# First Uranium Corporation

**NEWS RELEASE – November 11, 2008**

## FIRST URANIUM REPORTS FINANCIAL AND OPERATING RESULTS FOR SECOND QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008 AND PROVIDES TECHNICAL UPDATES

*"First Uranium on track to achieve our long-term objective to become one of the world's lowest cost uranium producers"*

All amounts are in US dollars unless otherwise noted.

**For a full discussion of financial and operating results, the Financial Statements and Management Discussion & Analysis, please see the Company's website, www.firsturanium.com under "Regulatory Filings"**

Toronto and Johannesburg – First Uranium Corporation (TSX:FIU, JSE:FUM) (ISIN:CA33744R1029) ("First Uranium" or "the Company") today announced its financial and operating results for the three and six months ended September 30, 2008 ("**Q2 2009**" and "**2009 YTD**", respectively) and provided technical updates for both the underground Ezulwini Mine ("Ezulwini") and the Mine Waste Solutions tailings recovery operation ("MWS").

First Uranium's primary focus has been the re-opening and development of Ezulwini and the operations and capital expansions of MWS. During Q2 2009, the Company operated at planned throughput and gold recovery rates at MWS and in some instances exceeded plan; however, Ezulwini experienced delays in underground development, as proportionately more time continues to be allocated to fast track the shaft refurbishment project, and delays in commissioning of the uranium plant due to construction delays. As a result, during Q2 2009 MWS achieved 98.5 percent of its gold production forecast (4 percent above technical report plan published in April 2008) and Ezulwini did not produce a significant amount of gold for delivery to the refinery.

References to "**Q2 2008**" and "**2008 YTD**" refer to the Company's three- and six-month fiscal periods ending September 30, 2007. References to "**Q3 2008**", "**Q4 2008**", "**Q1 2009**", "**Q3 2009**", "**Q4 2009**" and "**Q1 2010**" refer to the Company's three-month fiscal periods ending **December 31, 2007**, **March 31, 2008**, **June 30, 2008**, **December 31, 2008**, **March 31, 2009** and **June 30, 2009**, respectively.

## Summary for Q2 2009

- *Ended the quarter with $36.7 million of cash and cash equivalents*
- *Signed a mandate and term sheet with a South African bank for debt financing of up to ZAR900 million (approximately $100 million)*
- *Entered into a letter of intent to sell 25 percent of life-of-mine ("LOM") gold production from MWS for two upfront payments totaling $125 million and payments of $400 per ounce of gold delivered*

- *advanced refurbishment, construction and development activities at both Ezulwini and MWS, with capital expenditures of $60 million in the quarter*
- *MWS generated $10.5 million of revenue for the quarter and reported significantly improved financial results*
- *MWS exceeded planned production for the quarter*
- *MWS Phase 1B expansion (second gold module and first two uranium modules) on schedule for completion during Q1 2010*
- *At MWS, the 30 MW power plant has arrived in South Africa and commissioning is scheduled for April 2009*
- *Ezulwini commissioned first 50,000 tpm mill and 200,000 tpm carbon-in-leach ("CIL") circuit on schedule*
- *Ezulwini gold elution circuit commissioned in early November 2008 and gold production has commenced*
- *Ezulwini shaft refurbishment accelerated by two months for completion in Q4 2009*
- *Ezulwini mine development and production rescheduled to optimize revenue upon completion of shaft refurbishment*
- *At Ezulwini, stand-by diesel generating power sets ("gensets") with a capacity of 10 megawatts ("MW") have been delivered to site and will be installed once site preparation is completed*
- *Ezulwini uranium plant commissioning delayed until Q4 2009 due to construction delays*
- *Completed MWS and Ezulwini technical updates and related economic models, which project improved LOM production rates, reduced peak funding requirements, lower operating costs and improved overall project economics*
- *Due to the recent softening of acid prices, deferred decision to build acid plant until acid prices stabilize*

## Financial Overview

| | Q2 2009 | Q2 2008 | 2009 YTD | 2008 YTD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ezulwini Mine** | | | | |
| Tonnes hoisted[(a)] | 42,465 | – | 66,703 | – |
| **MWS** | | | | |
| Tonnes reclaimed (000s) | 1,839 | 1,227 | 3,504 | 1,628 |
| Average gold recovery grade (grams/tonne) | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.18 | 0.26 |
| Total ounces of gold reclaimed | 11,821 | 10,124 | 20,351 | 13,544 |
| Total ounces of gold sold | 12,118 | 10,108 | 19,859 | 13,502 |
| Average selling price per ounce ($) | 870 | 619 | 874 | 625 |
| Average cost per ounce reclaimed ($) | 380 | 527 | 423 | 561 |
| Average Cash Cost per ounce reclaimed ($)[(b)] | 363 | 472 | 404 | 497 |
| **Summary of Consolidated Financial Results** | | | | |
| *(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)* | | | | |
| Revenue[(c)] | 10,546 | 6,253 | 17,351 | 8,436 |
| Cost of sales (excluding amortization)[(c)] | (4,532) | (4,780) | (7,872) | (6,736) |
| Amortization[(c)] | (199) | (563) | (388) | (862) |
| Gross profit | 5,815 | 910 | 9,091 | 838 |
| Operating loss[(d)] | (1,072) | (2,166) | (4,920) | (5,354) |
| (Loss) income for the period | (1,106) | 3,051 | (6,901) | 8,522 |
| Basic and diluted (loss) income per share | (0.01) | 0.02 | (0.05) | 0.07 |
| Cash flow utilized in operations | (10,289) | (682) | (12,500) | 14,625 |
| Cash outflow from investing activities | (52,486) | (26,665) | (113,979) | (40,432) |

Notes:
(a) There was no recovery of gold or uranium concentrates from processing facilities located at the Ezulwini Mine during the reported periods.
(b) Cash cost per ounce is defined as cost of sales divided by ounces of gold sold. Total cash costs exclude amortization expense and inventory purchase accounting adjustments. For further information on this non-GAAP performance measure see pages 6 of the Company's MD&A.
(c) Revenue, cost of sales (including amortization) relate to the sale of gold from the MWS operations. For Q2 2008 and 2008 YTD only the results of MWS for the month of June 2007 were included in the Company's consolidated results as the effective date of acquisition of MWS was June 6, 2007.
(d) This is a non-GAAP measurement. Operating loss is loss before interest income, interest and accretion expenses, foreign exchange gains and income tax charges.

During Q2 2009, MWS generated $10.5 million of revenue from 12,118 ounces of gold sold at an average selling price of $870 per ounce compared to $6.3 million from 10,108

ounces of gold sold at an average selling price of $619 per ounce in Q2 2008. A total of 11,821 ounces of gold were produced at MWS in Q2 2009 at an average Cash Cost of $363 per ounce compared to 10,124 ounces of gold produced during Q2 2008 at an average Cash Cost of $472 per ounce. The higher average Cash Costs in Q2 2008 can be attributed primarily to the high-cost mechanical load and placement operations that were required to mine the remnants taken from the MWS No.2 tailings dam.

The Company incurred an operating loss of $1.1 million in Q2 2009 (Q2 2008: $2.2 million) as increased revenues from the sale of gold at MWS were more than offset by increased expenditures as a result of the ongoing and increasing scope of activities, including the progression of work at Ezulwini and MWS, general and administrative expenses and in Q2 2009 royalties and related payments made to Buffelsfontein Gold Mines Limited and Simmer and Jack Mines, Limited in respect of revenues from production at MWS.

The cash utilized in operating activities during Q2 2009 was primarily used to fund the ongoing expenditures in excess of the cash generated from gold sales at MWS. The cash utilized in operating activities during Q2 2008 reflected net operating expenses offset by net interest received during the quarter.

The cash utilized in investing activities in Q2 2009 primarily related to capital expenditures of $59.6 million ($35.4 million and $24.2 million at Ezulwini and MWS, respectively). The cash utilized in investing activities during Q2 2008 primarily comprised capital expenditures of $21.0 million at Ezulwini and $5.6 million at MWS. $7.3 million of cash that was transferred to restricted cash during Q1 2009 was released during the quarter to fund the 80 percent upfront payment on shipment of a 30 MW power plant.

At the end of Q2 2009, First Uranium had total assets of $395.2 million, total liabilities of $166.4 million and shareholders' equity of $228.8 million. The Company had cash and cash equivalents of $36.7 million (excluding $2.4 million of restricted cash on deposit) compared to $164.7 million at the end of FY 2008. The Company currently holds its funds in cash and bank-sponsored guaranteed investment certificates with Canadian and South African banks. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents from the end of FY 2008 is primarily attributable to $59.6 million and $111.2 million of cash utilized during Q2 2009 and 2009 YTD, respectively, for capital expenditures for the development of the Company's two mining operations and an increase in working capital of $10.3 million and $12.5 million during Q2 2009 and 2009 YTD, respectively.

The recent market turbulence arising from the credit crisis has resulted in growing concerns of significantly reduced economic activity worldwide, a severe limitation in access to capital, volatility and uncertainty of prospects for global metal prices, exchange rates and the cost of materials. Management is carefully monitoring these developments, how these conditions may impact the Company's operations, financial condition and outlook and is proactively assessing non-critical capital expenditures and opportunities to reduce operating costs. In addition, as mentioned earlier, the Company plans to raise $125 million through a gold stream transaction and is in advanced negotiations with a South African bank to establish additional access to debt capital, to complete near- and medium-term funding requirements of currently-identified projects and provide increasing financial flexibility to the Company.
Assuming the completion of these financing activities, the Company anticipates that its capital programs will continue as planned and that both mines will be generating free cash flow by April 2010 with estimated peak funding in December 2009 of approximately

$67 million (excluding the cost of installing an acid plant as the Company has deferred that decision until sulphuric acid prices stabilize).

## Operational Overview

**MWS QUARTERLY PRODUCTION RESULTS**

| | Q3 2008 | Q4 2008 | Q1 2009 | Q2 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tonnes processed | 832,208 | 1,592,242 | 1,664,537 | 1,839,188 |
| Head grade | 0.455 | 0.370 | 0.369 | 0.407 |
| Recovered grade | 0.275 | 0.139 | 0.160 | 0.200 |
| Recovery % | 60% | 38% | 43% | 49% |
| Gold recovered (kg) | 229 | 219 | 265 | 368 |
| Gold recovered (oz) | 7,357 | 7,030 | 8,530 | 11,821 |

At MWS:

- Reprocessed 1.8 million tonnes of tailings through the gold plant at a yield of 0.2 grams of gold per tonne, producing 11,821 ounces of gold compared to forecast of 11,334 ounces
- Completed all planned changes to the gold plant to bring the plant capacity to above the nameplate processing capacity of 21,000 tonnes per day
- Progressed construction of Phase 1B on budget and on schedule for completion during April 2009
- Optimized the tailings deposition system on MWS No.5 tailings dam with cycloning technology thereby increasing the capacity of that dam and postponing the requirement for the earlier commissioning of the next deposition site

At Ezulwini:

- Milled 44,014 tonnes of gold-bearing ore sourced from surface stockpiles
- Successfully commissioned the first 50,000 tonne per month grinding mill and the 200,000 tonne per month CIL circuit
- Proportionally more time has been allocated to fast track the shaft refurbishment project with resultant delays to underground development and production. This resulted in 42,465 tonnes of gold- and uranium-bearing ore being hoisted compared to plan of 83,300 tonnes
- Completion of shaft refurbishment accelerated by two months to January 2009 to allow for full use of the shaft for mining and hoisting
- Experienced delays in commissioning the elution circuit, which resulted in the lockup of 1,400 ounces of gold on carbon
- Subsequent to the end of Q2 2009, the elution circuit was successfully brought on stream and gold is currently being produced for delivery to a refinery
- Installed second grinding mill (also with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per month) to feed ore to the uranium plant
- Commissioning of uranium plant delayed until Q4 2009 due to construction delays
- At the end of Q2 2009, had stockpiled ore as shown in the following table:

**EZULWINI MINE SURFACE STOCKPILE STATUS (as at September 30, 2008)**

| Source | Tonnes | Gold grade (grams/tonne)* | $U_3O_8$ grade (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clean up and development | 108,662 | 2.00 | - |
| Upper Elsburg ore | - | - | - |
| Middle Elsburg ore | 41,527 | 3.89 | 0.045 |

*Sampled belt grades

Commenting, First Uranium President and CEO Gordon Miller said: “With MWS operating as planned, our primary focus now is the successful commissioning of the Ezulwini Mine, where we are accelerating the shaft refurbishment, to allow for earlier implementation of full planned production rates from underground, and shifting the focus of our underground activities to the development of higher grade faces to take into account current commodity prices. As of the date of this release, the elution circuit at Ezulwini has been successfully commissioned and gold smelting has commenced. Despite construction delays, we are confident that the uranium plant will be successfully commissioned in early 2009.”

**Outlook**

During Q3 2009:

- Ezulwini plans to hoist in excess of 57,000 tonnes of uranium- and gold-bearing ore
- Ezulwini plans to process approximately 109,000 tonnes of gold-bearing ore from the Upper and Middle Elsburg reefs and surface stockpiles through the gold plant and produce approximately 6,900 ounces of gold
- Ezulwini plans to commence milling of uranium- and gold-bearing ore from the Middle Elsburg reef through the gold plant for future extraction of contained uranium when the uranium processing plant is commissioned
- MWS plans to reprocess 1.9 million tonnes of tailings through gold plant at a yield of approximately 0.21 grams of gold per tonne with expected production of in excess of 12,900 ounces of gold
- MWS plans to commence upgrade on carbon elution and regeneration circuits, and the addition of an eighth CIL stage, to further improve recoveries
- MWS will continue with the upgrade of the MWS No.5 tailings dam to accommodate the deposition of 1,283,000 tonnes of tailings per month

The next major milestone for Ezulwini is the completion and commissioning of the 100,000 tonne per month uranium plant, which is scheduled to commence recovery of uranium in Q4 2009. Current mine production from the Middle Elsburg reef of Ezulwini, which was being stockpiled separately on surface to feed the uranium plant during its commissioning phase, will now be milled through the gold circuit with the uranium-bearing tailings being redeposited on the tailings dam for introduction to the uranium circuit upon commissioning. Ezulwini also plans to commission the second 50,000 tonne per month mill module by the end of December 2008.

First Uranium has not yet signed any long-term contracts to sell uranium, although the Company has the option to use an existing take-and-pay agreement with South African-based Nufcor. As long-term uranium supply contracts currently tend to require delivery of fixed amounts of uranium over a fixed time period, First Uranium wants to complete the commissioning of at least one of its uranium plants prior to entering into any such uranium contracts.

The current and planned capital projects at MWS include:

- Construction of Phase 1B that is scheduled for commencement of commissioning in January 2009 and completion in April 2009
- Construction of the third gold module and the third uranium module that are scheduled for commissioning in December 2009, increasing plant capacity to 1.9 million tonnes per month

- The establishment of a single large tailings dam that will accommodate all future production tailings as well as tailings from processing the ore of the Buffelsfontein Gold Mine for uranium

An upgrade to accommodate a deposition rate of 1.3 million tonnes of material per month on the MWS No.5 tailings dam is underway in advance of the commissioning of Phase 1B.

"Our near-term objectives are to expand our gold production, commission our new uranium plants and to generate positive cash flow from both operations," added Mr. Miller. "Although uranium plant processing at the Ezulwini Mine has been delayed, we anticipate having sufficient plant capacity to process all the ore available from the underground development in this fiscal year. We remain on track to achieve our long-term objective to become one of the world's lowest cost uranium producers."

**Technical Updates**

Commenting on the implications for the Company of the recent global financial crisis, Mr. Miller stated that: "Following the market turbulence created by the global credit crisis, First Uranium has completed technical updates for both operations in order to reduce the Company's financial risk profile. We have implemented changes to our mine plans to optimize our long-term capital, production and cost schedules. These changes have resulted in the deferral of near-term production, the reduction of peak funding requirements and improved financial returns. Through these decisive pre-emptive actions, we have reduced the Company's overall enterprise risk during a period of heightened global uncertainty."

Ezulwini

- An increase to the estimated measured and indicated mineral resource from 6.8 million pounds of uranium and 1.9 million ounces of gold to 7.1 million pounds of uranium and 2.8 million ounces of gold, due to: availability of additional diamond drilling information; the reinterpretation and a better understanding of the Middle Elsburg reefs base data, as well as the associated geology; a fundamental improvement in the understanding of the Upper Elsburg reef; and the upgrading of areas previously categorized as inferred resources (see Estimated Mineral Resource tables below)
- A decrease to the inferred mineral resource estimate from 218.3 million pounds of uranium and 32.1 million ounces of gold to 188.7 million pounds of uranium and 25.5 million ounces of gold, due to the upgrading of resources from the inferred category into the measured and indicated category at higher cut-off grades (see Estimated Mineral Resource tables below)
- The addition to the inferred mineral resource estimate of another 15.1 million pounds of uranium and 3.5 million ounces of gold from the Zuurbekom exploration area adjacent to the Ezulwini mining property, due to the acquisition of the exploration rights to the Zuurbekom area and the availability of additional diamond drilling information
- Average annual LOM production estimate increased from 951,000 pounds of uranium and 306,000 ounces of gold to 1.12 million pounds of uranium and 352,000 ounces of gold as a result of a more detailed scheduling of Upper Elsburg LOM production, as well as the overall increase in the Middle Elsburg grades, resulting in a more robust uranium and gold production profile

- Average LOM Cash Costs reduced from $33 per pound of uranium and $376 per ounce of gold to $25 per pound of uranium and $340 per ounce for gold, due to more accurate costing related to actual operational performance and the overall increase in the mined grade offset by inflation related adjustments
- Improvement to the net present value ("NPV") from $667 million to $924 million as a result of the change in LOM commodity prices and Rand/Dollar exchange rates and, to a lesser extent, the increase in the overall recovered grades for both uranium and gold
- Capital expenditures of $28 million for the remainder of fiscal 2009, which ends March 31, 2009 ("F2009")
- Reduced uranium production forecast from 328,500 pounds to 37,000 pounds for F2009 and from 605,900 pounds to 440,000 pounds for F2010
- Reduced gold production forecast from 87,300 ounces to 21,400 ounces for F2009 and from 243,400 ounces to 141,100 ounces for F2010
- Reduced planned LOM operating unit costs from $74 per tonne to $63 per tonne

## REVISED PROJECT ECONOMICS FOR EZULWINI

| | From news release of April 21, 2008 | Revised report using April 21, 2008 assumptions | Revised report using October 2008 assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Long-term uranium price ($ per pound) | 50 | 50 | 52 |
| Long-term gold price ($ per ounce) | 711 | 711 | 748 |
| Long-term exchange rate (ZAR/US$) | 7.57 | 7.57 | 8.95 |
| | | | |
| Rock value per tonne milled ($/tonne) | 133 | 139 | 147 |
| | | | |
| Life-of-mine average co-product operating costs | | | |
| Operating cost per tonne milled ($/tonne) | 74 | 74 | 63 |
| Uranium Cash Cost ($/pound) | 33 | 29 | 25 |
| Gold Cash Cost ($/ounce) | 376 | 400 | 340 |
| | | | |
| Capital expenditures | $201 million | $136 million | $117 million |
| | | | |
| Average annual life-of-mine production | | | |
| Uranium (pounds) | 951,000 | 1,117,000 | 1,117,000 |
| Gold (ounces) | 306,000 | 352,000 | 352,000 |
| | | | |
| Annual production | | | |
| Year 1 Gold production (ounces) | 87,300 | 21,400 | 21,400 |
| Year 2 Gold production (ounces) | 243,400 | 141,100 | 141,100 |
| Year 3 Gold production (ounces) | 345,800 | 251,800 | 251,800 |
| Year 1 Uranium production (pounds) | 328,500 | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| Year 2 Uranium production (pounds) | 605,900 | 440,000 | 440,000 |
| Year 3 Uranium production (pounds) | 690,900 | 715,100 | 715,100 |
| | | | |
| $NPV_8$ | $667 million | $634 million | $924 million |
| IRR | 336% | 129% | 398% |

Notes:

1. Co-product costs assume that operating cash costs are split in proportion to the revenue earned from each product.
2. NPV is calculated using a nominal discount rate of 8%
3. Capital expenditures estimates are exclusive of sustaining capital.

MWS

- The average head grade of the tailings from Buffelsfontein No.2 tailings dam is proving to be 10 percent higher than indicated in the technical report dated June 5, 2008 and filed on SEDAR, this trend is expected to continue over the LOM and consequently a block factor of 110 percent (the “Block Factor”) has been applied
- The expansion of the reclamation process and gold plant from 633,000 tonnes per month to 1,283,000 tonnes per month has been deferred from December 2008 to April 2009, as has the rest of Phase 1B (including the startup of the first two uranium plant modules), with a corresponding deferral of capital associated with the entire expansion
- The mining sequence has been altered to optimize operational efficiencies and improved utilization of infrastructure
- Removal of production, capital and operating history from the model to an effective September 2008 start date resulted in the estimated NPV of the model increasing from $420 million to $496 million
- Incorporation of the Block Factor, expansion and capital deferral, and altered mining sequence improved the estimated NPV of the project from $496 million to $541 million
- Applying updated consensus commodity prices improves the estimated NPV by a further $100 million from $541 million to $641 million
- The average LOM Cash Cost for uranium was reduced marginally from $22 per pound to $21 per pound and reduced substantially for gold from $347 per ounce to $279 per ounce
- Reduced capital expenditure for year F2009 from $117 million to $76 million
- Increased capital expenditure for year F2010 from $115 million to $149 million (see Capital Expenditure Table below)
- Deferred the F2009 forecast for uranium production of 141,200 pounds to future years and decreased the forecast for F2010 from 1,077,600 pounds to 854,700 pounds, having assumed a lower mass pull to offset higher acid prices
- Reduced the forecast for gold production from 56,300 ounces to 45,500 ounces for F2009 and increased gold production from 119,700 ounces to 128,500 ounces for F2010
- Reduced planned LOM operating unit costs from $3.44 per tonne to $3.02 per tonne

## REVISED PROJECT ECONOMICS FOR MWS

| | From news release of April 21, 2008 | Revised report using April 21, 2008 assumptions | Revised report using October 2008 assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Long-term uranium price ($ per pound) | 50 | 50 | 52 |
| Long-term gold price ($ per ounce) | 711 | 711 | 748 |
| Long-term exchange rate (ZAR/US$) | 7.57 | 7.57 | 8.95 |
| | | | |
| Rock value per tonne milled ($/tonne) | 8.01 | 8.17 | 8.91 |
| | | | |
| Life-of-mine average co-product operating costs | | | |
| Gold operating cost per tonne reclaimed ($/tonne) | 2.12 | 2.19 | 1.86 |
| Uranium operating cost per concentrate tonne ($/tonne) | 9.82 | 10.19 | 8.64 |
| Uranium Cash Cost ($/pound) | 22 | 27 | 21 |
| Gold Cash Cost ($/ounce) | 347 | 339 | 279 |
| | | | |
| Capital expenditures | $241 million | $276 million | $254 million |
| | | | |
| Average annual life-of-mine production | | | |
| Uranium (pounds) | 1,317,000 | 1,388,000 | 1,388,000 |
| Gold (ounces) | 130,000 | 129,000 | 141,000 |
| | | | |
| Annual production | | | |
| Year 1 Gold production (ounces) | 56,300 | 45,500 | 45,500 |
| Year 2 Gold production (ounces) | 119,700 | 128,500 | 128,500 |
| Year 3 Gold production (ounces) | 160,600 | 195,600 | 195,600 |
| Year 1 Uranium production (pounds) | 141,200 | – | – |
| Year 2 Uranium production (pounds) | 1,077,600 | 854,700 | 854,700 |
| Year 3 Uranium production (pounds) | 2,203,600 | 1,797,700 | 1,797,700 |
| | | | |
| $NPV_8$ | $419 million | $465 million | $641 million |
| IRR | 75% | 71% | 113% |

Notes:

1. Co-product costs assume that operating cash costs are split in proportion to the revenue earned from each product.
2. NPV is calculated using a real discount rate of 8%

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2009 TO 2011

| | F2009 April '08 Forecast | 1st half F2009 Actual | 2nd half F2009 Forecast | F2009 Actual + Forecast | F2010 April '08 Forecast | F2010 Oct '08 Forecast | F2011 April '08 Forecast | F2011 Oct '08 Forecast |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ezulwini | 73 | 60* | 28 | 88 | 22 | 25 | 12 | 19 |
| MWS | 117 | 41 | 35 | 76 | 115 | 149 | 19 | 35 |
| Company | 190 | 101 | 63 | 164 | 137 | 174 | 31 | 54 |

***** Excluding capitalized pre-production costs

Summary spreadsheets for the revised technical reports and related economics have been posted on the Company's website at www.firsturanium.com.

**Sulphuric Acid Plant Update**

As disclosed on April 21, 2008, subject to financing, the Company planned to install its own sulphuric acid manufacturing plant, which would utilize the Company's significant supplies of sulphide sulphur in both the MWS tailings and Ezulwini ore and secure a long-life low-cost source of supply of sulphuric acid, a necessary reagent for the production of uranium. Based on a preliminary assessment, the Company anticipated that it would construct a standard 600 tonne per day sulphuric acid plant for an estimated $124 million. The Company has also considered the installation of a smaller 'fit-for-purpose' acid plant that would have a capacity of 300-450 tonnes per day at a cost of approximately $75 million. Due to recent softening of sulphuric acid prices, the Company has now deferred its decision to build an acid plant until acid prices stabilize.

**Power Update**

During Q1 2009 and Q2 2009, the electrical power requirements of both MWS and Ezulwini were supplied by South Africa's national power utility, Eskom, without interruptions experienced in the previous quarters. As a backup plan to secure a continual supply of electrical power at Ezulwini, the Company has connected the existing 14 megawatts ("MW") of standby diesel generated power capacity to the new plant and further diesel generating power with a capacity of 10 MW arrived on site and will be installed once site preparation is completed. At MWS, the 30 MW power plant that the Company recently acquired to secure sufficient power to start up the uranium and add-on gold plant modules planned for commissioning in April 2009 is currently in South Africa undergoing testing and refurbishment before being delivered to MWS.

In the event of any further unexpected power disruptions, by procuring these alternative sources of power, the Company has secured sufficient capacity to meet its power requirements during the early stages of each operation's development and to run emergency systems at the underground operation at Ezulwini, if required. A provision has been included in each operation's operating costs for the expectation of having to run these alternate power sources during peak demand periods, although there has been no need to use these systems since they've been procured.

## Technical Disclosure

Technical disclosure in this news release relating to the tonnage of the stockpiles has been prepared by Warren de Witt, who is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101 and is independent of First Uranium. Mr. de Witt has reviewed and approved the disclosure in this news release.

All technical disclosure in this news release relating to the underground Ezulwini Mine project, except for the Zuurbekom mineral resource estimate, will be presented in a Preliminary Assessment Technical Report to be prepared in accordance with National instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101) 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 disclosure contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Bergen and Mr. Valliant.

The Zuurbekom mineral resource estimate in this news release has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 by Charles Muller, B.Sc, Pr.Sci.Nat of Minxcon Pty Ltd., who is a "qualified person" under NI 43-101 and is independent of First Uranium.

All updates to the technical disclosure in this news release relating to the MWS operation has been reviewed and approved by James Fisher, EVP Corporate Development of First Uranium. Mr. Fisher is a Chartered Engineer, a fellow of The Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, a member of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a member of the Mine Metallurgical Managers Association of South Africa and a "qualified person" under NI 43-101 with regard to these updates.

**The economic analysis contained in this news release is contained in the Technical Report and 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 the preliminary assessment contained in the Technical Report is based, will be realized. The Technical Report is expected to be submitted to SEDAR on or before December 29, 2008.**

### Financial Results: Release and Conference Call

First Uranium will conduct a conference call with investors to discuss the information in this news release at 11:00 a.m. local Toronto time and 6:00 p.m. local Johannesburg time on Wednesday, November 12, 2008. The conference call will be available simultaneously to all interested analysts, investors and media.

Callers may dial 1 800 319-4610 (Canada and the US) or 0800 981 705 (South Africa). Callers from other international locations may call +1 604 638-5340. The call will be webcast at http://services.choruscall.com/links/firsturanium081112.html and available for replay shortly after the call for 90 days.

A telephone replay of the conference call will be available for 30 days. To access the replay, callers may dial 1 800 319-6413 (Canada and the US). Callers from other international locations may access the replay by dialing +1 604 638-9010 (Canada). Access to the replay will require the code 2128, followed by #.

## Cautionary Language Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This news release contain certains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include but are not limited to those with respect to the price of uranium and gold, requirements for additional capital, availability of financing on acceptable terms, the availability of electrical power, the planned addition of owner-operated power generation, price of electrical power, supply and price of sulphuric acid, the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the realization of estimated pyrite content in MWS tailings dams, 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, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses and title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “goal”, “objective”, “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 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, to international operations, to prices of uranium and gold, actual results of current exploration activities. 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 the date of this news release; (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 news release, First Uranium has made several material assumptions, including but not limited to, the assumption that: (i) the conditions precedent to the prospective gold stream transaction and debt facility will be satisfied and each transaction will be completed; (ii) approvals to transfer or grant, as the case may be, mining rights or prospecting rights will be obtained; (iii) metal prices, exchange rates and discount rates applied in the prefeasibility study or preliminary economic assessment, as the case may be, are achieved; (iv) mineral resource estimates are accurate; (v) the technology used to develop and operate its two projects has, for the most part, been proven and will work effectively; (vi) that labour and materials will be sufficiently plentiful as to not impede the projects or add significantly to the estimated cash costs of operations; (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) consistent supply of sufficient power will be available to develop and operate the projects as planned.

**About First Uranium Corporation**
First Uranium Corporation (TSX:FIU, JSE:FUM) is focused on the development of its South African uranium and gold mines with the goal of becoming a significant producer through the re-opening and underground development of the Ezulwini Mine and the expansion of the Mine Waste Solutions tailings recovery operation. First Uranium also plans to grow production by pursuing value-enhancing acquisition and joint venture opportunities in South Africa and elsewhere.

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**PREVIOUS ESTIMATED MINERAL RESOURCES FOR EZULWINI (as at January 2007)**

| Category/Reef | Tonnes | Grade | | Content | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Au | $U_3O_8$ | Au | $U_3O_8$ |
| **Measured** | **(000 t)** | **(g/t Au)** | **(%)** | **(000 oz)** | **(000 lb)** |
| UE Shaft Pillar | 2,490 | 7.7 | - | 615 | - |
| Middle Elsburg | 2,450 | 4.9 | 0.072 | 384 | 3,888 |
| **Total** | **4,940** | **6.3** | **0.072** | **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** | **0.095** | **940** | **2,880** |
| **Measured and Indicated** | | | | | |
| UE Shaft Pillar | 6,130 | 6.6 | - | 1,298 | - |
| Middle Elsburg | 3,820 | 5.2 | 0.080 | 641 | 6,768 |
| **Total** | **9,950** | **6.1** | **0.080** | **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** | **0.075** | **32,148** | **218,319** |

Notes:
1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources
2. UE refers to the Upper Elsburg reef horizon, which is mined for gold only; ME refers to the Middle Elsburg reef horizon, which is mined for gold and uranium
3. Mineral resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au
4. Mineral resources were estimated using an average long-term gold price of US$500 per ounce, and a US$/R exchange rate of 7.0
5. A minimum mining width of 1.53 m was used
6. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding
7. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability

## REVISED MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES FOR EZULWINI (as at October 2008)

| Category/Reef | Tonnes | Grade | | Content | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Au | $U_3O_8$ | Au | $U_3O_8$ |
| **Measured** | **(000 t)** | **(g/t Au)** | **(%)** | **(000 oz)** | **(000 lb)** |
| UE Shaft Pillar | 2,138 | 7.86 | - | 540 | - |
| Middle Elsburg (E9Ec) | 1,518 | 5.31 | 0.067 | 259 | 2,242 |
| **Total** | **3,656** | **6.80** | | **799** | **2,242** |
| **Indicated** | | | | | |
| UE Shaft Pillar | 3,348 | 6.31 | - | 679 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (EC) | 2,227 | 5.59 | - | 400 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (ED) | 521 | 5.14 | - | 86 | - |
| UE Pillar 3 (MB) | 118 | 7.64 | - | 29 | - |
| UE Pillar 4 (ED) | 1,285 | 6.68 | - | 276 | - |
| Middle Elsburg (E9Ec) | 2,873 | 5.39 | 0.077 | 498 | 4,876 |
| **Total** | **10,372** | **5.90** | | **1,968** | **4,876** |
| **Measured and Indicated** | | | | | |
| UE Shaft Pillar | 5,486 | 6.91 | - | 1,220 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (EC) | 2,227 | 5.59 | - | 400 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (ED) | 521 | 5.14 | - | 86 | - |
| UE Pillar 3 (MB) | 118 | 7.64 | - | 29 | - |
| UE Pillar 4 (ED) | 1,285 | 6.68 | - | 276 | - |
| Middle Elsburg (E9Ec) | 4,391 | 5.36 | 0.074 | 757 | 7,117 |
| **Total** | **14,028** | **6.14** | | **2,768** | **7,117** |
| **Inferred** | | | | | |
| UE | 45,712 | 5.43 | - | 7,977 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (EC) | 45 | 8.62 | - | 12 | - |
| UE Pillars 1+2 (ED) | 112 | 12.50 | - | 45 | - |
| Middle Elsburg (E9Ec) | 7,737 | 6.43 | 0.088 | 1,599 | 15,006 |
| Left below 2,500 metres | 105,075 | 4.70 | 0.075 | 15,878 | 173,689 |
| **Total** | **158,681** | **5.00** | | **25,512** | **188,695** |

## ADDITIONAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES FOR EZULWINI

| Category/Reef | Tonnes | Grade | | Content | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Au | $U_3O_8$ | Au | $U_3O_8$ |
| **Inferred** | **(000 t)** | **(g/t Au)** | **(%)** | **(000 oz)** | **(000 lb)** |
| Zuurbekom | 34,895 | 3.16 | 0.020 | 3,541 | 15,071 |

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for mineral resources
2. UE refers to the Upper Elsburg reef horizon, which is mined for gold only; ME refers to the Middle Elsburg reef horizon, which is mined for gold and uranium; Zuurbekom refers to the adjacent property for which exploration rights were granted in November 2007
3. Mineral resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au for the UE reef and a 3.0 g/t for the ME
4. Mineral resources were estimated using an average long-term gold price of US$500 per ounce, and a US$/R exchange rate of 7.0
5. A minimum mining width of 1.53 m was used
6. Rows and columns may not add exactly due to rounding
7. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability