



**Management's Discussion & Analysis**

**Fission 3.0 Corp.**

**For the Three Month Period Ended  
September 30, 2018**

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Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the three month period ended September 30, 2018  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

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### **Introduction**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared as of November 28, 2018, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and accompanying notes of Fission 3.0 Corp. (the "Company" or "Fission 3.0") for the three month period ended September 30, 2018. The reader should also refer to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018 as well as the MD&A for that year.

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") and do not contain all of the information required for annual financial statements.

Additional information related to the Company is available for viewing on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Further information including news releases and property maps are available on the Company's website at [www.fission3corp.com](http://www.fission3corp.com), or by requesting further information from the Company's head office located at 700 – 1620 Dickson Ave., Kelowna, BC, Canada, V1Y 9Y2.

### **Forward looking statements**

Statements in this report that are forward looking could involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to vary considerably from these statements. Should one or more of these unknown risks and uncertainties, or those described under the headings "Cautionary notes regarding forward-looking statements" and "Risks and uncertainties" materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, then actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements.

### **Scientific and technical disclosure**

Scientific and technical information in this MD&A was reviewed and approved by Ross McElroy, P. Geol., COO of Fission 3.0. Ross McElroy is a "Qualified Person" as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

### **Description of business**

The Company was incorporated on September 23, 2013 under the laws of the Canada Business Corporations Act in connection with a court approved plan of arrangement to reorganize Fission Uranium Corp. ("Fission Uranium") which was completed on December 6, 2013 (the "Fission Uranium Arrangement").

The Company is a junior resource issuer engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of uranium resource properties in Alberta, Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, as well as Peru. The Company's primary objective is to locate, evaluate and acquire properties with the potential to host high grade uranium. The preference is to evaluate early stage properties with the potential to host high grade uranium at shallow depths and to finance their exploration and potential development by way of equity financing, joint ventures, option agreements or other means. Therefore, the Company engages in early stage land acquisitions and is a "Project Generator".

The Company has approximately 217,380 ha of exploration properties with uranium potential in Saskatchewan and Alberta in Canada, and in Peru.

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### Description of business (continued)

- 55,165 ha (26%) comprise the North Shore property in Alberta;
- 157,115 ha (72%) are located in Saskatchewan in and around the Athabasca Basin; and
- 5,100 ha (2%) comprise the Macusani property in Peru, held by the Company's subsidiary Fission Energy Peru S.A.C.

The Company's award-winning management and technical team have a track record of acquiring highly prospective uranium properties, and successfully exploring and developing them for potential sale. By embracing the Project Generator model, the Company, through property option and joint venture agreements and technical expertise as operator, attracted financial partners to advance the initial exploration stages of its Patterson Lake North property ("PLN"), Clearwater West property ("CWW"), and Key Lake area properties.

The Company's most advanced exploration project is the PLN property, located in the south-western region of the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The Company has an option agreement with Azincourt Energy Corp. ("Azincourt", formerly known as Azincourt Uranium Inc.). Under the option agreement, Azincourt acquired a 10% interest in PLN and is now working with the Company to create a joint venture agreement. Including PLN, the Company has 4 properties covering 83,763 hectares in 70 mineral claims in the south-western Athabasca Basin region including Patterson Lake North, Patterson Lake Northeast ("PLNE"), CWW and Wales Lake properties. These four properties are adjacent to, or in close proximity to, Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South ("PLS") property, host to the high-grade Triple R uranium deposit.

In January 2015, just over two years after the discovery hole, Fission Uranium announced the results of the independent resource estimate at PLS and the high-grade uranium discovery was named the 'Triple R' deposit. In February 2018, Fission Uranium announced results of an updated independent resource estimate for the Triple R deposit, which now includes the R1515W, R840W, R00E, R780E and R1620E zones. The Triple R deposit is now estimated to contain 87,760,000 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Indicated Mineral Resource based on 2,186,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.82% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, including R780E high-grade zone of 48,246,000 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> based on 119,000 tonnes at a grade of 18.39% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, and 52,850,000 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Inferred Mineral Resource based on 1,331,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.80% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, including R780E high-grade zone of 14,710,000 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> based on 32,000 tonnes at a grade of 20.85% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Mineral Resources are reported within a preliminary open pit design at a cut-off grade of 0.15% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and 0.3% for resources outside the pit that are potentially mined by underground methods. The R1620E, R840W and R1515W zones are evaluated as underground at this time.

Fission Uranium's Triple R deposit is a large, high-grade and near-surface deposit that is part of a 3.18km mineralized trend. This trend has one of the largest mineralized footprints in the Athabasca Basin region and remains open in multiple directions. The results of the PEA, which includes operating expenditures of US\$14.02/lb, demonstrate the potential for the Triple R deposit to be one of the lowest cost uranium producers in the world. The close proximity of several of Fission 3.0's properties to Fission Uranium's PLS property may indicate the strong exploration potential of these projects.

Fission 3.0's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "FUU" and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "2F3".

### Corporate goals

The Company's goals are to discover an economic uranium deposit through exploration and to develop it. In addition, the Company will use its award-winning technical team to continually identify, evaluate and stake mineral claims in the Athabasca Basin that are prospective for high-grade uranium for exploration at a later stage. The Company's properties are located primarily in and around Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, home of the richest uranium deposits in the world.

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### **Corporate goals (continued)**

The Company's intent is to utilize specialized exploration surveys and interpretations that led to the successful discovery of Fission Uranium's shallow, high-grade uranium discovery at PLS to advance its properties. These include its innovative approach to radon surveys, underwater spectrometer analysis and radiometric airborne survey; the same technology used to identify the high-grade boulder field at PLS.

The Athabasca Basin has remained the primary focus of continued interest to uranium investors for the following reasons:

1. The region is host to the world's highest-grade uranium deposits, with mineral resource grades over ten times the world average. In addition, Saskatchewan is widely recognized as a world-class mining jurisdiction with strong local, provincial and federal support, straight forward permitting, excellent infrastructure and highly skilled labour. In 2017, the Fraser Institute ranked Saskatchewan as the second most attractive jurisdiction for mining investment in the world.
2. Fission Uranium's PLS shallow, high-grade uranium discovery announced late in 2012, was made in the underexplored western part of the Athabasca Basin, and resulted in a staking rush in the region and has been followed by other high-grade discoveries in the region.
3. In 2013, Canada signed a free-trade agreement with Europe, which removed a longstanding requirement that buyers are legally bound to take on a Canadian partner in uranium projects. This positive change is expected to continue attracting new foreign investment in the development of uranium projects, most notably in the Athabasca Basin.
4. Rio Tinto's successful acquisition of Hathor Exploration Ltd. in 2012, despite aggressive competing bids from Cameco Corp. ("Cameco"), introduced new competition to the Athabasca Basin in the form of a leading international uranium producer, while confirming Cameco's intent to strengthen its position in the region.
5. Denison Mines Corp.'s. successful acquisition of Fission Energy Corp.'s Waterbury Lake deposit in 2013. Both the Hathor Exploration Ltd. acquisition by Rio Tinto and subsequent Waterbury Lake acquisition by Denison Mines Corp. confirmed the premium value attributed to deposits in the Athabasca Basin, despite an overall weak uranium price environment.
6. CGN Mining Company Limited's ("CGN Mining") subscription and offtake agreements with Fission Uranium in January 2016. CGN Mining purchased 19.99% of the issued and outstanding shares of Fission Uranium for \$0.85 per share, representing a premium over its December 18, 2015 market price close. China is leading the global nuclear reactor construction boom, with 17 new reactors currently under construction, 43 reactors planned or already ordered and a further 136 proposed by 2030 according to the World Nuclear Association as of July 2018. CGN Mining's offtake agreement with Fission Uranium is a clear signal that China regards the Athabasca Basin as a key route to securing its long-term uranium supply.

Management continues to believe that long-term world-wide uranium demand and the corresponding nuclear power plant build-out will require new uranium supply to meet this expected new demand. As such, management is highly optimistic about the long-term prospects for the uranium market and the Company remains committed to advancing its exploration plans in the Athabasca Basin to emulate the success of its predecessor companies, Fission Uranium and Fission Energy Corp. In addition, the Company will continue to examine joint venture, property acquisition, and other strategic corporate opportunities to enhance shareholder value.

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### Summary of significant exploration and development accomplishments for the three month period ended September 30, 2018 and subsequent:

On August 16, 2018 the Company announced that it had entered into a binding letter of intent with Rhyolite Lithium Corp. ("Rhyolite") pursuant to which Rhyolite can earn up to an 80% interest in the Company's mining concessions located in Peru by spending approximately \$22 million over a five-year period.

### Exploration properties

A list of the Company's uranium exploration properties, their current project status and their carrying value as at September 30, 2018 is shown below:

Property	Location	Ownership	Claims	Hectares	Stage	Carrying value (\$CDN)
<i>PLS Area</i>						
Clearwater West	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	3	11,786	3	89,303
Patterson Lake North	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	90% <sup>(1)</sup>	10	27,408	3	4,678,513
Patterson Lake Northeast	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	27	9,129	1	19,705
Wales Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	30	35,440	1	362,895
<i>Total: PLS Area</i>			70	83,763		5,150,416
<i>Key Lake Area</i>						
Ford Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	15	4,456	1	8,298
Gryphon West	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	10	280	1	5,416
Hobo Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	15	11,867	1	129,786
Karpinka Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	27	7,510	1	126,191
Morin Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	3	377	1	2,009
<i>Total: Key Lake Area</i>			70	24,490		271,700
<i>Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area</i>						
Beaver River	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	19	13,946	2	57,723
Hearty Bay	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	3	6,881	1	9,171
Midas	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	19	12,136	1	330,098
<i>Total: Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area</i>			41	32,963		396,992
<i>Other Saskatchewan Properties</i>						
Close Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	4	374	1	2,618
Cree Bay	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	16	14,080	2	176,545
Montgomery Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	1	691	1	2,651
Murphy Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	8	609	1	8,816
Perron Lake	Athabasca Basin Region, SK	100%	1	145	2	-
<i>Total: Other Saskatchewan Properties</i>			30	15,899		190,630
<i>Alberta Area</i>						
North Shore	Athabasca Basin, AB	100%	18	55,165	3	174,452
<i>Peru</i>						
Macusani	Peru, South America	100%	9	5,100	3	2,687,672
<b>Totals</b>			<b>238</b>	<b>217,380</b>		<b>8,871,862</b>

#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> Property option agreement with Azincourt.

#### Exploration Stage:

1. Prospecting
2. Geophysical Exploration, Sampling, Line Cutting, IP Surveys
3. Drilling

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

Within the Athabasca Basin Region, the Company's properties are all located in areas that are prospective for near surface uranium mineralization in both basement and unconformity hosted models. The emphasis for land selection has been on identifying shallow hosted mineralization potential in conjunction with underlying structural and alteration features associated with appropriate lithologic units, with a focus on being near historic mining districts (such as Beaverlodge / Uranium City in north-western Athabasca Basin region and Key Lake area in the eastern Athabasca Basin region) or emerging major mining districts (such as the south-western Athabasca Basin region). As such, property locations tend to be proximal to the Athabasca Basin margins. Three geographic areas represent a key focus area and these include:

1. PLS Area: Includes 83,763 ha in 4 properties;
2. Key Lake Area: Includes 24,490 ha in 5 properties; and
3. Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area: Includes 32,963 ha in 3 properties.

There are 5 other highly prospective properties within the Athabasca Basin Region in Saskatchewan and 1 in Alberta which fall outside these 3 geographical areas, all situated in geologically attractive settings that indicate the potential to host uranium mineralization.

#### *PLS Area, Canada*

The PLS area has been the focus of 2 of the most significant recently discovered deposits in the Athabasca Basin; Fission Uranium's Triple R and NexGen Energy's Arrow deposits and the area is considered an important major emerging uranium mining district of the Athabasca Basin. The PLS Area portfolio consists of 83,763 ha in 4 properties, of which, the PLN property is considered the most advanced. PLN is located immediately to the north of Fission Uranium's PLS project, host of the Triple R deposit. The PLNE, CWW and Wales Lake properties are considered early stage grass roots projects in this emerging major uranium district.

#### *Clearwater West Property*

The CWW property consists of 3 contiguous claims covering 11,786 ha. The uranium mineralization model that is envisioned on the CWW property is analogous to the structurally controlled Athabasca Basin unconformity deposits, which are generally associated with hydrothermally altered, structurally controlled metasedimentary lithology which appear as magnetic lows on geophysical surveys.

A brief summary of exploration activity on the CWW Property is as follows:

Between 2013 to 2015 various airborne and ground geophysics programs were conducted to investigate and evaluate the subsurface properties as assist in assessment of exploration potential, with the goal to identify drill targets. In 2013, a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric airborne survey was completed over the entire property. In 2014, an airborne VTEM magnetic and electromagnetic ("EM") geophysical survey was conducted over the property which identified several EM conductors on the east side of the property that may represent on-strike continuation of the EM conductors seen on the PLS property immediately to the north. In 2015, a DC resistivity and EM ground geophysical survey was conducted to prioritize drill locations over 8 separate EM conductors.

In 2015, a 3 hole, 534m drill program was completed. Hole CWW15-003 intersected 4 discrete narrow intervals (2.5m total composite) of anomalous radioactivity with a maximum peak of 410 cps over 0.5m at 194.5m - 195.0m (which corresponds to a peak value of 2,333 cps over 0.1m) from the down-hole gamma probe survey between the depths of 109.5m and 195.0m.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *PLS Area, Canada (continued)*

##### *Clearwater West Property (continued)*

In addition to the drill results from CWW15-003, highlights included:

- Near-surface alteration confirmed in hole CWW15-002;
- Significant ~9m wide fault zone intersected in CWW15-001; and
- Drill results confirm geological features which makes the area highly prospective for hosting high-grade mineralization.

##### *Patterson Lake North Property*

The PLN property consists of 10 claims covering 27,408 ha and is located immediately adjacent and to the north of Fission Uranium's PLS high grade Triple R uranium deposit.

A brief summary of exploration activity on the PLN property is as follows:

On January 21, 2014 the Company commenced a winter exploration program consisting of diamond drilling, radon surveying and ground geophysical surveying. Approximately 1,988m of drilling was completed in 7 holes, testing 3 separate basement EM conductors: 4 holes completed to target depth, 1 hole partially completed before being lost due to technical difficulties and 2 attempts abandoned in overburden. Although no significant radioactivity was encountered, encouraging basement lithology and structural features confirm the high prospectivity of the target areas and further drilling is required to evaluate the target areas. 220 radon-in-water and 10 radon-in-sediment samples were collected by RadonEx Exploration Management over two lake target areas.

Ground EM surveying was conducted by Discovery Geophysics Ltd. outlining a new 8.8km long conductor system and refining drill targets.

A summer 2014 exploration program included diamond drilling and 95.2 line-kms of DC Resistivity ground geophysical surveying. Approximately 2,130m of drilling was successfully completed in 6 holes, testing two separate basement EM conductors. All drill holes reached their planned target depths. Drill hole PLN14-019 encountered anomalous radioactivity which was confirmed with geochemical analysis and assayed 0.047% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.5m. Encouraging lithologies, alteration patterns and structures continued to be intersected and further drilling is warranted on both EM conductors tested during the summer program. Ground resistivity surveying totaling 95.2km was conducted by Patterson Geophysics Inc., increasing the prospectivity of two separate conductor systems as identified by EM surveying during the winter 2014 program, and further refining drill targets.

On June 12, 2018 the Company announced the preparation of an upcoming drill program for its PLN property. The program will include multiple holes focused on high-priority targets within a 700m mineralized corridor.

##### *Patterson Lake Northeast Property*

The Patterson Lake Northeast Property comprises 27 mineral claims with an area of 9,129 ha.

The Patterson Lake Northeast Property is situated within a shallow basin environment, neighbored to the west and south by the Patterson Lake North property, and 14km to the north of Fission Uranium's Triple R uranium deposit.

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**Exploration properties (continued)***PLS Area, Canada (continued)**Patterson Lake Northeast Property (continued)*

A 2013 VTEM MAX survey, carried out by the Company over the north portion of the Patterson Lake North Property, revealed a strong 'late time' EM conductor with significant offsets indicating cross structure. This sinuous feature, known as the 'N' conductor, is believed to extend onto the Patterson Lake Northeast Property in two locations. Ground follow up geophysical surveys of this feature indicated a wide complex conductor system, which may consist of individual conductors that are not yet uniquely resolved.

*Wales Lake Property*

The Wales Lake Property comprises 30 claims in 2 main geographic blocks totaling 35,440 ha. Located outside the margin of the southwest Athabasca Basin, Wales Lake east is situated approximately 25km southwest of Fission Uranium's flagship Triple R uranium deposit, and occupies the same stratigraphic position within the Clearwater Domain. Wales Lake west is located approximately 25km west of the Triple R deposit. The Wales Lake project represents relatively shallow depth target areas outside of the margin of the Athabasca Basin.

During summer 2017, the Company contracted Geotech Ltd. to use their helicopter-borne VTEM system to survey a total of 1,546 line-km at 200m line spacing over the Wales Lake claims.

*Key Lake Area, Canada*

The Key Lake area is an important historic mining district. The Key Lake operations are owned by Cameco Corp. (83%) and Orano Canada Inc. (17%) and hosted the former Key Lake mine, which produced 208 million pounds of uranium between 1975 to 1997 and is home to one of the largest uranium mills in the world. The Key Lake mill processed ore from the McArthur River uranium deposit, until Cameco announced in 2018 that McArthur River mining would be suspended indefinitely due to low uranium prices. The area is considered highly prospective to discover significant new uranium occurrences. The Company's Key Lake Area Property portfolio consists of the Ford Lake, Gryphon West, Hobo Lake, Karpinka Lake and Morin Lake properties and totals 24,490 ha in 5 separate, non-contiguous properties. Locally the Key Lake area lies within the Key Lake Shear Zone ("KLSZ"), which is characterized as a broad northeast-southwest trending primarily metasedimentary corridor, and is expressed as a magnetic low in geophysical surveys. Within the KLSZ corridor numerous basement EM conductors are present.

Such EM conductors in metasedimentary corridors represent the classic setting for structurally controlled Athabasca-style high-grade uranium deposits. The Company believes its Key Lake area properties have the potential to host near surface high-grade uranium mineralization similar to the nearby historic Key Lake deposits. All of the properties have had significant historic exploration which has identified various features of interest including geophysical and geochemical anomalies, thus upgrading the merits overall. In 2017, Fission 3.0 contracted Geotech Ltd. to perform 651 line-kms of a VTEM Plus airborne survey in areas that lacked comprehensive historic airborne survey coverage.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *Key Lake Area, Canada (continued)*

##### *Ford Lake Property*

The Ford Lake Property comprises 15 mineral claims with an area of 4,456 ha.

This Property is situated in the favourable east Athabasca Basin area, with the Key Lake uranium orebodies located 16km to the southeast.

Within 2km of the Property lies the Shift Lake Uranium Zone. This zone was discovered by several drill-holes that included a best intersection of 1.09%  $U_3O_8$  over a thickness of 2 metres. The uranium mineralization was found in the clay alteration zone of the basement complex near the unconformity and in association with graphite and or sulphides and arsenides within the metasediments below the clay alteration zone.

##### *Gryphon West Property*

The Gryphon West Property comprises 10 mineral claims with an area of 280 ha.

The Property is underlain by rocks of the Wollaston-Mudjatik geologic transition zone in the eastern Athabasca Basin area.

The Property is located 1.1km west of the Gryphon Uranium Deposit, and 4.3km west of the Phoenix Uranium Deposit. For the Phoenix and Gryphon deposits, total Indicated mineral resources are estimated at 166,400 tonnes at an average grade of 19.13%  $U_3O_8$  containing 70.2 million pounds of  $U_3O_8$ . Total Inferred mineral resources are estimated at 842,600 tonnes at an average grade of 2.37%  $U_3O_8$  containing 44.1 million pounds of  $U_3O_8$  (Mineral Resource Estimate September 25, 2015 – Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Wheeler River Uranium Project – Ken Reipas for SRK Consulting).

##### *Hobo Lake Property*

The Hobo Lake Property comprises 15 mineral claims with an area of 11,867 ha. Located approximately 80km south of the margin of the southeast Athabasca Basin, and 40km south of Karpinka Lake, Hobo Lake is the southern-most property of the Key Lake area and is likewise situated along the Wollaston-Mudjatik Transition Zone ("WMTZ"), host to the most important major deposits of the eastern Athabasca Basin. The Key Lake road, provincial highway 914, runs alongside the east boundary of the property and continues to the Key Lake uranium mill. The Key Lake Shear Zone hosts several uranium occurrences proximal to the Hobo Lake property.

During Summer 2017, the Company contracted Geotech Ltd. to use its VTEM system to survey a total of 400 line-km at 200m line spacing over the Hobo Lake property. The area surveyed was thought to be a ring of anomalous conductivity associated with a large circular magnetic high. The survey successfully outlined a conductive trend with strongly anomalous sections.

##### *Karpinka Lake Property*

The Karpinka Lake Property comprises 27 mineral claims with an area of 7,510 ha. Located approximately 40km to the south of the margin of the southeast Athabasca Basin, Karpinka Lake is the northern-most property of the Key Lake area and is situated within the WMTZ. Important uranium deposits such as the McArthur River Uranium Mine, the Cigar Lake Uranium Mine, and the past-producing Key Lake Uranium Mine all lie within the Key Lake Shear zone of the WMTZ.

A 2005 VTEM survey, conducted by neighboring Forum Uranium, terminated at the edge of the Property, revealed a 6km long formational EM conductor along the Key Lake Shear Zone, trending onto the property from the south.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *Key Lake Area, Canada (continued)*

##### *Karpinka Lake Property (continued)*

During Summer 2017, the Company contracted Geotech Ltd. to use their VTEM system to survey a total of 251 line-km at 200m line spacing over the Karpinka Lake Property. The survey successfully defined the extension of the historic conductor within the boundaries of the Karpinka Lake Property.

##### *Morin Lake Property*

The Morin Lake Property comprises 3 mineral claims with an area of 377 ha.

This Property is situated in the favourable east Athabasca Basin area, with the Key Lake uranium orebodies located 19km to the southeast.

The Shift Lake Uranium Zone lies 9km to the northeast. Historic drilling included a best intersection of 1.09% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over a thickness of 2 metres. The uranium mineralization was found in the clay alteration zone of the basement complex near the unconformity and in association with graphite and or sulphides and arsenides within the metasediments below the clay alteration zone.

The southeast portion of this property straddles a known airborne EM conductor. A change in the strike direction of the conductor beneath the property indicates possible cross structure.

#### *Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area, Canada*

The Beaverlodge/Uranium City region is a major historic uranium mining district and home to the first uranium mining operations in Saskatchewan. Prior to the discovery of high-grade uranium mineralization in the Athabasca Basin with the Key Lake and Rabbit Lake discoveries, the Beaverlodge area was the most important uranium mining district in Saskatchewan. Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, 52 mines, including 12 open-pit mines were operated.

The Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area portfolio consists of 32,963 ha in 3 properties. The Company had 41 claims on 3 properties as at September 30, 2018 and has allowed 1 claim to lapse.

The most recent developments on the Beaverlodge/Uranium City area's property portfolio are as follows:

##### *Beaver River Property*

The Beaver River Property consists of 19 claims totaling 13,946 ha located on the north central edge of the Athabasca Basin in Saskatchewan, approximately 44km east of Uranium City, Saskatchewan.

The property includes numerous confirmed EM basement conductors and several uranium showings providing surface outcrop sample assays of up to 3.66% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

During September 2013, a 5,288 line-km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing over the entire property was completed.

In May 2016, the Company completed an 880 line-km airborne VTEM survey at 200m line spacing on the southern portion of the property, over an area with several identified historic in-situ uranium anomalies.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *Beaverlodge/Uranium City Area, Canada (continued)*

##### *Beaver River Property (continued)*

The VTEM survey was instrumental in defining conductive packages over the entire project area. In excess of 258km of conductors were defined by the VTEM survey. The interpreted results indicate complex conductor swarms which will require ground follow-up to establish drill targets. There are numerous areas of enhanced conductivity, as well as many areas of trend widening evidenced by increase in parallel multiple conductors and many offsets and termination points indicative of cross structure.

##### *Hearty Bay Property*

The Hearty Bay Property comprises 3 mineral claims with an area of 6,881 ha.

This Property is located on the north edge of the Athabasca Basin, 20km west of the Fond-du-Lac uranium deposit and 60km east of the Beaver Lodge uranium district.

The Property surrounds the historic Isle Brochet radioactive sandstone boulder trains, 1 kilometre long dispersal trains trending along the main ice direction and containing up to 3% uranium. Approximately 600 metres to the northeast several more radioactive boulders of both sandstone and basement origin were discovered. Historic drilling proximal to these boulders did not intersect any significant radioactivity, the source remains undetermined.

Strong airborne EM conductors within the property were identified by historic surveys up-ice of the radioactive boulder trains.

##### *Midas Property*

The Midas property consists of 19 mineral claims totaling 12,136 ha located near the north-west edge of the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. Fission 3.0 holds a 100% interest in the property which was acquired by staking in August 2014.

In September 2013, a 517 line-km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing over the entire property was completed.

Geological prospecting was carried out in September 2017 to evaluate historic uranium occurrences and radiometric anomalies from the 2013 airborne survey. A field crew of four collected 103 rock samples from favourable geologic settings. Geochemical assays ranged from below detection limit up to 95,000 ppm (U partial). Thirty-one samples yielded anomalous results >500 ppm U, with values ranging from 0.06% to 11.9% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The highest assay results were obtained from samples around and within the St. Michael mine area, where high-grade boulders returned assays up to 11.9% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

A modified induced polarization-resistivity ground geophysical survey was performed by Patterson Geophysics Inc. during September 2017. The survey was intended to delineate basement resistivity zones in areas of intense conductivity bright spots. A very highly conductive subsurface layer was encountered but a modified survey configuration allowed for successful imaging of the basement. Data processing and interpretation is in progress. A short test of a horizontal loop (slingram type) electromagnetic survey confirmed that it was not the appropriate survey method.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *Other Saskatchewan Properties, Canada*

The Company holds 30 claims totaling 15,899 ha in 5 other Saskatchewan properties located around and within the Athabasca Basin area. All properties are prospective for shallow targets in basement and/or unconformity hosted settings.

The most recent developments on the Company's Other Saskatchewan Properties are as follows:

#### *Close Lake Property*

The Close Lake property consists of 4 claims totaling 374 ha located 13km to the northeast of the McArthur River Uranium Mine, along the same favourable trend of Wollaston Domain rocks.

Closer to the property, the Paul Bay Ore Shoot lies 2.5km to the southeast. This is a tongue-shaped lens of mineralization with a pitchblende-uraninite core surrounded by a sulphide-arsenide zone. Historic drilling returned a best intersection over 3.5m of 22.3%  $U_3O_8$  within a wider 8.0m interval of 9.38%  $U_3O_8$ . An ore calculation by PNC Exploration estimated 212,924 tonnes at an average grade of 2.99% uranium (PNC Canada, 1992). The Ken Pen Ore Zones were later discovered 250m to the north of Paul Bay, where drilling returned a best intersection of 4.4%  $U_3O_8$  over 9m within basement Wollaston Group rocks.

Within 2.5km to the northeast of the property is the C-1 East Conductor Showing, where drilling on a conductor that trends towards the Close Lake property encountered vein type pitchblende averaging 2.3% uranium over a 22m thick sequence of Wollaston Group basal conglomerates overlying clay altered pelites starting at 497m depth. Copper & zinc values reached 6,400 ppm and 1,100 ppm respectively. A deeper wide graphitic lithology ran up to 4% uranium over 0.5m, along with 2.9% copper and 4,100 ppb gold.

#### *Cree Bay Property*

The Cree Bay property consists of 16 claims totaling 14,080 ha located on the inside edge of the northern Athabasca Basin. The town of Stony Rapids is 20km to the north and the historic Nisto uranium mine is 13km to the northeast.

In August 2015, a 4,214 line-km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing over the property was completed. A compilation of radiometric anomalies and a magnetic interpretation report has been completed.

A DC Resistivity Induced Polarization ground geophysical survey conducted in September 2017 covered 24.0km on two separate grids, centered on sections of strong conductivity interpreted from a historic airborne Geotem electromagnetic survey. Basement conductive features and some sandstone resistivity low (alteration) features were detected. Some difficulties were encountered with surveying on Black Lake. Full data processing and 3D inversion has been completed and confirmed anomalous conditions that are indicative of alteration halos in the lower sandstone.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### *Other Saskatchewan Properties, Canada (continued)*

##### *Montgomery Lake Property*

The Montgomery Lake Property comprises 1 mineral claim with an area of 691 ha.

This Property was acquired to cover an airborne magnetic anomaly, evident from a recent government sponsored survey, that is characteristic of a kimberlitic magnetic signature.

Several other nearby claims were competitively staked by CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. to cover similar magnetic anomalies.

##### *Murphy Lake Property*

The Murphy Lake Property comprises 8 mineral claims with an area of 609 ha.

This Property is located in the eastern Athabasca Basin, on the west edge of the favourable Wollaston-Mudjatik lithologic trend.

The Property covers a curvilinear EM conductor that is a splay to the east off of a regional conductive trend that is host to the La Rocque Uranium Zone, 4.5km to the west, where intersections along a 400m drill defined strike length have returned up to 18.6% uranium over 2.7m, along with high values of associated base metals and gold.

Historic drilling by Areva along the conductor within the Property intersected a graphitic and sulphide rich basement conductive unit, with assays up to 199 ppm uranium at 350m depth, just above the unconformity.

##### *Perron Lake Property*

The Perron Lake property consists of 1 claim totaling 145 ha located 20km north of the Athabasca Basin. The town of Stony Rapids is located 40km to the southeast.

In August 2015, a 9,182 line-km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing was completed. The airborne survey revealed a number of subtle radiometric anomalies.

In September 2015, a 4-person geology crew conducted a 15-day ground prospecting program designed to follow up on radiometric anomalies identified from the high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey. The prospecting did not discover any radiometric sources that would indicate economic uranium mineralization within the property area. However, geological traverses revealed lithologies of interest to uranium mineralization as well as base and precious metal possibilities.

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### **Exploration properties (continued)**

#### Alberta Area, Canada

North Shore Property, Canada

The North Shore property consists of 18 metallic and industrial minerals agreements totaling 55,165 ha situated along the northwest margin of the Athabasca Basin.

In August 2013, a 12,257 line-km high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at 50m line spacing over the property was completed, revealing two significant and strongly radioactive uranium source anomalous regions.

Based on the Company's lack of planned expenditure on certain claims, the Company identified an impairment indicator for the North Shore Property. The Company determined that the fair value of the claims in which there is no planned expenditure is \$nil, and as a result, recorded an impairment of exploration costs in the amount of \$37,978 during the three month period ended September 30, 2018.

#### Macusani Property, Peru

The Peruvian property portfolio consists of 9 mineral concessions totaling 5,100 ha located within southeastern Peru.

On August 16, 2018 the Company announced that it had entered into a binding letter of intent with Rhyolite Lithium Corp. ("Rhyolite") pursuant to which Rhyolite can earn up to an 80% interest in the Company's mining concessions located in Peru (the "Peruvian Assets") by spending approximately \$22 million over a five-year period (the "Earn-In").

As a part of the consideration for the Earn-In, the Company received \$100,000 cash upon signing the LOI, of which, \$75,000 is a refundable deposit.

Subject to the settlement of definitive documentation in respect of the Earn-In, Rhyolite will grant the Company 19.9% of its issued and outstanding shares and be required to spend a minimum of \$5.6 million over the next two years to earn a 50% interest in the Peruvian Assets. Rhyolite will also have the option to spend a further \$16.5 million over the following three years to earn an additional 30% interest in the Peruvian Assets.

In June 2016, the Company initiated a 16 hole 1,370m summer exploration drill program on the property. On June 15, 2016 after announcing the results from the first 6 holes, the Company temporarily stopped drilling while it waited for renewal of its drill operating permit. Drilling resumed in mid-August 2016 and on October 17, 2016 another 7 successful drill holes were announced. In all, 9 holes tested the Llama North prospect and 7 holes tested the Llama South prospect.

Mineralization at Macusani is defined where assay results are >75ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over widths of at least 0.5m (core width, not necessarily true width). At Llama North, 6 of the 9 holes intersected variably mineralized intervals and at Llama South, all 7 holes intersected variably mineralized intervals.

The Llama North and Llama South prospects were identified during surface mapping and prospecting, where numerous anomalous uranium outcrops have assayed >2% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> including a maximum of 24.48% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The prospects are part of an anomalous mineralized 8km NE oriented corridor that includes two shallow, resource-defined and heap leachable uranium deposits on Plateau Uranium's property. Both deposits are also host to substantial lithium mineralization. Based on encouraging surface mapping and assay results, and in the context of the mineralized trend hosting significant identified resources on Plateau Uranium's properties, a drill program was initiated.

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### Uranium outlook

Management believes that the exploration and development of uranium properties presents an opportunity to increase shareholder value for the following reasons:

- *Increased long-term worldwide demand for nuclear energy*

Worldwide nuclear energy demand and the associated nuclear power plant build-out is projected to increase significantly in the years ahead, which will require new uranium supply to meet this increasing demand. According to the World Nuclear Association ("WNA"), electricity demand is estimated to rise 2.8x by 2050.

According to the WNA (November 2018), there are 451 operable reactors worldwide, 54 new reactors under construction, a further 148 planned and an additional 337 proposed for construction by 2030. Reactor builds are at a 25-year high despite uranium prices being at a 10-year low as more than twice as many reactors are under construction now than before the Fukushima event. The Ux Consulting Company ("UxC") expects worldwide uranium demand to increase from 2016 levels by 22% by 2020. In addition, many analysts continue to forecast a long-term global uranium demand/supply imbalance, which suggests the potential for materially higher uranium prices.

Increased long-term demand is expected particularly from developing countries, which are driving the reactor construction boom. Foremost amongst these are China, India, and Russia. There are currently 13 nuclear power plants under construction in China, all scheduled for completion between 2018 and 2021. These 13 nuclear power plants comprise 24% of all reactors under construction worldwide. China's current domestic uranium production accounts for less than 25% of their annual requirements resulting in increased imports and stockpiling. In 2010, Cameco signed the first of two long-term contracts with Chinese owned utilities for the delivery of uranium. Additional long-term demand is anticipated from other Asian countries, most notably India and South Korea as they expand their planned nuclear build-out. In 2015, Cameco signed its first contract with India to supply 7.1 million lbs of uranium concentrate through to 2020. CGN Mining's offtake agreement with Fission Uranium is also highly significant as it highlights that China is moving to further secure its long-term uranium supply. The following is a list of selected countries with nuclear reactors that are either under construction, planned or proposed:

Country	Under construction	Planned	Proposed	Total
China	13	43	136	192
India	7	14	28	49
Russia	6	25	22	53
USA	2	14	28	44
Canada	-	2	-	2
Japan	2	9	3	14
Saudi-Arabia	-	-	16	16
South Korea	5	-	6	11
UAE	4	-	10	14
Ukraine	-	2	11	13
Others	15	39	77	131
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>539</b>

Source: World Nuclear Association (World Nuclear Reactors & Uranium Requirements - [www.world-nuclear.org](http://www.world-nuclear.org) - Updated November 2018)

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### Uranium outlook (continued)

- *Uranium demand/supply fundamentals*

A global uranium demand/supply imbalance has existed for many years, primarily due to the way utilities procure supply as well as the drag the Fukushima event has had on the industry that significantly curbed existing demand and forecasted demand growth. Primary uranium supply from uranium producers (mining) has consistently failed to keep pace with demand. This shortfall has been filled from secondary supply, which includes the sale of government stockpiles, fuel reprocessing and the highly enriched uranium ("HEU") agreement (which ended late 2013). Inventory stockpiles have and continue to be drawn down, while industry experts note that some of this listed inventory is of poor quality because it has already gone through the enrichment process. This is changing now though as supply has come off line from other traditional suppliers such as Kazatomprom, Cameco, Paladin, as well as the U.S. Department of Energy.

According to the UxC 2018 Q2 Uranium Market Outlook, production peaked in 2016 at 162mm lbs. It fell to 154mm lbs in 2017 and in 2018 production is projected at 135mm lbs. Meanwhile, 2018 reactor demand is 192mm lbs, which generates a gap or shortfall of roughly 50mm to 60mm lbs in 2018. This supply demand imbalance can be seen as a positive development for the long-term outlook for uranium prices. In addition, roughly 85% of the current producers are uneconomic at today's uranium prices. This report from UxC suggests that uranium producers need roughly US\$45 to \$50 per lb uranium to meet their cost of capital. While other industry analysts including RBC Capital (Canada), Raymond James Canada, and Resource Capital Research (Australia), suggest that a healthy, sustainable global uranium mining sector, requires a uranium price of US\$70-\$80/lb to stimulate new exploration and mine development worldwide.

Uranium production has been declining for years following a series of events including stalled mining license negotiations in Niger, legal action in Kazakhstan, and sanctions against Russia (all three countries are major sources of uranium). This has heightened concerns about security of uranium supply and has led to the general expectation that nuclear energy utilities (the primary users of uranium) will seek their supply from more geopolitically stable jurisdictions. Cameco's uranium supply deal with India's power utilities suggests this expectation is correct, as does Chinese based CGN Mining's offtake agreement with Fission Uranium.

Kazakhstan is currently the world's largest producer of uranium with approximately 40% of total worldwide production. The new production is primarily from lower grade deposits, which is not sustainable over the long-term as the UxC report depicts. Canada, home to the highest-grade uranium in the world, is the second largest supplier and responsible for approximately 22% of global uranium supply.

In January 2017, Kazatomprom, the Kazakhstan state-owned uranium mining company, which owns, solely or by joint venture, every mine in Kazakhstan, announced plans to reduce production by 10% in 2017. This equated to about 5.2 million lbs  $U_3O_8$ , which is approximately 3% of global mine supply. Industry analysts have concluded that this action would not only tighten the market but will also set a floor below which Kazatomprom will not allow prices to fall. Considering that Kazakhstan production is largely sold on a spot-related basis, this is a very positive event for the uranium sector. In December 2017, following the successful application of this reduction, Kazatomprom announced an additional 20% reduction over the next three years, starting in January 2018.

**Uranium outlook (continued)**

- *Uranium demand/supply fundamentals (continued)*

An additional under-reported issue related to uranium demand, is the disruption of the traditional utility buying cycle. Most uranium is bought and sold via long-term contracts (historically five to ten years in duration) and typically, utilities ensure their fuel requirements are covered between three and five years out. Since the Fukushima event, most utilities have been allowing their contracts with suppliers to get closer to expiry and are relying on their stockpiles or are buying on the secondary market. Since uranium prices are at historically low levels, several producers are hesitant to sign long term contracts with utilities that are seeking to renew since they cannot meet their cost of capital at these depressed, unsustainable prices. The result is that the amount of uranium fuel required over the next five years that is currently uncovered by long term contracts is rapidly increasing. Many experts in the industry expect that this will inevitably force utilities into the market, leading to strong upward pressure on uranium spot prices which in turn will increase the longer-term contract price.

- *Primary supply issues, Cameco Update*

As a direct result of low uranium prices, Cameco, one of the world's largest producers of uranium, announced in April 2016 that it was suspending production at its Rabbit Lake uranium mine in Saskatchewan and placing the facility into "care and maintenance". It is estimated by Cantor Fitzgerald that this removed 3% of the uranium available to the spot market, and together with the Kazatomprom reduction, shows a strong trend that producers are acting to limit production worldwide. In November 2017, Cameco announced the temporary closure (estimated duration of ten months) of the McArthur River mine and Key Lake processing facility. The McArthur River mine is the largest uranium mine in the world and its closure will remove an estimated 7% of primary production for 2018. Currently, Cameco is still refusing to enter into long-term sales agreements with utilities. Considering that most uranium is sold via long-term contracts (historically in the five to ten-year range), this latest behaviour by a leading uranium producer will place further upward pressure on uranium pricing.

In July 2018, Cameco announced it will permanently layoff approximately 700 employees and shut down production at their McArthur River and Key Lake mine sites indefinitely following a weak uranium market. This material announcement from an industry leader has likely aided in the 30% increase in uranium spot prices since April of 2018. It appears market participants are bullish on this announcement as the uranium sector continues to work through both supply and inventory excesses while extending future production out until the spot price become economic.

These supply disruptions from the two largest producers, Cameco and Kazatomprom, follow a period in which several new projects have been categorized as uneconomic. Worldwide projects cancelled or deferred since 2012 include: Yeelirrie and Kintyre in Australia (Cameco), Trekkopje in Namibia (AREVA), Imouraren in Niger (AREVA) and the Olympic Dam expansion in Australia (BHP).

Increasing the pressure on medium to long term supply is the lengthy period (approximately ten years on average) required to take a uranium project from discovery to production. With many projects stalled or abandoned, analysts believe that a growing supply/demand imbalance may be difficult to deal with once secondary supplies can no longer meet rising demand which is happening now in 2018. This increases the attractiveness of assets that have the potential to be taken into production in stable political jurisdictions and at a lower operating cost. Such projects have similar characteristics to Fission Uranium's Triple R deposit: high-grade, shallow, in basement rock and in a stable jurisdiction

**Uranium outlook (continued)**

- *Supply disruption concerns*

Recent political tensions between Russia and Western powers have resulted in new U.S. sanctions against Russia. In turn, Russian lawmakers have proposed measures that will halt enriched uranium exports to the U.S. — a move other countries could follow — which analysts believe could reset the supply and demand picture. Russia is a major source of secondary supply. It controls 50 per cent of the uranium enrichment capacity, and, through its relationship with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (both former Soviet republics), and its domestic production, Russia has influence over half of the world's uranium supply.

- *United States of America*

In July 2018, the U.S. Government announced a probe into whether U.S. uranium imports are a threat to national security. The U.S. Government is also threatening to issue tariffs on U.S. uranium imports, similar to what they have already done in other industries such as steel. U.S. nuclear power generators urged the federal government against acting in a dispute against imported uranium, arguing tariffs or quotas would increase costs for the struggling industry and possibly cause some reactors to shut. The U.S. Department of Commerce subsequently launched a "Section 232" investigation into uranium imports following complaints by two U.S. uranium mining companies, Ur-Energy Inc and Energy Fuels Inc, that subsidized foreign competitors have caused them to cut capacity and lay off workers.

The U.S. Government has been trying to find a way to prevent additional coal and nuclear plants from shutting down, which the administration sees as vital for national energy security, as they struggle to compete with cheaper alternatives like natural gas and renewable generation.

Currently in the U.S., there are 98 operating reactors and, it is important to note, that nuclear reactors supply about 20 percent of U.S. base load electricity, according to the Nuclear Energy Institute. The Department of Energy is also pushing for a change in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission rules to properly compensate nuclear power for its reliability and resilience, thereby protecting the stability of the U.S. grid. Uranium is also used in the U.S. nuclear arsenal and powers the Navy's nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines. The nuclear industry said a diverse uranium supply is essential to keep that power flowing.

- *Japanese nuclear reactor fleet and uranium stockpiles*

Following the Fukushima event in March 2011, Japan shut down all its nuclear reactors, pending new safety regulations, legislation and inspections. A new nuclear regulator was established, and after considerable delay, Japan's nuclear operators were given permission to apply to restart their reactors. This has arguably been the biggest drag on prices and the sentiment in the uranium market. Market participants, specifically producers and issuers, have been adversely affected from this uncertainty as well as the delay in getting reactors restarted. However, this is beginning to improve.

A total of 9 reactors have restarted and 26 reactors in total have applied for restart while 2 reactors are under construction and 12 new reactors are being planned or proposed. This is a positive development to the psyche of the market and the long-term outlook for nuclear power. The Japanese Government has confirmed their energy plan in July of 2018 with a commitment to generate 20% - 22% nuclear power by 2030, which would equate to approximately 30 reactors (source: WNA, July 2018).

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### Uranium outlook (continued)

- *Japanese nuclear reactor fleet and uranium stockpiles (continued)*

While the first wave of reactor restarts in Japan is not expected to immediately increase uranium demand, it should increase confidence that Japan's utility companies will not sell their uranium fuel stockpiles into the market. The potential for this estimated 90 million lbs of uranium to enter the spot market has been viewed as a significant threat to uranium prices since 2011 and analysts believe it has been a major factor in suppressing the buy cycle, utilities procuring supply contracts and ultimately the price of uranium.

- *Kazatomprom & Yellow Cake PLC*

In October 2018, the Financial Times reported that Kazatomprom, the world's largest uranium producer, will sell off a 25% stake through an instrument called depository receipts. Rather than selling stock to investors directly, Kazatomprom will rely on the depository bank that will hold the asset while selling certificates. This is expected to have a positive impact on the sector if investors drive further cut-backs to market supply.

In July 2018, a sub market of the London Stock Exchange called Alternative Investment Market (AIM), announced the debut of a new uranium trader, Yellow Cake PLC. Yellow Cake, a nickname for uranium, announced that they had raised Euro \$150 million to offer shareholders exposure to the uranium price without the risks associated with investment in companies that explore for, develop, mine or otherwise process uranium. A company spokesman issued the following statement "due to an exceptional set of circumstances, uranium is one of the few commodities yet to recover from the recent commodities bear market and we believe that uranium is currently fundamentally and structurally mispriced." Yellow Cake has entered into a long-term supply contract with Kazatomprom. The spokesman added "Yellow Cake's long-term supply contract with Kazatomprom has allowed us to secure a highly significant and strategic position in physical uranium, at a competitive price, and to offer that exposure to a potential resurgence in the uranium price to investors, while avoiding direct exposure to exploration, development, mining and processing risk." ([www.proactiveinvestors.co.uk](http://www.proactiveinvestors.co.uk))

- *Uranium market*

### Ux U3O8 Price® - 2 Year History (Spot vs. Long-Term)



Source: Ux Consulting Company LLC, [www.uxc.com](http://www.uxc.com): November 2018

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### Selected annual information

The financial information presented below for the current and comparative periods was derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and is expressed in Canadian dollars.

	<b>June 30 2018</b>	<b>June 30 2017</b>	<b>June 30 2016</b>
	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(1,183,841)	(2,089,830)	(1,117,339)
Total assets	9,165,981	10,363,321	10,431,380
Current liabilities	329,823	51,718	55,762
Deferred income tax liability	-	308,880	1,066,189
Shareholders' equity	8,836,158	10,002,723	9,309,429
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.01)

### Summary of quarterly results

The financial information presented below for the current and comparative periods was derived from annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS or interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, *IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting*.

<b>Quarter ended</b>	<b>September 30 2018</b>	<b>June 30 2018</b>	<b>March 31 2018</b>	<b>December 31 2017</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets	8,871,862	8,855,394	8,838,662	8,678,317
Working capital (deficiency)	5,242,585	(40,029)	702,633	1,038,285
Net loss	(381,168)	(613,805)	(187,590)	(195,015)
Net loss per share basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.00)
<b>Quarter ended</b>	<b>September 30 2017</b>	<b>June 30 2017</b>	<b>March 31 2017</b>	<b>December 31 2016</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets	8,399,800	7,740,779	7,689,894	7,517,356
Working capital	1,539,848	2,540,275	2,042,964	752,488
Net loss	(187,431)	(348,351)	(164,218)	(318,930)
Net loss per share basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)

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### **Results of operations**

The expenses incurred by the Company are typical of junior exploration and development companies that do not have established cash flows from mining operations. Changes in these expenditures from quarter to quarter are impacted directly by non-recurring activities or events.

*Comparison of the three months ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017*

The Company had a net loss of \$381,168 ((\$0.01) per basic and diluted share) compared to a net loss of \$187,431 (\$0.00 per basic and diluted share). The change in net loss is primarily attributable to the following factors:

- Professional fees increased to \$102,099 from \$41,023 due to the timing of audit services rendered in relation to the Company's fiscal year-end audit and legal advice regarding the Rhyolite Lithium Corp. letter of intent and property option agreement.
- Share-based compensation increased to \$65,741 from \$nil due to the fair value of granted stock options recognized during the period.

### **Liquidity and capital resources**

Fission 3.0 is an exploration and evaluation company and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets, including the acquisition costs, is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

On an ongoing basis, the Company monitors and adjusts, when required, exploration programs as well as ongoing general and administrative costs to ensure that adequate levels of working capital are maintained. The Company has no exploration and evaluation asset agreements that require it to meet certain expenditures. The Company is currently working towards a joint venture agreement with Azincourt, in which Azincourt will maintain its 10% interest and fund future exploration programs in accordance with its interest.

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### **Liquidity and capital resources (continued)**

#### *Financings and private placements*

- September 28, 2018

The Company completed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 9,800,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share and 52,050,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$6,185,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.15 per warrant until three years from the date of issuance. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$514,615 in connection with this placement.

If, commencing four months and one day after the date of issuance, the volume weighted average trading price of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange is higher than \$0.30 for 20 consecutive trading days then, on the 20th consecutive trading day of any such period (the "Acceleration Trigger Date"), the expiry date of the Warrants may be accelerated by the Company in its absolute discretion to the 30<sup>th</sup> calendar day after the Acceleration Trigger Date by the issuance of a news release announcing such acceleration within three trading days of the Acceleration Trigger Date.

- October 12, 2018

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company completed the final tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 1,850,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share and 16,300,000 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,815,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable into one common share at \$0.15 per warrant until three years from the date of issuance. The Company incurred share issuance costs of approximately \$167,360 in connection with this placement.

#### *Changes in working capital for the three month period ended September 30, 2018:*

On September 30, 2018, the Company had working capital of \$5,242,585 compared to negative working capital of \$40,029 at June 30, 2018. The increase in working capital was primarily a result of:

- Net proceeds from the issuance of common share units and flow-through common shares related to the non-brokered private placement.

#### *Cash flow for the three month period ended September 30, 2018:*

Cash and cash equivalents for the three month period ended September 30, 2018 increased by \$5,547,887 primarily as a result of:

- Proceeds, net of share issuance costs, related to the closing of the first tranche of the non-brokered private placement of \$5,598,485;
- Cash outflows related to exploration and evaluation asset additions in the amount of \$120,406, partially offset by a deposit received on the Macusani LOI in the amount of \$100,000; and
- Cash outflows from operating activities of \$29,030.

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### Related party transactions

The Company has identified the CEO, COO, President, CFO, VP Exploration, and the Company's directors as its key management personnel.

	Three months ended September 30	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
<i>Compensation costs</i>		
Wages, consulting and directors fees paid or accrued to key management personnel and companies controlled by key management personnel	<b>113,098</b>	113,231
Share-based compensation pursuant to the vesting schedule of options granted to key management personnel	<b>42,144</b>	-
	<b>155,242</b>	113,231
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (capitalized) and administrative services paid or accrued to Fission Uranium, a company which has significant influence over Fission 3.0	<b>31,180</b>	64,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>186,422</b>	177,906

Included in accounts payable at September 30, 2018 is \$1,451 (June 30, 2018 - \$2,538) for wages payable and consulting fees due to key management personnel and companies controlled by key management personnel.

Included in accounts payable at September 30, 2018 is \$36,131 (June 30, 2018 - \$43,988) for exploration and evaluation expenditures and administrative services due to Fission Uranium.

During the three month period ended September 30, 2018, the Company received proceeds from promissory notes in the amount of \$150,000 from officers of the Company. These promissory notes were repaid to the officers in full (plus accrued interest of \$1,162) during the same period.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations.

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**Outstanding share data**

As at November 28, 2018, the Company has 134,975,488 common shares issued and outstanding, 13,471,850 incentive stock options outstanding with an exercise prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$0.62 per share, and 73,897,680 warrants outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$0.15 to \$0.40 per share.

**Financial assets**

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and categorized into the following two categories for subsequent measurement purposes: amortized cost and fair value.

A financial asset is classified at 'amortized cost' only if both of the following criteria are met: a) the objective of the Company's business model is to hold the asset to collect the contractual cash flows; and b) the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable at amortized cost for subsequent measurement purposes. All short-term investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

**Key estimates and judgments**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

*Exploration and evaluation assets*

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in the following area:

Determination of whether any impairment indicators exist at each reporting date giving consideration to factors such as budgeted expenditures on each of the properties, assessment of the right to explore in the specific area and evaluation of any data which would indicate that the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is not recoverable.

**Significant accounting policies**

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in note 2 of the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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### **Cautionary notes regarding forward-looking statements**

Certain information contained in this MD&A constitutes "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian legislation.

Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology 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", "be achieved" or "has the potential to".

Forward looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management as of the date such statements are made, and they are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in this forward-looking information are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking information included in this MD&A should not be unduly relied upon.

This information speaks only as of the date of this MD&A. In particular, this MD&A may contain forward-looking information pertaining to the following: the likelihood of completing and benefits to be derived from corporate transactions; estimated exploration and development expenditures; expectations of market prices and costs; supply and demand for uranium; possible impacts of litigation and regulatory actions on the Company; the ability for the Company to identify suitable joint venture partners; exploration, development and expansion plans and objectives; and receipt of regulatory approvals, permits and licences under governmental regulatory regimes.

There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as the Company's actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in this forward-looking information as a result of the factors discussed below in this MD&A under the heading "Risks and uncertainties".

Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. These factors are not, and should not be construed as being exhaustive. Statements relating to "mineral resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the mineral resources described can be profitably produced in the future. The forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. The Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking information after the date of this MD&A or to conform such information to actual results or to changes in the Company's expectations except as otherwise required by applicable legislation.

### **Risks and uncertainties**

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including: uncertainties related to exploration and development; uncertainties related to the nuclear power industry; the ability to raise sufficient capital to fund exploration and development; changes in economic conditions or financial markets; increases in input costs; litigation, legislative, environmental and other judicial, regulatory, political and competitive developments; technological or operational difficulties or inability to obtain permits encountered in connection with exploration activities, labour relations matters, and economic issues that could materially affect uranium exploration and mining. The cost of conducting and continuing mineral exploration and development is significant, and there is no assurance that such activities will result in the discovery of new mineralization or that the discovery of a mineral deposit will be developed and advanced to commercial production. The Company continually seeks to minimize its exposure to these adverse risks and uncertainties, but by the nature of its business and exploration activities, it will always have some degree of risk.