential profitability of the Company;
- operating hazards and risks inherent in mineral exploration and mining;
- volatility in global equities, commodities, foreign exchange, market price of precious and base metals and a lack of market liquidity;
- unexpected costs or liabilities for environmental matters, including those related to climate change;
- changes to laws or regulations, or more stringent enforcement of current laws or regulations;
- ability of the Company to obtain and maintain required exploration licenses, access rights, approvals or permits;
- unexpected defects in the Company's rights or title to its properties, or claims by other parties over the Company's properties;
- competition for financial resources and technical facilities;
- ability of the Company to retain the services of its directors or officers;
- in case the Company disposes of its properties, it may not be able to acquire other mineral properties of merit;
- unexpected and uninsurable risks may arise;
- limitations on the transfer of cash or assets between the Company and its foreign subsidiaries, or among such subsidiaries, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently;
- changes in the political and related legal and economic environment in jurisdictions in which the Company operates; and
- the other factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in this MD&A.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A or, in the case of documents incorporated by reference herein, as of the date of such documents. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities laws.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AS AT THE DATE OF THIS REPORT

a) Issued share capital: 188,117,615 common shares.

b) Outstanding stock options:

Expiry Date	Outstanding Options	Exercise Price (\$)
May 11, 2022	300,000	0.10
May 15, 2023	500,000	0.06
January 8, 2024	357,500	0.125
March 27, 2024	200,000	0.135
June 3, 2024	3,888,750	0.15
March 25, 2025	50,000	0.115
May 21, 2025	3,180,000	0.205
September 1, 2025	300,000	0.35
September 10, 2025	1,700,000	0.45
October 5, 2025	75,000	0.40
November 25, 2025	100,000	0.415
December 7, 2025	40,000	0.480
	10,691,250	

c) Outstanding share purchase warrants:

Expiry Date	Outstanding Warrants	Exercise Price (\$)
May 10, 2022	5,147,220	0.225
May 10, 2022	938,272	0.15
October 22, 2023	5,999,999	0.60
October 22, 2023	344,250	0.40
	12,429,741	