



FIRST URANIUM CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Financial Condition and Results of Operations

for the years ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006

Set out below is a review of the activities, consolidated results of operations and financial condition of First Uranium Corporation and its subsidiaries ("First Uranium" or the "Corporation") for the years ended March 31, 2007 ("Fiscal 2007") and March 31, 2006 ("Fiscal 2006"), together with certain trends and factors that are expected to have an impact in the future. This management's discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial position and results of operations ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2007 and the notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Information contained in this MD&A is current as of June 13, 2007.

The reporting currency for the Corporation is the US Dollar, and all amounts in the following discussion are in US Dollars ("\$"), except where otherwise indicated.

This MD&A includes certain forward-looking statements. Please read the cautionary note at the end of this document.

Overall Performance

Highlights

During Fiscal 2007, First Uranium:

- Completed the Company's initial public offering in December 2006 on the Toronto Stock Exchange, raising gross proceeds of \$201.8 million
- Commenced underground development at the Ezulwini Mine in February 2007 (two months ahead of schedule)
- Completed an evaluation to optimize uranium recovery using pressure leaching at the Buffelsfontein tailings recovery project
- Ended Fiscal 2007 with cash and cash equivalents of \$138.9 million
- Incurred a net loss of \$7.9 million
- Invested \$24.3 million to develop the Ezulwini Mine and the Buffelsfontein tailings recovery project
- Completed a secondary listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Subsequent to the end of Fiscal 2007, First Uranium:

- Raised gross proceeds of Cdn\$150 million through an issue of senior unsecured convertible debentures
- Filed revised technical reports for each of the Ezulwini Mine and the Buffelsfontein tailings recovery project, which improved their NPV and IRR reflecting the accelerated timetables of both projects
- Accelerated capital investment at the Ezulwini Mine to advance by three months plant commissioning and production startup
- Acquired Mine Waste Solutions (Proprietary) Limited to advance the Buffelsfontein tailings recovery project
- Received acceptance by the South African Department of Mines and Energy for a prospecting permit application on incremental ground contiguous to the Ezulwini Mine
- Added a Chief Financial Officer and an Executive Vice-President, Compliance to round out the executive management team

Overview

First Uranium is a Canadian resource company focused on the development of uranium and gold projects in South Africa. The Corporation's goal is to become a significant producer of uranium and gold through the re-opening and development of the Ezulwini underground mine and the construction of the Buffelsfontein tailings recovery project. To expand its

production profile, First Uranium plans to continue to identify and acquire additional uranium projects.

The common shares of First Uranium were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”) on December 20, 2006. In addition, First Uranium listed its common shares on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (“JSE”) on March 30, 2007, in satisfaction of the conditions of the approval of the South African Reserve Bank (“SARB”) to the transfer by Simmer and Jack Mines, Limited (“Simmer & Jack”) of its ownership in First Uranium (Proprietary) Limited (“FUSA”) and Ezulwini Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited (“EMC”) to First Uranium. FUSA has an agreement to acquire surface tailings from Buffelsfontein Gold Mines Limited (“BGM”), a subsidiary of Simmer & Jack, and intends to develop and construct a facility for processing the uranium and gold contained in these surface tailings as well as the tailings from the ongoing gold mining operations at BGM’s underground gold mine (the “Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project”). EMC owns a previously operated underground uranium and gold mine near Westonaria (the “Ezulwini Mine”).

First Uranium was incorporated on September 22, 2005 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and on December 15, 2006 was continued under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Simmer & Jack and First Uranium entered into an agreement in December 2005 that was subsequently amended in October 2006, pursuant to which First Uranium acquired a 20% equity interest in FUSA .

In December 2006, First Uranium raised funds from the public offering of 33,350,000 common shares at Cdn\$7.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$201.8 million (the “Offering”). Concurrently with the Offering, First Uranium acquired from Simmer & Jack pursuant to a reorganization (the “Reorganization”) of certain additional assets, including the remaining 80% equity interest in FUSA and a 90% equity interest in EMC in exchange for 81,722,653 common shares of First Uranium. As at March 31, 2007, Simmer & Jack owned 67.2% of First Uranium’s common shares.

The proceeds of the Offering, net of underwriting fees and expenses related to the Offering, were \$177.7 million. The balance of the funds raised from the Offering and a portion of the proceeds from the issuance on May 3, 2007 of Cdn\$150 million of 4.25% senior unsecured convertible debentures (the “Debentures”) due June 30, 2012 are being used to: (i) reopen, develop and rebuild the Ezulwini Mine and (ii) to develop the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project. First Uranium also intends to seek additional uranium opportunities.

Financial Overview

First Uranium is a development stage company and does not currently generate operating revenue from mining operations.

As at March 31, 2007, the Corporation had cash of \$138.9 million (\$0.6 million in Fiscal 2006). With the combined capital resources of cash and cash equivalents, the proceeds from the Debentures and anticipated revenue from future sales of uranium and gold, the Corporation currently believes that it is fully funded to develop its two existing mining projects and advance them to full production as currently planned by 2010.

In setting up the Corporation and starting to prepare its two uranium and gold projects for production, First Uranium incurred a net loss of \$7.9 million for Fiscal 2007.

As at March 31, 2007 First Uranium had total assets of \$181.4 million, total liabilities of \$11.1 million and shareholders’ equity of \$170.3 million.

Operations

Ezulwini Mine

The Corporation is in the process of re-commissioning the Ezulwini Mine located approximately 40 kilometres from Johannesburg on the outskirts of the town of Westonaria in Gauteng Province, South Africa. Recommissioning activities, which involve the refurbishment of the shaft and construction of the gold and uranium plants, began in earnest in December 2006, subsequent to the successful completion of the Offering. EMC owns certain surface and underground assets, acquired from Randfontein Estates Limited (“REL”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited, related to the Ezulwini Mine, including two shaft headgears and four hoists, fans, compressors, generators and underground equipment as well as the necessary surface freehold required to operate the mine.

Simmer & Jack is the registered owner of the Ezulwini mining right. On December 20, 2006, EMC and Simmer & Jack entered into an agreement (the “Ezulwini Mining Right Agreement”) pursuant to which Simmer & Jack agreed to take all necessary steps to obtain all ministerial approval in order to effect the ceding of the Ezulwini mining right from Simmer & Jack to EMC. The Corporation expects the transfer of the Ezulwini mining right to be completed in due course. EMC continues with the ongoing water pumping required to keep the Ezulwini Mine dry and the pre-construction planning and structural work necessary for the project to the extent permitted by law.

Scott Wilson RPA prepared a preliminary economic assessment of the Ezulwini Mine for First Uranium in connection with the Offering which was subsequently updated in a technical report dated May 9, 2007 (the “Ezulwini Report”), which incorporates the latest developments in respect of permitting/mining rights, changes to the mineral resource estimate, ongoing process selection and capital and operating forecasts. As a result, the net present value (“NPV”) of the Ezulwini Mine improved by 29% or \$74 million, from \$258 million to \$332 million and the IRR improved by 6%, from 26% to 32%. Although these improvements are primarily the reflection of the increase in the long-term price assumption for uranium from \$40 per pound to \$50 per pound, the NPV of the Ezulwini Mine also increased due to the investment of pre-production capital at a faster rate than originally planned, which results in an accelerated schedule for planned uranium and gold production. The improved NPV assumes the original discount rate of 8% and a gold price of \$500 per ounce and excludes sunk capital costs.

The Ezulwini Report also projects a \$24.2 million increase in metallurgical plant costs from \$88.6 million to \$112.8 million, due to higher than expected increases in the cost of steel and cement caused by an industry-wide construction boom. The contingency has been reduced by \$13.1 million from \$44.1 million to \$31.0 million due to confirmation of firm pricing, thus increasing the level of confidence in the capital estimates.

The results of the Ezulwini Report include a net reduction of the shaft pillar gold mineral resource in the Upper Elsberg reef of 122,000 ounces; however, it will not have an impact on the project economics as the mill feed can be made up from other resource areas.

Due to the excellent condition of the stopes, an accelerated schedule for mining the Middle Elsberg uranium and gold reef at Ezulwini Mine is planned. The increased uranium production rate will also enable EMC to leverage the strong uranium pricing fundamentals.

The following tables show the mineral resource statements for the Ezulwini Mine as of July 2006 and the revised mineral resource statement as of January 2007, which incorporates the results of an additional 22 drill holes in the shaft pillar area of the Upper Elsberg reef.

RESOURCE STATEMENT (as of July 2006)

	Tonnes (000s)	Grade		Content	
		Gold (g/t)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	Gold (oz 000s)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb 000s)
Measured					
UE Shaft Pillar	2,101	7.7	-	520	-
Middle Elsburg	2,450	4.9	0.072	384	3,888
Total	4,551	6.2	n/a	904	3,888
Indicated					
UE Shaft Pillar	4,586	6.1	-	900	-
Middle Elsburg	1,370	5.8	0.095	257	2,880
Total	5,956	6.0	n/a	1,157	2,880
Measured and Indicated					
UE Shaft Pillar	6,687	6.6	-	1,420	-
Middle Elsburg	3,820	5.2	0.08	641	6,768
Total	10,507	6.1	n/a	2,061	6,768
Inferred					
Upper Elsburg	64,550	5.8	-	12,055	-
Middle Elsburg	136,910	4.6	0.076	20,074	229,329
Total	201,460	5.0	n/a	32,129	229,329

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
2. Mineral resources in the Upper Elsburg shaft pillar are estimated at a 4.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.
3. Mineral resources are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US\$500 per ounce, and a US\$/ZAR exchange rate of 7.0.
4. A minimum mining width of 1.53 m was used.
5. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding.
6. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. This mineral resource statement has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Wayne Valliant, P.Geo. of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, independent of First Uranium and responsible for the mineral resource estimates.

REVISED RESOURCE STATEMENT (as of January 2007)

	Tonnes (000s)	Grade		Content	
		Gold (g/t)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	Gold (oz 000s)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb 000s)
Measured					
UE Shaft Pillar	2,490	7.7	-	615	-
Middle Elsburg	2,450	4.9	0.072	384	3,888
Total	4,940	6.3	n/a	999	3,888
Indicated					
UE Shaft Pillar	3,640	5.8	-	683	-
Middle Elsburg	1,370	5.8	0.095	257	2,880
Total	5,010	5.8	n/a	940	2,880
Measured and Indicated					
UE Shaft Pillar	6,130	6.6	-	1,298	-
Middle Elsburg	3,820	5.2	0.08	641	6,768
Total	9,950	6.1	n/a	1,939	6,768
Inferred					
Upper Elsburg	64,550	5.8	-	12,055	-
Middle Elsburg Channel	4,810	2.3	-	351	-
Middle Elsburg	132,100	4.7	0.075	19,742	218,319
Total	201,460	5.0	n/a	32,148	218,319

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
2. Mineral resources in the Upper Elsburg shaft pillar are estimated at a 4.0 g/t Au cut-off grade.
3. Mineral resources are estimated using an average long-term gold price of US\$500 per ounce, and a US\$/ZAR exchange rate of 7.0.
4. A minimum mining width of 1.53 m was used.
5. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding.
6. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. This mineral resource statement has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Wayne Valliant, P.Geo. of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, independent of First Uranium and responsible for the mineral resource estimates.

An accelerated schedule for commissioning all modules of the gold and uranium plants is also planned, resulting in an accelerated capital investment profile, which will provide the flexibility sooner to significantly increase uranium production if and when market pricing dictates. EMC will use construction contractors until all phases of the mill and plants are completed. The Corporation estimates that \$271 million of capital will be required for the Ezulwini project, \$193 million of which is expected to be invested in the first four years of the project.

The following table depicts the revised planned production from April 2007 through to March 2015:

	From April To March	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014
	Report Date	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Gold ore 000s tonnes	Dec 2006	92	196	736	1,186	1,243	1,091	759	806	
	May 2007	93	196	736	1,186	1,243	1,091	759	806	
Uranium ore 000s tonnes	Dec 2006	-	-	800	969	892	1,077	981	951	
	May 2007	-	410	725	784	943	1,077	981	951	
Recovered gold 000s oz	Dec 2006	17.2	50.3	251.7	363.0	364.9	334.1	247.2	246.9	
	May 2007	17.8	98.6	242.9	341.3	370.5	334.1	247.2	246.9	
Recovered uranium 000s lbs	Dec 2006	-	-	662.6	804.7	750.4	929.1	893.2	895.8	
	May 2007	-	335.5	602.6	652.3	793.4	929.1	893.2	895.8	

Mining at the Ezulwini Mine is planned to commence in the third quarter of the year ending March 31, 2008, the first gold plant module is scheduled for completion in April 2008 (accelerating the previously disclosed planned dates for production by three months) and the first uranium plant module is scheduled for completion in June 2008. The average annual production at Ezulwini for the life of the project (2007-2024) is expected to be 290,000 ounces of gold and 888,000 pounds of uranium (U₃O₈).

The above economic analysis is based, in part, on inferred resources, and is preliminary in nature. Inferred resources are considered too geologically speculative to have mining and economic considerations applied to them and to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the reserves development, production and economic forecasts on which this preliminary assessment is based, will be realized.

Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project

The Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project is a proposed uranium and gold tailings recovery operation located in the Western portion of the Witwatersrand Basin approximately 160 kilometres from Johannesburg. FUSA plans to conduct hydraulic mining of tailings dams on the Buffelsfontein property using high pressure water canons to slurry the tailings which will then be pumped to processing plants for the recovery of uranium and gold. FUSA had planned to process the tailings from the ongoing mining operations at a plant to be located at the nearby Buffelsfontein underground mine owned and operated by BGM, however, subsequent to year-end, the Corporation entered into an agreement to acquire Mine Waste Solutions (Proprietary) Limited and its subsidiary Chemwes (Proprietary) Limited (collectively, "MWS"), which includes an operating gold mine tailings and re-processing facility adjacent to First Uranium's Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project and three additional tailings dams (the "MWS Acquisition"). First Uranium acquired MWS for 3,093,980 of the Corporation's common shares in full consideration of the purchase price. With this acquisition, the mined tailings from Buffelsfontein will be moved by a new pipeline to the MWS plant, which will be expanded to replace the plant originally planned at the Buffelsfontein mine site. As well, the Corporation proposes to acquire three small additional tailings dams from BGM (the "Additional Dams Acquisition").

BGM held an old order mining right in respect of mining gold at the BGM underground mine, which did not cover the recovery of the gold and uranium in the tailings dams at Buffelsfontein. On June 4, 2007, the South African Department of Mines and Energy (the "DME") granted to BGM a prospecting right with respect to uranium and other minerals in the Buffelsfontein property and tailings dumps, subject to certain conditions which BGM expects to satisfy in due course. BGM has also filed with the DME an application to convert its old order mining right for BGM into a new order mining right. If and when this conversion application is approved, BGM intends to file with the DME one or more applications (which, together with the foregoing conversion application, are collectively referred to herein as the "Buffelsfontein Conversion Application") to: (i) amend, with effect from the date of conversion, the new order mining right to include the authority to mine for uranium underground and for gold, uranium and other minerals in respect of the tailings; (ii) divide the new order mining right, if granted, into two separate new order mining rights — one in respect of the mining for gold, uranium and other minerals at the BGM underground mine and the other, the Buffelsfontein Tailings Mining Right, in respect of the

mining of the gold and uranium in the Buffelsfontein tailings dams; and (iii) cede the Buffelsfontein Tailings Mining Right, if granted, to FUSA.

On December 20, 2006, FUSA, BGM and Simmer & Jack entered into an agreement (the "Buffelsfontein Tailings and Rights Agreement") pursuant to which, among other things: (i) BGM agreed to take all necessary steps to obtain all ministerial approvals required for the items requested in the Buffelsfontein Conversion Application in order to effect the transfer of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Mining Right to FUSA as soon as possible; and (ii) BGM agreed to sell to FUSA upon FUSA's receipt of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Mining Right, the Buffelsfontein tailings dams as well as certain property required for construction of the proposed processing plants, and grant to FUSA a right to the tailings arising from BGM's ongoing mining operations at its Buffelsfontein underground mine. In exchange for the above mentioned rights, FUSA will be required to (i) pay a nominal consideration of \$13.50 to BGM; (ii) assume the rehabilitation obligation relating to the dams; and (iii) pay to BGM, a 1% royalty plus value-added tax of the gross revenue accrued by FUSA from the sale of uranium, gold and any other minerals recovered from the tailings. In addition, FUSA will be responsible for making payments to Aberdeen International Inc. in respect of a net smelter royalty on all gold produced from the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project on a graduated basis with reference to the price of gold. For a more detailed discussion of these arrangements, reference should be made to the Corporation's Annual Information Form.

Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. ("Scott Wilson RPA") prepared a preliminary economic assessment of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project for First Uranium in connection with the Offering which was revised in January 2007 to incorporate the results of ongoing process selection work and to demonstrate the impact of this work on the preliminary economic assessment. The results of the preliminary assessment as revised are contained in a technical report dated January 31, 2007 (the "Prior Buffels Report"). The Prior Buffels Report was subsequently revised, incorporating the MWS Acquisition and the Additional Dams Acquisition, and reported in a technical report dated May 22, 2007 (the "Revised Buffels Report"). In addition, to better reflect the current uranium pricing environment, the assumed price per pound of uranium has been increased from \$40 to \$50 from the assumption in the Prior Buffels Report.

According to the Revised Buffels Report, the projected net present value ("NPV") of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project (assuming the completion of the Additional Dams Acquisition and a discount rate of 8%) is \$295 million with a projected internal rate of return ("IRR") of 69% (as compared to \$211 million and 39%, respectively, as disclosed in the Prior Buffels Report). The incorporation of the MWS Acquisition and the Additional Dams Acquisition into the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project accounted for an increase in the projected NPV and IRR to \$237 million and 57% respectively as compared to the Prior Buffels Report. In addition, according to the Revised Buffels Report, the increase in the uranium price assumption resulted in an increase in the projected NPV from \$237 million to \$295 million and in the projected IRR from 57% to 69%.

The first of the following two tables reflects the original mineral resource statement for the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project as of April 2006, excluding the MWS Acquisition and the proposed Additional Dams Acquisition.

The second table reflects the revised mineral resource statement for the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project as per the Revised Buffels Report of May 22, 2007, adjusted for the MWS Acquisition and the proposed Additional Dams Acquisition.

ORIGINAL RESOURCE STATEMENT (as of April 2006)

	Tonnes	Grade		Content	
	(000s)	Gold (g/t)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	Gold (oz 000s)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb 000s)
Measured					
Buffels 2	23,700	0.40	0.0087	301	4,544
Buffels 3	29,400	0.35	0.0103	335	6,674
Buffels 4	16,380	0.38	0.0102	202	3,682
Buffels 5	45,584	0.21	0.0062	306	6,229
Total Measured	115,064	0.31	0.0083	1,144	21,130
Indicated					
Harties 1	92,576	0.32	0.0061	941	12,446
Harties 2	35,640	0.31	0.0058	354	4,556
Harties 5	23,133	0.31	0.0053	228	2,702
Harties 6	14,604	0.22	0.0059	105	1,899
Total Indicated	165,953	0.31	0.0059	1,628	21,603
Total Measured & Indicated	281,017	0.31	0.0069	2,772	42,733
Inferred					
Harties 7	1,740	0.54	0.0243	30	932
Total Inferred	1,740	0.54	0.0243	30	932

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
2. A zero grade cut-off grade was used.
3. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding.
4. Preliminary metallurgical test results indicate that recoveries will be approximately 27% for uranium and 68% for gold.
5. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. This mineral resource statement has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Wayne Valliant, P. Geo. of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, independent of First Uranium and responsible for the mineral resource estimates.

REVISED RESOURCE STATEMENT (as of May 2007)

	Tonnes	Grade		Content	
	(000s)	Gold (g/t)	U ₃ O ₈ (%)	Gold (oz 000s)	U ₃ O ₈ (lb 000s)
Measured					
Buffels 2	23,700	0.40	0.0087	301	4,544
Buffels 3	29,400	0.35	0.0103	335	6,674
Buffels 4	16,380	0.38	0.0102	202	3,682
Total Measured	69,480	0.38	0.0097	838	14,901
Indicated					
Buffels 5	45,584	0.21	0.0062	306	6,229
Harties 1	92,576	0.32	0.0061	941	12,446
Harties 2	35,640	0.31	0.0058	354	4,556
Harties 5	23,133	0.31	0.0053	228	2,702
Harties 6	14,604	0.22	0.0059	105	1,899
MWS 2	2,600	0.45	0.0080	38	458
MWS 4	14,423	0.29	0.0140	134	4,450
Total Indicated	228,560	0.29	0.0065	2,106	32,741
Total Measured & Indicated	298,040	0.31	0.0073	2,944	47,642
Inferred					
Harties 7	1,740	0.54	0.0243	30	932
Harties – Flanagan	43	0.80	0.0229	1	22
Harties – Ellaton	1,500	0.52	0.0087	25	288
Harties – NKGE	680	0.41	0.0158	9	237
MWS 5	60,700	0.29	0.0093	566	12,442
Total Inferred	64,663	0.30	0.0098	631	13,920

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources.
2. A zero grade cut-off grade was used.
3. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding.
4. Preliminary metallurgical test results indicate that recoveries will be approximately 27% for uranium and 68% for gold.
5. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
6. Harties - Flanagan, Harties - Ellaton and Harties - NKGE are the three tailings dams proposed to be acquired by First Uranium pursuant to the Additional Dams Acquisition.
7. This mineral resource statement has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. Wayne Valliant, P. Geo. of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, independent of First Uranium and responsible for the mineral resource estimates.

While the MWS Dam 5 resource is included in the revised resource statement, it has not been included in the economic analysis on the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project.

With the MWS resources included and better defined, the life of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project is now estimated to be 16 years.

As the Corporation allocates the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project's projected cash costs in proportion to the projected revenue contribution from each product and the Corporation is assuming higher uranium prices and revenues, the Corporation expects that on a co-product basis, the cash cost of gold should be \$220 per ounce and the cash cost of uranium should be \$22.05 per pound.

The Corporation acquired MWS on June 6, 2007 with an April 1, 2007 effective date. The MWS Acquisition closed on June 6, 2007, at which point First Uranium assumed management control of MWS. For accounting purposes, any net income from MWS for the period from April 1, 2007 to June 6, 2007 will be applied to reduce the cost of the MWS Acquisition. Uranium production from the first two of three uranium plant modules is scheduled to commence in November 2008. The average annual production for the life of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project (March 2007 to April 2023) is expected to be 128,000 ounces of gold and 922,000 pounds of uranium.

The preparation of a pre-feasibility study for the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project is planned to start immediately.

The above economic analysis is based, in part, on inferred resources, and is preliminary in nature. Inferred resources are considered too geologically speculative to have mining and economic considerations applied to them and to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the reserves development, production and economic forecasts on which this preliminary assessment is based, will be realized.

Technical Disclosure

All technical disclosure in this MD&A relating to the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project is extracted from a technical report entitled "Technical Report - Preliminary Assessment of the Buffelsfontein Project, Northwest Province, Republic of South Africa" (the "Buffelsfontein Technical Report") originally submitted on November 8, 2006, revised on December 5, 2006, revised on January 31, 2007 and further revised on May 22, 2007. All technical disclosure in this MD&A relating to the Ezulwini Mine is extracted from a technical report entitled "Technical Report - Preliminary Assessment of the Ezulwini Project, Gauteng Province, Republic of South Africa" (the "Ezulwini Report") originally submitted on November 8, 2006, revised on December 5, 2006, and further revised on May 9, 2007 prepared in accordance with NI 43-101. The Buffelsfontein Technical Report and the Ezulwini Report were prepared by R. Dennis Bergen, P. Eng. and Wayne Valliant, P. Geo of Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., each of whom is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101 and is independent of First Uranium. The technical disclosure contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Bergen and Mr. Valiant.

Selected Financial Information

The following table sets out selected financial information relating to First Uranium for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. This financial data is derived from the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

Selected Consolidated Financial Information (in 000s of US Dollars, except per share amounts)	For the year ended March 31, 2007 \$000	For the year ended March 31, 2006 \$000
Statement of Expenditure and Deficit		
Net loss	(7,928)	(6,857)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.08)	(0.08)
Balance Sheet		
Total assets	181,427	3,433
Current liabilities	(5,702)	(6,087)
Non-current liabilities	(5,377)	-
Share capital	(182,673)	(4,176)
Contributed surplus	(2,460)	(27)
Deficit	14,785	6,857

Dividend Policy

There are no restrictions in First Uranium's constating documents that would restrict or prevent First Uranium from paying dividends. Management, however, does not contemplate

that any dividends will be paid on any shares of First Uranium in the immediate future, as it is anticipated that all available capital will be reinvested to finance the growth of the Corporation's business. Any decision to pay dividends on common shares in the future will be made by the First Uranium Board of Directors on the basis of the earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such time and will be subject to the restrictions imposed by the terms of the indenture governing the Debentures. As at March 31, 2007 First Uranium has declared no dividends.

Results of Operations

Expenditures

First Uranium is in a capital project development phase and did not generate any operating revenues from inception to March 31, 2007.

Expenditures for Fiscal 2007 were \$6.6 million (Fiscal 2006: \$6.9 million).

The expenditures for Fiscal 2007 include fees of \$2.2 million (Fiscal 2006: \$1.5 million) for consulting contract arrangements with persons and legal entities, principally to majority shareholder, Simmer & Jack, to provide services as officers and management to the Corporation. The higher expenditures in Fiscal 2007 resulted primarily from an increase in services provided and a longer period of activity of 12 months compared to 6 months in Fiscal 2006.

In anticipation of the Offering, the existing consulting contracts were terminated effective November 2006 and a Shared Services Agreement executed with Simmer & Jack. Since then, First Uranium has filled key management positions, including President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer and is in the process of hiring additional employees to manage and operate the Corporation's projects.

In addition to consulting and management fees, First Uranium's expenses included general and administrative expenses of \$1.0 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$0.3 million). The year-over-year increase reflects the hiring of management and the cost of setting up the Corporation's offices in Johannesburg and Toronto.

First Uranium also recognized a stock-based compensation expense of \$2.5 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: Nil). The expense relates to the grant of 1,223,001 stock options to the directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of the stock-based compensation was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Expenditures also include pumping and feasibility costs of \$0.8 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$5.1 million). These costs relate to the care and maintenance of the Ezulwini Mine. The year-over-year decrease is the result of the pumping and feasibility costs of \$1.6 million being capitalized, as part of mine infrastructure costs, from the end of May 2006, when the DME granted the mining right to Simmer & Jack, its 90% shareholder at that time.

The Corporation earned interest income of \$3.4 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: Nil). The interest income was primarily earned on the net proceeds from the Offering.

The interest expense of \$0.2 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$Nil) consists of the non-capital portion of interest paid by EMC on the loan payable to Simmer & Jack. An additional \$1.0 million of interest was capitalized in Fiscal 2007.

The foreign exchange loss of \$4.6 million during Fiscal 2007 is mainly the result of moving the net proceeds (in Canadian dollars) from the Offering into a South African bank account at year-end and converting them into South African rand, which was a condition of the approval granted by SARB for the Reorganization. The Corporation was required to convert the net proceeds of the Offering into South African rand and transfer such amount to a South African bank account within 30 days from the date of closing the Offering. Subsequent to the

conversion of the funds from the Offering into South African rand, the South African rand weakened against the US dollar resulting in the foreign exchange loss.

Use of proceeds from the Offering

In the final prospectus dated December 12, 2006 filed by First Uranium in connection with the Offering (the "Final Prospectus"), First Uranium provided the following disclosure as to the anticipated uses of the estimated \$162.6 million net proceeds (after deducting the applicable underwriters' commission of \$10.5 million and estimated offering expenses of \$2.4 million) from the sale of 29 million common shares by First Uranium to the public pursuant to the Offering:

- Development of the Ezulwini Mine - \$77.2 million
- Development of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project - \$53.6 million
- Repayment of indebtedness owed by EMC to Simmer & Jack - \$18.3 million
- Repayment of the purchase price for the Ezulwini Mine assets under the REL Purchase Agreement - \$7.7 million
- Decrease in working capital plus general corporate costs - \$5.8 million

The estimated \$162.6 million net proceeds from the Offering and the above estimated uses of such proceeds as disclosed in First Uranium's Final Prospectus specifically did not include any proceeds received by First Uranium from the exercise of the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters. On December 29, 2006 the underwriters exercised the over-allotment option in full in respect of the sale of an additional 4.35 million shares of First Uranium and First Uranium received additional net proceeds as a result of approximately \$24.7 million (after deducting the applicable underwriters' commission of \$1.6 million).

Of the total net proceeds of \$179.6 million received by First Uranium pursuant to the Offering (after deducting total underwriters' commission of \$22.2 million), \$40.7 million had been spent as at March 31, 2007 as follows (resulting in \$138.9 million of the net proceeds on hand as at March 31, 2007):

- Development of the Ezulwini Mine - \$19.3 million
- Development of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project - \$1.5 million
- Repayment of indebtedness owed by EMC to Simmer & Jack - \$14.1 million
- Repayment of the purchase price for the Ezulwini Mine assets under the REL Purchase Agreement - \$8.9 million
- Expenses of the Offering - \$5.5 million
- Increase in working capital less general corporate costs - \$8.6 million

While only a portion of the net proceeds of the Offering had been applied as at March 31, 2007, First Uranium is not aware of any notable variances between the estimated and actual uses of proceeds other than higher than anticipated expenses of the Offering which was primarily the result of the payment of \$7.0 million to Investec Bank Limited in respect of the various South African advisory and regulatory services it provided in connection with the Offering as well as advisory fees of \$1.2 million payable to a number of technical consultants, which amounts were not factored into the estimated expenses set out in the Final Prospectus. First Uranium believes that the net proceeds of the Offering, in addition to the \$136.6 million (net of underwriters' fees and other expenses) raised in May 2007 from the Debentures, are sufficient to fund its plans regarding the near-term development of the Ezulwini Mine and Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project.

While First Uranium intends to apply the net proceeds of the Offering approximately as set out in the Final Prospectus and above, such uses are by definition based on estimates and assumptions and are subject to variance. In addition, there may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a re-allocation of the funds may be necessary or advisable.

Net loss

First Uranium incurred a net loss of \$7.9 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: loss of \$6.9 million). The loss for the period reflects that the Corporation is not yet generating revenue while incurring expenses relating to the development of the Ezulwini Mine and the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project, the establishment of First Uranium's corporate offices and general and administrative expenses.

Cash flows

Cash utilized in operating activities was \$15.7 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$3.6 million). The increase in cash utilized by operations was mainly the result of increased expenditures as well as the net cash movement on the related party loans.

At March 31, 2007, Simmer & Jack held \$5.9 million of cash on behalf of First Uranium and its subsidiaries. The net proceeds from the Offering and the cash from the issue of shares to the Corporation's subsidiaries were temporarily held by Simmer & Jack while the Corporation was still in the process of setting up separate bank accounts for itself and its subsidiaries. These bank accounts were opened very close to the Fiscal 2007 year-end and due to closing the accounts and inter-company account transactions at the Fiscal 2007 year-end, it resulted in an advance to Simmer & Jack from First Uranium and receivables from Simmer & Jack to FUSA of \$1.6 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. EMC settled its payables to Simmer & Jack during Fiscal 2007 through the issue of shares by First Uranium to EMC.

Investing activities utilized \$24.4 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$Nil), consisting mainly of additions to property, plant and equipment relating to the Ezulwini Mine of \$23.7 million (Fiscal 2006: \$Nil).

First Uranium raised net cash of \$178.5 million during Fiscal 2007 (Fiscal 2006: \$4.2) through its financing activities, of which \$177.7 million relate to the gross proceeds of \$201.8 million raised through the issue by First Uranium of 33.35 million common shares at Cdn\$7.00 per share to the public.

Subsequent to the end of Fiscal 2007 on May 3, 2007, the Corporation completed the private placement of Cdn\$150 million aggregate principal amount of Debentures due June 30, 2012. The Debentures bear interest at a rate of 4.25% per annum payable semi-annually and are convertible into common shares of First Uranium at Cdn\$16.42 per share.

The Corporation may redeem all or a portion of the Debentures for cash at any time on or after June 30, 2010 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued and unpaid interest provided that the weighted average trading price of the common shares of the Corporation on the TSX for the 20 consecutive days prior to the notice of redemption is 130% of the conversion price.

The Corporation at its option, and subject to regulatory approval, may satisfy its obligations to repay the Debentures upon redemption or maturity by issuing freely-tradeable common shares at a price per share equal to 95% of the weighted average trading price of the common shares of the Corporation on the TSX for the 20 consecutive days ending five trading days before the date fixed for redemption or maturity, as the case may be.

Holders of the Debentures may require the Corporation to repurchase the Debentures if there is an acquisition of voting control or direction of at least 50.1% of the aggregate voting rights attached to the common shares outstanding at the relevant time by any person or group of persons acting jointly or in concert at a par plus accrued and unpaid dividends. If such an event occurs and it results from a transaction in respect of which the consideration for the common shares is or can be received partially in cash, holders of the Debentures may, prior to completion of the offer to purchase for all Debentures, elect to convert their Debentures and receive, in addition to the number of common shares they otherwise would

have been entitled to receive on conversion, an additional number of common shares which will vary depending upon the effective date and the share price.

The proceeds from the sale of the Debentures, net of underwriters' fees and costs of the offering, are held in Canadian dollars. The approval of SARB to the sale of the Debentures included a condition that the Corporation transfer the net proceeds of the Debentures into South Africa and convert the funds to South African rand by May 3, 2008.

Financial Position and Liquidity

Cash and non-cash assets

Cash and cash equivalent balances available at March 31, 2007 increased by \$138.3 million to \$138.9 million (March 31, 2006: \$0.6 million), primarily as a result of the net proceeds of the Offering.

Accounts receivable was \$1.7 million at March 31, 2007 (March 31, 2006: \$0.1 million) primarily comprised of a value-added tax refund..

The amounts receivable from a related party increased by \$4.0 million to \$6.8 million, primarily as a result of the cash held by Simmer & Jack while the Corporation was still in the process of setting up separate bank accounts for itself and its subsidiaries, as described above.

Non-current assets increased to \$33.7 million at March 31, 2007 (March 31, 2006: Nil), mainly as a result of the additions to property, plant and equipment by EMC. The costs include pumping costs capitalized and the acquisition of certain surface and underground assets.

Investing activities

Prior to the completion of the Offering, First Uranium owned a 20% shareholding in FUSA. First Uranium Limited ("FUL") was incorporated under the laws of Cyprus and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Uranium. First Uranium transferred its direct interest in FUSA to FUL a Cypriot company wholly-owned by First Uranium. The remaining 80% equity interest in FUSA was acquired by FUL from Simmer & Jack in consideration for 26.4 million common shares of First Uranium.

FUL also acquired the remaining 90% equity interest in EMC from Simmer & Jack in consideration for 55.3 million common shares of First Uranium.

Total Liabilities

As of March 31, 2007, First Uranium had total liabilities of \$11.1 million (March 31, 2006: \$6.1 million), consisting of accounts payable and accrued charges of \$5.7 million (March 31, 2006: \$0.8 million). EMC has fully settled the \$5.3 million amount payable to Simmer & Jack during Fiscal 2007.

The increase in accounts payable and accrued charges is primarily the result of capital costs incurred by EMC and outstanding at March 31, 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2007, First Uranium had working capital of \$142.0 million (March 31, 2006: deficit of \$2.7 million). The significant increase in working capital is attributable to the completion of the Offering which resulted in net proceeds of \$177.7 million.

Subsequent to the end of Fiscal 2007, the Corporation completed the private placement of Cdn\$150 million aggregate principal amount of Debentures. The Debentures bear interest

at a rate of 4.25% per annum payable semi-annually and are convertible into common shares of First Uranium at Cdn\$16.42 per share.

The Corporation may redeem all or a portion of the Debentures for cash at any time on or after June 30, 2010 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued and unpaid interest provided that the weighted average trading price of the common shares of the Corporation on the TSX for the 20 consecutive days prior to the notice of redemption is 130% of the conversion price. The Corporation at its option, and subject to regulatory approval, may satisfy its obligations to repay the Debentures upon redemption or maturity by issuing freely tradable common shares of the Corporation at a share price equal to 95% of the weighted average trading price of the common shares on the TSX for the 20 consecutive days ending five trading days before the date fixed for redemption or maturity, as the case may be.

The net proceeds of \$136.6 million from the sale of the Debentures, net of underwriters' fees, were held in Canadian dollars. The approval of the SARB to the sale of the Debentures included a condition that the Corporation transfer the net proceeds from the sale of the Debentures and convert the funds to South African Rand ("ZAR") by May 3, 2008.

First Uranium anticipates that future capital requirements relating to its development of the Ezulwini Mine and Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project will be funded through the proceeds of the Offering and a combination of internal cash flow and the proceeds from the issuance of the Debentures.

Capital expenditures of \$151.0 million and \$270.6 million will be required to complete the currently planned construction of the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project and the Ezulwini Mine, respectively, for which \$14.8 million current commitments exist.

Exploration budgets for the Ezulwini Mine and on the contiguous properties to the north-east and south-east of the Ezulwini Mine of \$30 million and \$10 million, respectively, have been approved by the Board of Directors. The extent to which the budgeted amounts are spent depends on the ongoing exploration results. The exploration expenditures will be funded out of the available working capital.

First Uranium has executed a mandate letter and term sheet with Investec Bank Limited in respect of potential debt financing originally planned to be used towards the development of the Ezulwini Mine and the Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project. The Corporation is continuing with satisfying certain conditions precedent and is in discussions with Investec to modify the proposed facility to a corporate facility.

As at March 31, 2007, First Uranium had the following contractual obligations:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by Date				Total \$000
	Less than 1 year \$000	1-3 Years \$000	4-5 Years \$000	After 5 Years \$000	
Operating Leases	36	115	40	-	191
Purchase Obligations	14,836	-	-	-	14,836
Other Long-Term Obligations	-	-	-	5,377	5,377
Total Contractual Obligations	14,872	115	40	5,377	20,404

Subsequent to end of Fiscal 2007, the Corporation created another contractual obligation with the issue of the Debentures, which mature and are repayable in full on June 30, 2012, unless earlier redeemed according to their terms.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below sets out selected financial data for the periods indicated. The financial data presented is derived from First Uranium's consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

Fiscal Quarters Ended	Total Assets \$000	Net Loss \$000	Basic Net Loss per Share \$	Long Term Liabilities \$000
March 31, 2007 (audited)	181,427	(2,689)	(0.02)	5,377
December 31, 2006	195,374	(3,787)	(0.04)	Nil
September 30, 2006	3,619	786	0.01	Nil
June 30, 2006	3,522	(2,238)	(0.03)	Nil
March 31, 2006 (audited)	3,433	(4,656)	(0.05)	Nil
December 31, 2005	4,519	(2,201)	(0.03)	Nil
September 30, 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
June 30, 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Fourth Quarter

The net loss of \$2.8 million for the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2007 was less than the net loss of \$3.7 million for the third quarter, mainly as a result of an increase in expenditures capitalized and interest income earned in the fourth quarter on the cash proceeds from the Offering.

Total assets at the end of the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2007 were \$181.4 million compared to the total assets of \$195.4 million at the end of the third quarter. The decrease is mainly a result of the utilization of cash and cash equivalents for settling the amount payable by EMC to Simmer & Jack of \$12.7 million at the end of the third quarter.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$5.7 million at the end of Fiscal 2007 as compared to \$11.6 million at the end of the third quarter, when payables included additional costs related to the Offering.

Non-current liabilities of \$5.4 million at the end of Fiscal 2007 consist of the environmental rehabilitation provision taken over by EMC for the infrastructure and surface lands of the Ezulwini Mine.

Outlook

The Corporation acquired MWS on June 6, 2007 with an April 1, 2007 effective date. The MWS Acquisition closed on June 6, 2007, at which point First Uranium assumed management control of MWS. For accounting purposes, any net income from MWS for the period from April 1, 2007 to June 6, 2007 will be applied to reduce the cost of the MWS Acquisition. The Corporation is preparing to undertake a pre-feasibility study for this project's new gold and uranium plant modules. The second gold module and the first two uranium modules are expected to be commissioned in November 2008.

Gold production at the Ezulwini Mine is expected to commence by the end of the third quarter of the year ending March 31, 2008 using a gold toll milling operation at a neighbouring mine. The current plan is for the Ezulwini Mine to process gold and uranium at its own plants by April 2008 and June 2008, respectively.

First Uranium believes that the current growth in demand for uranium will continue for a number of years and recently raised its life-of-mine uranium price assumptions from \$40 to \$50 per pound. The spot prices for uranium for March 31, 2007 and June 4, 2007 were \$95 per pound and \$135 per pound, respectively.

Electricity demand

The demand for uranium is directly proportional to the level of electricity generated by nuclear power plants, which in turn is driven by the future growth in global consumption of

electricity. According to the Energy Information Administration's ("EIA") International Energy Outlook 2006 (base case), world net energy consumption will more than double before 2030, from 14,781 billion kilowatt hours in 2003, to 21,699 billion kilowatt hours in 2015, and 30,116 billion kilowatt hours in 2030. Most of the growth in electricity demand is expected to occur in the non-OECD nations, where electricity use is expected to increase on average by 3.9 percent per year from 2003 to 2030, as compared with 1.5 percent per year in the OECD nations. This represents a combined growth rate in net energy consumption of 2.7 percent over the same period. According to the EIA, for all the non-OECD regions combined, economic activity, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power parity terms, is anticipated to expand by 5.0 percent per year on average, as compared with an average of 2.6 percent per year for the OECD economies.

Uranium demand

With power generation as the most common commercial use of uranium, nuclear power plants are predominantly responsible for the world demand of uranium resources. According to the World Nuclear Association ("WNA"), as of September 2006, there were a total of 442 operable commercial nuclear power plants globally with an aggregate installed generating capacity of 370,721 megawatts of electricity per year. As reported by the WNA, these commercial nuclear plants currently supply approximately 16% of the world's electricity production.

Another 28 commercial nuclear power plants (representing 22,510 megawatts of electricity) are under construction, with a further 62 (68,021 megawatts) planned and 160 (118,825 megawatts) proposed. New construction is presently centred in Asia, principally in China and India. Planned and proposed plants are centred primarily in China, India, Russia, South Africa, and the United States for which more than 65,000 tonnes of uranium would be required. The WNA (base case) projects that reactor-related demand will increase by more than 65% by 2030, up to 110,776 tonnes of required uranium.

Apart from the increased consumption of electricity, demand for uranium power may also be escalated by the inherent nature of the fuel in comparison to other sources. For example, the abundance of naturally occurring uranium offers security of supply in comparison to energy sources such as oil and gas, which can be vulnerable to interruption of deliveries. There has been growing concern about the increasing concentration in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, which, it is believed, has resulted in a heating of the earth's atmosphere. The WNA estimates that without nuclear power today, carbon dioxide emissions from the energy sector would be 20% higher. In addition, countries like the United States, through its recent National Energy Bill, and the United Kingdom have begun to acknowledge that nuclear energy may become a growing source of each country's energy supply in the future, constituting a significant change in policy from prior years.

Demand for uranium power will also be affected by the economics of production in comparison to other fuel sources. The costs of electricity production are usually broken down into three major categories: investment, operation and maintenance, and fuel. Fuel costs include costs related to the fuel cycle, including purchasing, converting, and enriching uranium, fabrication, reprocessing, disposal of spent fuel, and transport. According to the OECD, fuel costs make up only about 20% of the costs of nuclear-generated electricity, making it relatively insensitive to fuel price fluctuations in contrast to the cost structure of fossil fuel-generated electricity. In addition, in comparison to wind, gas, combined heat power, and coal, nuclear power generation is, on average, the least expensive method of electricity production.

Uranium supply

To satisfy increasing demand, uranium is supplied from both primary production (the mining of uranium ores) and secondary sources such as the drawdown of excess inventories, and uranium made available from the decommissioning of nuclear weapons, re-enriched depleted uranium tails, and used reactor fuel that has been reprocessed. According to the WNA, after

a decade of falling mine production ending in 1993, primary production has been on the rise and now comprises 60% of the supply made available for nuclear power generation.

According to the WNA, the uranium primary production industry is projected to undergo a significant expansion during the next 10 years as existing production projects are expanded and new production centres are brought online. Later, closure of existing mines due to resource depletion is expected to result in a levelling and downward trend in production capability. The WNA projects that in 2015 global primary production will peak at 71,512 tonnes of uranium per year, before declining to 70,474 tonnes per year by 2019.

Supply versus demand

Since 1990, global uranium demand has exceeded global uranium supply provided by primary production (mining). The deficit between demand and supply has typically been filled by the supply of uranium from secondary sources. However, as this finite stockpile becomes used up, there is increasing pressure on primary production to meet total demand. According to the OECD, secondary sources of uranium are expected to fall short of meeting the deficit requirement by 2016.

According to the WNA, in 2005, primary production of uranium from all reported existing and committed production centres satisfied only 64% of demand. Based on WNA base case forecasts, production supply in 2030 will still satisfy only 64% of demand. However, as discussed in the OECD Red Book, the decline in secondary supply will mean that a substantial global uranium deficit will result beginning in 2016, which must be met either by expanding existing production centres or opening and developing new projects.

Uranium prices and contracts

According to industry sources, from relative highs of more than US\$40.00 per pound in the late 1970s, U₃O₈ spot prices dipped dramatically reaching a low of US\$7.10 per pound at the end of 2000.

Since then, price levels have more than recovered, surpassing the previous historical high to reach \$95.00 per pound by March 31, 2007. This represents respective increases of 135%, 322%, and 443% over prices one, two, and three years prior, and 1238% over the recent low at the end of 2000. The spot price for uranium reached \$135 per pound on June 4, 2007. Current high prices indicate a turn-around in the market for sellers following two decades of uranium prices that were depressed by recycling and previously accumulated stockpile selling.

There is currently an exchange-traded commodity market for uranium that is still developing with light trading volumes. Utilities typically purchase uranium pursuant to contracts with producers on either a medium (less than five years) or long-term (greater than five years) basis, with delivery of the uranium generally commencing two to three years after the date of the contract. Pricing formulas are complicated and generally remain confidential and undisclosed to the public. However, contracts may specify a base price, such as the uranium spot price, and rules for escalation. In base-escalated contracts, the buyer and seller agree on a base price that escalates over time on the basis of an agreed-upon formula, which may take economic indices, such as GDP or inflation factors, into consideration. Uranium purchase contracts will also set out the specifications applicable to the product subject to the contract.

Utilities may also purchase uranium through spot and near-term purchases from traders as well as producers.

Spot market buying usually calls for delivery within one year rather than multiple year delivery dates. In this regard, traders generally purchase uranium through organizations, such as utilities, that hold excess inventory.

According to Ux Consulting, demand in the spot market in 2005 was for delivery of approximately 27 million pounds of uranium oxide (U₃O₈) according to published reports.

It is important to understand the way in which utilities with nuclear power plants buy their fuel. Instead of buying fuel bundles from the fabricator, the usual approach is for utilities to enter into contracts with various suppliers at each stage of the uranium processing stages. Utilities may purchase a combination of U₃O₈, uranium hexafluoride, enriched uranium and fabricated fuel pellets. Sellers consist of suppliers at each of the four stages of uranium processing as well as brokers and traders. Depending on the stage at which the uranium product is purchased, the purchasing utility will be responsible for any remaining processing of the uranium required in order to generate the appropriate fuel for its nuclear plant. Although uranium prices have increased considerably during the last few years, many uranium producers are still parties to legacy contracts with purchasers at lower historical prices.

Trends in mining costs

Demand for uranium and gold and other metals has significantly increased construction of mines and related processing plants around the globe. In South Africa, as elsewhere, this higher level of construction activity has increased demand for construction materials, specifically cement and steel, as well as increasing the need for construction engineers and skilled tradesmen. Rising fuel costs, despite having a positive effect on potential revenue for First Uranium, impact negatively the costs of running mines and the transportation of services and materials to the mines.

Related Party Transactions

Prior to December 2006, the Corporation shared its premises with other companies that had common directors and reimbursed the related companies for its proportional shares of expenses or was reimbursed by the related companies for their proportional share of expenses. During the year ended March 31, 2007, the Corporation was charged \$575,665 (2006: \$368,599) for consulting services provided by related directors, officers and consultants of the Corporation.

The inter-company receivable between Simmer & Jack and FUSA and payable between Simmer & Jack and EMC bears interest at the South African prime rate. The inter-company advance to Simmer & Jack by the Corporation bears no interest. All the inter-company receivables, payables and advances are due by June 30, 2007.

Pursuant to the Reorganization in December 2006, First Uranium, through its wholly-owned subsidiary FUL, acquired (i) the 80% equity interest in FUSA from Simmer & Jack in exchange for 26.4 million common shares of First Uranium and (ii) the 90% equity interest in EMC from Simmer & Jack in exchange for 55.3 million common shares of First Uranium.

Immediately subsequent to the completion of the Reorganization and the Offering in December 2006, Simmer & Jack had a 67.16% shareholding in First Uranium. Prior to the Reorganization, Simmer & Jack held directly 70% in FUSA and 90% in EMC. Subsequent to the MWS Acquisition, Simmer & Jack has a 65.49% shareholding in First Uranium.

On December 20, 2006, First Uranium and Simmer & Jack entered into a corporate opportunity agreement (the "Corporate Opportunity Agreement"), a maintenance agreement (the "Maintenance Agreement") and a shared services agreement (the "Shared Services Agreement").

Pursuant to the terms of the Shared Services Agreement, First Uranium is entitled to certain services to be provided by Simmer & Jack, including project management and technical services, cash management and investment services, accounting, treasury and financial services, corporate secretarial services and human resources and staffing services, including payroll and benefits administration, and such other services as may be required by First Uranium and which Simmer & Jack is able and willing to provide. As a result of the staffing of First Uranium subsequent to the Offering, certain of these services are no longer required to be provided by Simmer & Jack.

In addition, First Uranium has agreed to reimburse Simmer & Jack with respect to 50% of management fees (to a maximum of ZAR125,000 per month) that Simmer & Jack is required to pay to an empowerment company for consulting services regarding transformation, human resources and occupational health and safety. BJ Njenje, AX Sisulu and SLB Mapisa, shareholders of the empowerment company, are also directors of Simmer & Jack.

Waterpan Mining Consortium (“Waterpan”) currently holds a 10% shareholding in EMC. On December 20, 2006, Waterpan, FUL and the Corporation entered into a purchase agreement (the “Waterpan Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which Waterpan agreed to sell its shares in EMC to FUL and as consideration for such sale, First Uranium will issue 6,141,009 common shares of First Uranium to Waterpan (the “Waterpan Shares”). The closing of the transaction is subject to approval of SARB. Pursuant to the Waterpan Purchase Agreement, Waterpan has agreed not to sell or transfer 90% of the Waterpan Shares for a period of two years from the date of issuance. One shareholder of Waterpan is a director of EMC, two other shareholders of Waterpan are officers and/or employees of First Uranium and EMC.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of impairment of capital assets, goodwill estimation of future site restoration costs, stock-based compensation and future income taxes, and classification of current portion of long term debt. Financial results as determined by actual events could differ from those estimated.

Foreign currency translation

The Corporation considers the United States dollar (“US\$”) to be the functional and reporting currency. The translated amounts are of a foreign entity where its subsidiaries are accounted for as integrated foreign operations and as such, the translation to US dollar was made using the temporal method. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated in United States dollars at the year-end exchange rates, while non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Revenue and expense items are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of these amounts are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Property, plant and equipment

The application of the Corporation’s accounting policies for these assets has a material impact on its financial statements. Property, plant and equipment and related capitalized expenditures are recorded at cost. Amortization expense is based on the estimated useful lives of these assets. The carrying values of mining properties and property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment assessments are based on estimates of future cash flows, which include: the quantity of mineral reserves; future metal prices and future operating and capital costs to mine and process the Corporation’s reserves.

The variability of these factors depends on a number of conditions, including the uncertainty of future events, and as a result, accounting estimates may change from one period to another. Asset balances could be materially impacted if other assumptions and estimates had been used. In addition, future operating results could be impacted if different assumptions and estimates are applied in future periods.

Asset retirement obligations

Mining, development and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Corporation has recorded a liability for future costs related to these regulations with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the related assets.

Significant judgments and estimates are made when determining the nature and costs associated with asset retirement obligations. Changes in the underlying assumptions used to estimate the obligation as well as changes to environmental laws and regulations could cause material changes in the expected cost and the fair value of asset retirement obligations.

Stock-based compensation

The Corporation accounts for all stock-based payments under the fair value based method. Under the fair value based method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the grant date using the Black Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the expected life of the options, expected volatility of the underlying shares, expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Changes in Accounting Standards

In January 2005, the CICA issued three new standards relating to financial instruments.

Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, prescribes when a financial asset, financial liability, or non-financial derivative is to be recognized on the balance sheet and at what amount – sometimes using fair value; other times using cost-based measures. It also specifies how financial instruments gains and losses are to be presented.

Section 3865, Hedges, is applicable whenever an enterprise chooses to designate a hedging relationship for accounting purposes. It expands on AcG No.13, Hedging Relationships, and Section 1650, Foreign Currency Translation by specifying how hedge accounting is applied and what disclosures are necessary when it is applied. Section 1530, Comprehensive Income, introduces new rules for the reporting and display of comprehensive income. Comprehensive Income is the change in equity (net assets) of an enterprise during a reporting period from transaction and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distribution to owners.

These standards are applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006. If an enterprise elects to early adopt such standards, the early adoption election must be applied to all three standards at the same time.

Outstanding Share Data

As at March 31, 2007 and June 13, 2007, First Uranium had 121,686,047 and 124,780,027 issued and outstanding common shares, respectively. As at March 31, 2007 there were 1,223,001 unexercised stock options outstanding, exercisable for 1,223,001 common shares of the Corporation at an average strike price of Cdn\$7.30 per share. As at June 13, 2007 there were 1,283,001 unexercised stock options outstanding, exercisable for 1,283,001 common shares of the Corporation at an average strike price of Cdn\$7.56 per share.

As at June 13, 2007, First Uranium also had Cdn\$150 million principal amount of Debentures outstanding which are convertible into 60.9013 common share of First Uranium for each Cdn\$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, representing 9,135,195 common shares.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management, including the Corporation's President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. As at the end of the period covered by this Management's Discussion and Analysis, management of First Uranium, by the direction of the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures.

Based on that evaluation, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that First Uranium should restate the consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2006 to reflect additional costs relating to the Offering. These additional costs include fees payable to Investec Bank Limited of South Africa, in respect of various advisory and regulatory services provided in connection with the Offering, as well as advisory fees payable to a number of technical consultants. The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have also concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Management's Discussion and Analysis, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the remaining information required to be disclosed in First Uranium's annual filings and interim filings (as such terms are defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by those laws, and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management of First Uranium, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

During the most recent year end there were no changes in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Risks and Uncertainties

Uncertainties

There are a number of uncertainties in the mining business of First Uranium that are beyond First Uranium's control, including:

- Demand and prices for the Corporation's future production of uranium and gold
- Government legislation regarding mining companies in South Africa
- Securities regulation regarding public listed companies in Canada and South Africa
- Foreign exchange rates
- Interest rates
- The decisions and activities of the Corporation's competitors in the uranium and gold mining business, which impact the supply of uranium and the demand for available services, construction materials, labour and the rights for prospecting and mining
- The continued endorsement of nuclear power as a preferred source for the world's energy needs
- The decisions of investors to continue to buy and hold the securities of the Corporation
- Natural disasters, war or random occurrences or acts that could result in a material change to economic and market performance, business conditions or operations.

Risks

In addition, First Uranium is in the development stage and is subject to the risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of development. The risks include, but are not limited to, the following business, operational and market risks. For a

complete discussion of the Corporation's risks, reference should be made to the Corporation's Annual Information Form.

Business Risks

Simmer & Jack

Simmer & Jack and First Uranium share the Chair of the Board and the same President & CEO, as well as several services that benefit both companies.

In addition, SARB requires that Simmer & Jack maintain a controlling interest in the Corporation, which could reduce or impede the Corporation's ability to raise additional required funds at favourable rates in order to avoid dilution in Simmer & Jack's shareholding in the Corporation.

First Uranium relies on Simmer & Jack for its BEE credentials, among other things.

Black Economic Empowerment ("BEE") Requirements

Failure to comply with BEE requirements could jeopardize First Uranium's ability to obtain and retain mining and prospecting rights. There is also no guarantee that the interests of First Uranium will be wholly aligned with the interests of its (direct or indirect) BEE shareholders.

Mining and prospecting rights, licenses and titles

The Corporation has not obtained all mining rights and government approvals required to develop its proposed uranium and gold projects. The Corporation will make significant expenditures in respect of the Ezulwini Mine and Buffelsfontein Tailings Recovery Project prior to it obtaining the mining rights necessary to construct and operate its projects.

Senior Management

As a new company with a small management team, First Uranium is dependant on certain key management personnel for the successful operation of the business. Loss of key personnel could harm the Corporation's operations and financial condition.

Business interruption

The Corporation is exposed to risks that could interrupt its business. One of the Corporation's two projects, Ezulwini, is an underground mine that has historically had ground movement problems in the Upper Elsburg shaft pillar. On one occasion it was necessary to cease shaft operations and excavate the lava unit around the shaft and then to reinstall the necessary shaft hardware. To eliminate the ground control problems in the shaft area the Corporation is executing its plan to mine out the shaft pillar and to stabilize the shaft prior to restarting mining operations.

There is a risk of flooding at the Ezulwini underground mine, where the Corporation pumps approximately 65 million litres of water from the site every day. The pumps are well maintained and there are several contingency arrangements including multiple power sources, large diesel generators, back-up pumps and catch basins in the event of failure of the main pumps. The mine has never been flooded, including during the period of 2001 through 2006 when the mine ceased operations and was on care and maintenance.

Disclosure

The Corporation is required to comply with securities reporting legislation and accounting standards in Canada and South Africa. To ensure that the First Uranium meets its regulatory obligations and mitigate risks associated with inaccurate or incomplete disclosure, the Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing and assessing the quality and integrity of the Corporation's continuous disclosure documents. The Corporation is also in the process of implementing a disclosure policy.

Insurance

First Uranium's insurance coverage does not cover all of its potential losses, liabilities and damage related to its business and certain risks are uninsured or uninsurable. The

Corporation makes its insurance decisions based on the likelihood of any risk occurring, the cost of the insurance and the Corporation's tolerance for risk.

Financing

Although management believes that First Uranium has secured sufficient financing to bring its two projects into production as currently contemplated, the Corporation may require additional capital in the future and no assurance can be given that such capital will be available at all or available on terms acceptable to First Uranium.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The Corporation has exposure to the risk of significant change in foreign currency exchange rates between U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars and the South African rand. Most of the Corporation's expenses are in rand. When the Corporation starts to produce and sell uranium and gold, those sales will be in U.S. dollars. As a result, an increase in the U.S. dollar value of the rand would decrease profitability. In addition, the Corporation runs a small office in Canada and any further increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, increases expenses as the Corporation's reporting currency is in U.S. dollars.

Operational Risks

Mining

The business of mining generally involves a high degree of risk and First uranium has no operating history. No assurance can be given that the development and bringing into commercial production of a mine or tailings processing facility will be completed as contemplated and for the estimated capital costs or within the estimated schedule. Also, no assurance can be given that the intended production schedule, metal recoveries, estimated operating costs and/or that profitable operations will be achieved.

Confidence in resources

The economic analysis for the Corporation's two projects is based, in part, on inferred resources, and is preliminary in nature. Inferred resources are considered too geologically speculative to have mining and economic considerations applied to them and to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the reserves development, production and economic forecasts on which such preliminary assessments are based, will be realized.

Labour

The Corporation will employ most of its labour at its two project sites. There has historically been much higher employment in the areas of the two projects and management does not consider availability of general labourers a risk. The higher demand for uranium, gold and other metals has raised the demand for skilled professionals, such as geologists.

The cost of that labour is a risk since labour costs have risen significantly since the last time uranium mines were in production at these sites. Higher costs have been identified and factored into the economic forecasts for these projects.

South Africa has a significantly higher HIV infection rates than those prevailing in North America and Europe. Current and future First Uranium employees may have or could contract this potentially deadly virus. While the Corporation is not aware of any lost-time incident related to HIV, the prevalence of HIV could cause the Corporation to sustain higher training costs to replace sick employees.

Operational safety is considered a top priority by management and the Board has established an Environmental, Health and Safety Committee. The Committee has the responsibility to review and make recommendations in regard to the Corporation's health and safety programs and compliance issues.

Construction Materials

Due to the increased demand for uranium, gold and other metals, construction of mines and processing plants has increased placing a significant demand on construction materials, specifically cement and steel, as well as increased need for construction engineers and skilled tradesmen.

Fuel

Rising costs of fuel impact the costs of running the plants and the transportation of labour and materials to the sites and eventually the costs of moving rock from the underground mine and the metals that are to be produced at both projects. Higher costs of other fuels have increased the demand for uranium offsetting the negative impact of the increase in the costs of these fuels in the Corporation's operations.

Securing Permitting for Tailings Deposition Areas

The success of the Buffelsfontein Tailing Recovery Project is, in part, dependent on the permitting of sufficient tailings deposition areas. While the MWS Acquisition includes one such deposition area, the Corporation requires permitting for one additional deposition area by November 2008. Failure to acquire permitting for such an area on schedule could delay production of uranium and gold at this project.

Environmental and hazardous materials

Laws and regulations involving the protection and remediation of the environment and the governmental policies for implementation of such laws and regulations are constantly changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products and hazardous materials occurring as a result of mining and production. First Uranium cannot give any assurance that, notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and its results of operations.

First Uranium's proposed mining projects are subject to the risk of uranium exposure. The Corporation has put systems in place to manage exposure to uranium or uranium metal and no known exposures have occurred at First Uranium to date. Exposure by First Uranium's employees, however, could result in the Corporation having to incur extra compensation costs

Market risks*Uranium and Gold Prices*

First Uranium's future revenues will be directly related to the world market prices of uranium and gold as its revenues will be derived primarily from gold and uranium mining, assuming that First Uranium is able to develop one or more of the Ezulwini and Buffelsfontein projects. Uranium and gold prices can be subject to volatile price movements, which can be material and can occur over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors beyond First Uranium's control.

If, after the commencement of commercial production, uranium and/or gold prices fall below the costs of production at First Uranium's mines for a sustained period, it may not be economically feasible to continue production at such sites. This would materially and adversely affect production, profitability and First Uranium's financial position. A decline in uranium and/or gold prices may also require First Uranium to write down its mineral reserves and mineral resources, which would have a material adverse effect on its earnings and profitability. First Uranium's future profitability may be materially and adversely affected by the effectiveness of any hedging strategy. While First Uranium currently does not hedge or forward sell any of its future gold and uranium production, should circumstances in future so warrant (including to obtain debt financing), First Uranium may hedge, or forward sell, future production.

Public Perception and Acceptance of Nuclear Energy

Furthermore, growth of the uranium and nuclear power industry will depend upon continued and increased acceptance of nuclear technology as a means of generating electricity. Because of unique political, technological and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, the industry is subject to public opinion risks that could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry. An accident at a nuclear reactor anywhere in the world could impact the continuing acceptance of nuclear energy and the future prospects for nuclear power generation, which may have a material adverse effect on First Uranium.

Uranium and Gold Industry Competition

International uranium and gold industries are highly competitive. There is no guarantee that First Uranium will be able to compete successfully with other mining companies, particularly seasoned mining companies. The Corporation can not assure that it will be able to compete successfully with its competitors in developing or acquiring uranium or gold projects or in attracting and retaining skilled and experienced employees.

First Uranium intends to market its uranium in a number of potential markets in direct competition with supplies available from a relatively small number of mining companies. Current and future international trade agreements and policies, governmental policies and trade restrictions are beyond the control of First Uranium and may affect the supply of uranium available to the market.

Competition from other energy sources

Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal and hydroelectricity. These other energy sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Sustained lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrates.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to First Uranium is included in the Corporation's Annual Information Form dated June 13, 2007 and it is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-looking Information

This MD&A and consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2007 contain certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the price of uranium and gold, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. 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 First Uranium to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievement expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, possible variations in grade and ore densities or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or in completion of development or construction activities, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions, to international operations, to prices of uranium and gold. Although First Uranium has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. It is important to note, that: (i) unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements indicate the Corporation's expectations as at June 13, 2007; (ii) actual results may differ materially from the Corporation's expectations if known and unknown risks or uncertainties affect its business, or if estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate; (iii) the Corporation cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will materialize and, accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements; and (iv) the Corporation disclaims any intention and assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement even if new information becomes available, as a result of future events or for any other reason.

In making the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, First Uranium has made several material assumptions, including but not limited to, the assumption that: (i) approvals to transfer or grant, as the case may be, mining rights will be obtained; (ii) metal prices, exchange rates and discount rates applied in the preliminary economic assessments are achieved; (iii) mineral resource estimates are accurate; (iv) the technology used to develop and operate its two projects has, for the most part, been proven and will work effectively; (v) that labour and materials will be sufficiently plentiful as to not impede the projects or add significantly to the estimated cash costs of operations; (vi) that outstanding approvals for the completion of an acquisition, the transfer of mining rights and the approval of mining rights will be granted; (vii) that Black Economic Empowerment (“BEE”) investors will maintain their interest in the Corporation and their investment in the Corporation’s common shares to a sufficient level to continue to support the Corporation’s compliance with 2014 BEE requirements; (viii) that the innovative work on stabilizing the main shaft at the Ezulwini Mine will be successful in maintaining a safe and uninterrupted working environment until 2024; and (ix) the completion of the Additional Dams Acquisition.