



**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2019**

**Plateau Energy Metals Inc.**

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*This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial position and the results of operations of Plateau Energy Metals Inc. ("Plateau Energy Metals", "Plateau" or the "Company") is prepared as at January 24, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes thereto (the "Financial Statements").*

*The Company's Financial Statements are presented on a consolidated basis with its 99.5% owned subsidiary Macusani Yellowcake S.A.C. ("Macusani"), formerly Global Gold S.A.C., and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Unless otherwise specified, all dollar figures included therein and, in this MD&A, are quoted in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) or the Company's website at [www.plateauenergymetals.com](http://www.plateauenergymetals.com).*

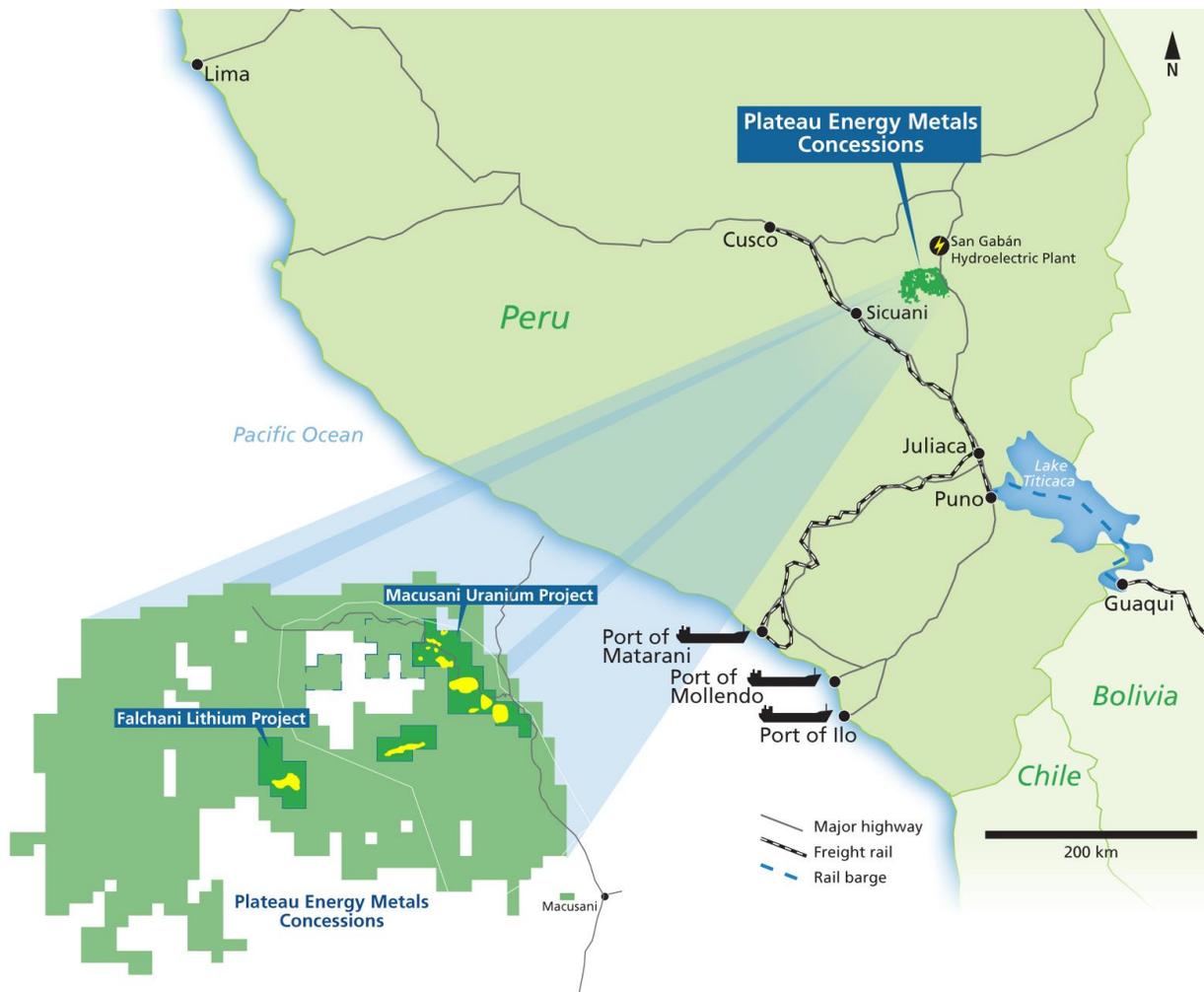
*This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates and readers are encouraged to read "Cautionary Note and Forward-Looking Information" on page 26 of this MD&A. These statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, are not guarantees of future performance, and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Information on risks and uncertainties associated with investing in the Company's securities as well as information about some of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Company and the technical and scientific information contained in our technical reports disclosed in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") concerning the Company's properties, including information about mineral resources, are outlined in this MD&A in the section "Risks and Uncertainties" and are also contained in the Company's Financial Statements and mineral property technical reports. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements. References in this MD&A to 'fiscal year' represents the period from October 1 to September 30 and references to 'calendar year' represents the period from January 1 to December 31.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plateau Energy Metals is a Canadian based junior resource company with a mineral resource stage lithium (“Li”) project (the “Falchani Lithium Project”) and a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) stage uranium project (the “Macusani Uranium Project”) in the Puno province in south-eastern Peru. The Company, formerly known as Plateau Uranium Inc., effected a name change on March 12, 2018, to better reflect the activities of the Company and its mineral diversification in uranium and lithium. The common shares of the Company trade under the symbol “PLU” on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) in Canada and “PLUUF” on the OTC-QB in the United States.

To date, the Company has only explored a fraction of its total land package. Located on the Macusani plateau, in the Carabaya Province, Puno District of south-eastern Peru in the Andes Mountains, the area has been actively explored for uranium since the 1980’s, and more recently for lithium. Located approximately 650 km east southeast of Lima and about 220 km by the Interoceanica Highway from Juliaca in the south, two roads connect the Falchani Lithium Project to the Interoceanica Highway and are accessible year-round. The town of Macusani is 25 km to the southeast of the Company’s project area. The Falchani Lithium Project is approximately 25 kilometres south east of the Macusani Uranium Project, with both projects situated near significant infrastructure.



## FISCAL YEAR 2019 HIGHLIGHTS

### Falchani Lithium Project:

- Increased lithium indicated and inferred mineral resource estimates by more than 90%.
- Appointed DRA Global (“DRA”) as lead engineer and consultants for the Falchani PEA (the “Falchani PEA”).
- Appointed an advisory board with M.Plan International Limited (“M.Plan”) as owner’s team representatives.
- Discovered a new lithium outcrop area approximately six kilometres west of Tres Hermanas.
  - Commencement of exploration program expected to begin upon completion of the semi-detailed (exploration) environmental impact assessment, and final approval from MINEM is received.
  - Received social acceptance and support from the community of Quelcaya to support the exploration program.
- Completed trade-off study and metallurgical test work program (Phase II) at the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (“ANSTO”) Minerals’ laboratories.
  - Lithium carbonate produced using both up-front tank leaching and sulfation baking process steps are of high purity battery grade (>99.5%).
  - Several areas identified for future optimization of the work program including the potential for a further increase in  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$  purity with additional refining onsite, and test work to evaluate potential by-product streams, such as SOP fertilizer ( $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) (refer to Flow Sheet on page 11).

### Macusani Uranium Project:

- In early June 2019, the Company made a major presentation of the project in Lima, in the Energy and Mining Commission of the Peruvian Congress. The top management of the Peruvian Institute of Engineers as well as other top Peruvian scientists were also present. The main focus of the meeting was to speed up an addendum to the existing mining law, providing the framework for the transport and export of uranium and other radioactive elements (the “New Uranium Regulations”).
- The project is in a holding pattern pending implementation of the New Uranium Regulations allowing for the export and transport of uranium. We believe that MINEM is actively working on the regulations, with a completion target of H2 2020 based on a recent announcement to the Official Gazette in Peru, El Peruano, by Minister, Juan Carlos Liu.
- Preparation for optimization work programs – pre-concentration and tank/vat leach options.
- Ongoing environmental work to advance the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”), including advancement of the archaeological study.
- Reviewing optimization possibilities for the project before evaluating updated economic study work.

### Government & Community Relations:

- All-weather football field opening: Plateau were the guests of honour at the Football Field Opening Ceremony in January 2019, hosted by the 5 villages around the project area. This was a community project collaboration with the district of Corani, which has been ongoing for the past few years. It gave the Company the opportunity to work with and train the locals in the construction and many other technical aspects of an all-weather turf field, and also to bring a sport that bridges generations and seasons.
- Alpaca Fibre to Market Program: last year the Company refurbished several Korean-made professional weaving machines for the Women Weaver Association of Chacaconiza to use in making Alpaca wool clothing and apparel. The Company trained local neighbourhoods in the machine maintenance and connected them with a market in Lima where their products are now sold. The Company also connected the weavers with the Alpaca fibre farmers. This effort is about the building blocks of sustainable

development and connecting the supply chain from raw materials to finished goods retailers. This program continues.

- **Comprehensive Health Campaign:** In partnership with regional health networks and authorities a comprehensive health care campaign was implemented with a focus on providing treatment and medical care, in addition to providing education for the promotion of good health, nutrition and oral hygiene for inhabitants of the five communities of the District of Corani, Carabaya Province, Puno. This is the seventh year we have conducted the comprehensive health campaign which takes place annually.

### **Corporate**

- Closed concurrent brokered and non-brokered private placement financings for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$5 million on November 1, 2018.
- Closed a non-brokered private placement on September 17, 2019, for gross proceeds of \$1.5 million.

## **OUTLOOK FOR 2020 CALENDAR YEAR**

### **Falchani Lithium Project**

- Completion of the Falchani PEA, focused only on battery grade lithium economics.
- Completion of preliminary metallurgical work on potential by-products from caesium, rubidium and potassium.
- Pending outcome of by-product metallurgical work program, update the mineral resource estimate to incorporate by-products.
- Complete SOP (fertilizer) market study for South America, and specifically Peru, as previous metallurgical testwork results demonstrated SOP ( $K_2SO_4$ ) is a potential by-product of Falchani (see Flow Sheet on page 11).
- Follow-up on exploration targets at Tres Hermanas and Quelcaya West outcrop discovery, drilling of which will be dependent on market conditions.
- EIA work to continue as a whole for the part of the plateau marked with geological resources. For the Quelcaya exploration area, where a new occurrence of lithium-mineralization was discovered, an exploration permit is being elaborated at this stage. The intention is to follow up with a more comprehensive EIA as part of the ongoing Falchani development.

### *Lithium Market*

- The battery grade lithium chemical market has been under significant pressure for the past 18 months, prices for battery grade chemicals have dropped significantly, while demand overall has increased. In addition, spodumene concentrate prices, an intermediary product prior to chemical conversion, has dropped precipitously. The price drops are a result of excess supply hitting the market and demand taking longer to ramp-up.
- In light of the price drops, lithium chemical expansion projects have been delayed and spodumene concentrate producers have come under considerable pressure as operating margins have been squeezed. Further, various geo-political specific challenges have presented themselves which appear to be impacting future expansion of existing in-production, projects.
- In a nascent industry, this volatility is expected as it works through the growth pains in a secular market. It is early days in an industry where billions of dollars are being invested to electrify vehicles, e-transport, and build out energy storage systems. To date, the raw materials have been able to respond to a small, but rapidly growing market. The outlook is for 20%+ growth per year, 2019 was

shaping up for approximately 19%<sup>1</sup>, and while weak sentiment is focused on the now, the mid and long-term dynamics appear very strong. The raw materials supply needed to meet the future demand projections requires capital in the ground today, however, we are not seeing that.

- Based on various third-party commentary and price forecasting groups, the general consensus supports that today's price environment is not sustainable to incentivize the new supply required to meet the projected future demand.
- As a result of the aforementioned factors, we believe that what was a projected 2025+ battery grade lithium shortfall (per Benchmark Mineral Intelligence) could be brought forward by a couple of years, resulting in a marked sentiment shift leading into 2021.
- We will remain focused on taking strategic steps to advance the technical strengths of the Falchani Lithium Project and identify other areas to increase the underlying asset value, while balancing capital constraints and structure in the current sentiment environment. We believe this will position Plateau to capitalize on a return to improved sentiment and pricing without impacting the development path.

### **Macusani Uranium Project**

- Ongoing work with the government of Peru for a framework for uranium transport and export in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy. MINEM recently announced that they were targeting H2 2020 to have this new framework submitted for approval.
- Work programs evaluating tank leach, vat leach and pre-concentration were prepared, but are on hold for the time being. The work programs may lead to an optimized development plan, execution of which will be dependent on the Peru government implementing the New Uranium Regulations.
- A targeted exploration drill program is being planned to test high priority areas between existing deposits, subject to optimization results, ongoing EIA work and permitting. The exploration program is contingent on securing uranium exploration capital and the New Uranium Regulations being on a clear path to implementation.
- Updated PEA under consideration, pending outcome of optimization work programs and New Uranium Regulations. Positive optimization work programs may result in a modified mining and processing plan.

### *Uranium Market*

- The uranium market continues to show signs of weakness – the long-term market was flat for our fiscal year 2019 and the spot market down by approximately 8% according to independent market consultants UxC, LLC (UxC) and TradeTech as provided by the Cameco website: Markets – Uranium Price.
- We believe that long-term contracts, in any significant volume, have not been signed by utilities or traders, and we understand many old contracts, at much higher prices than today's long-term market, are coming to the end of term over the next year.
- The cost curve is higher than current spot and long-term prices and we believe that we may start to see long-term contract pricing move. We believe this will be led by the large producers, namely Cameco Corporation and Kazatomprom.
- Until we see a movement in long-term prices, sentiment in the sector will remain subdued.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, November 2019 Cathodes Conference presentation

## Government & Community Relations

- The Company continues to review and evaluate opportunities to participate in programs with our host communities in the project area and will continue to benefit from the Company's involvement in the form of employment, program support and sponsorship. Having worked continuously in the region for over 13 years, a strong foundation has been built enabling the Company to work with its hosts in advancing through development stages.
- The Company continues to work with governments at all levels, from municipal to regional and central as part of its ongoing efforts to advance the Falchani Lithium and Macusani Uranium projects, as we believe both play an important role in the country's participation in the shifting environment of low carbon emission energy sources and mass market vehicle electrification.

### Concessions: Administrative and Judicial Procedures in Peru

On [July 31](#) and [August 6, 2019](#), the Company reported that its subsidiary, Macusani, had received administrative resolutions outlining that the Mining Council within the Ministry of Energy and Mines ("MINEM") in Peru had dismissed Macusani's original appeal to suspend the Institute of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy's ("INGEMMET") resolution recommending the cancellation of the validity of 32 of Macusani's concessions by reason of 'late receipt of annual concession payments'. An administrative procedure was initiated as a result of resolutions issued by INGEMMET, firstly in October 2018 invalidating the application to have the 2017 validity fees applied (the "Accreditation Application") to the 32 concessions and more recently in February 2019 claiming that concession validity payments for 2017 and 2018 were late.

In October 2019, Macusani commenced a judicial procedure (Demanda Contencioso Administrativa) to overturn the Mining Council's decision to support INGEMMET's resolution. The case has been accepted in 6<sup>th</sup> Permanent Court in Peru and will advance to a hearing, however a date has not yet been set. Macusani filed further administrative appeals (Recursos de Nulidad) with MINEM regarding the administrative resolutions referenced in the above paragraph. The Recursos de Nulidad were filed with the objective of offering the Mining Council a strong motivation to rule in favour of a self-change of opinion (Nulidad de Oficio), which is permitted under Peruvian Administrative law. Discussions with various levels of government, including delegates from INGEMMET and MINEM, are ongoing and the Company will continue to pursue relief under the administrative process as the preferable method for resolution of this issue. See the Company's news releases dated [August 19, 2019](#) and [October 17, 2019](#) for more information on the administrative and judicial filings.

The outcome of the administrative and judicial procedures is uncertain and it is possible that the Company will lose title to the 32 concessions.

### *Falchani Lithium Project*

Only one concession for the Falchani Lithium Project is amongst the 32 concessions and forms part of the March 1, 2019 mineral resource estimates for the Falchani Lithium Project, filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

The lithium surface discoveries at Tres Hermanas and Quelcaya are not located on any of the 32 concessions..

### *Macusani Uranium Project*

Of the 32 concessions, six concessions contain mineral resources, of which two are not included in the January 25, 2016, PEA for the Macusani Uranium Project which is filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

### Summary Background

In 2017, at the request of MINEM, international audit firms conducted a nationwide audit review of mineral concession expenditures resulting in penalties assessed to Macusani that were incorrectly calculated. After a pro-longed series of communication and negotiations with MINEM, commencing in February 2018 and concluding in June 2018, it was agreed by MINEM and INGEMMET that the penalties were incorrectly calculated and MINEM agreed to issue a non-penalty resolution to formalize the decision. The executed version of the non-penalty resolution was not delivered to the Macusani office until 16:03 (all times Peru) July 2, 2018, the final day payments are due at the INGEMMET office which closes at 16:30. A Macusani employee went to the bank to start making payments from 15:53 to 16:48 and then brought the bank receipts to another Macusani employee who was waiting at the INGEMMET office. The Macusani employee arrived prior to 16:30 at INGEMMET's office to file the Accreditation Application and started the validity process. Since the bank receipts were not attached to the Accreditation Application before 16:30, INGEMMET issued resolutions, firstly in October 2018 deeming the Accreditation Application inadmissible because the payment receipts were not attached to the Accreditation Application prior to 16:30, and then in February 2019 claiming that concession validity payments for 2017 and 2018 were late. The Company made concession validity payments for 2017 within minutes of receiving the resolution from MINEM at 16:03, on July 2, 2018, confirming the 32 concessions should not in fact have a penalty, without which the incorrectly assessed penalties would have been required to be paid alongside the validity fees.

The Company does not believe that payments presented after 16:30 on the due date affect legal title to the concessions and payment for the 32 concessions could not be made prior to receipt of the non-penalty resolution. Readers are encouraged to read the full background and chronology of events in the Company's news releases dated [July 31](#) and [August 6, 2019](#).

### OEFA Notice

Mining and operational activities are subject to government agency oversight by the Organismo de Evaluación y Fiscalización Ambiental ("OEFA"), which is responsible for environmental assessments and inspections. The Company works closely with OEFA to meet EIA requirements. While working under a DIA (a more restricted EIA, both in scope and time) approved by local authorities and MINEM when testing the Falchani geological continuity, the Company became aware of new land owners not previously disclosed by the Chacaconiza community and prepared a revised DIA to include these owners and some slightly modified drill hole locations. The revised DIA received social acceptance, however, on inspection in December 2018, OEFA noted that drilling on the modified drill locations had commenced prior to receipt of approval from MINEM, and issued a notice of non-compliance with OEFA standards. As a result, Macusani was notified by OEFA of a pending penalty, which can be either non-monetary such as a warning, or monetary penalties in the form of fines. The Company accepted OEFA's findings and has been working with OEFA since to rectify the matter expeditiously. Macusani is still awaiting a decision from OEFA.

## SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following financial data is derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements for each of the three most recently completed financial years, prepared in accordance with IFRS.

<b>\$'000</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>2017</b>
Net loss	\$	(7,192)	\$	(7,048)	\$	(3,852)
Net loss per share		(0.09)		(0.11)		(0.07)
Total assets		1,500		833		287
Total liabilities		1,085		1,462		608

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is currently engaged in mineral exploration and does not generate revenue from its operations. Costs related to the acquisition and exploration and evaluation of mineral properties incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are charged to operations as incurred, as are regulatory and other expenditures incurred to maintain the administrative infrastructure required for listed companies in Canada.

For the year ended September 30, 2019 the company reported a net loss of \$7,263,814 (2018 – \$7,048,421), which includes expenditures on exploration and evaluation activity.

The table below provides a breakdown of expenditures incurred during the three and twelve-month periods ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. Increased exploration and evaluation activity, particularly on the Falchani Lithium Project, is reflected in the increase of \$221,121 over the comparative period, and investor relations, marketing and travel expenditures increased by \$160,317 reflecting an increase in corporate marketing activities.

	Year ended September 30,		Three months ended September 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Administrative and office	\$ 28,969	\$ 34,868	\$ 2,244	\$ 26,317
Bank charges	4,695	4,407	1,003	852
Bonus awards	-	875,000	-	875,000
Consulting fees	792,524	438,728	168,520	82,827
Directors' fees	48,000	48,000	12,000	12,000
Exploration expenses	4,327,511	3,754,689	881,258	1,695,532
Insurance	16,719	13,331	3,000	3,000
Investor relations, marketing	418,370	258,053	75,652	96,766
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange	(4,907)	11,412	(141,616)	(141,137)
Gain on asset disposals	-	(8,948)	-	(8,948)
Gain on shares issued for services	(76,054)	-	-	-
Payroll expense	233,095	-	61,074	-
Professional fees	179,556	325,784	(33,969)	143,210
Public company costs	89,008	71,122	3,393	(6,508)
Rent	33,422	31,250	7,500	8,750
Share based compensation	890,921	996,110	291,200	556,403
Travel	231,442	194,725	44,581	55,850
Other income	(15,000)	-	(15,000)	-
Total expense	7,198,271	7,048,531	1,360,840	3,399,914
Interest income	(5,838)	(110)	-	-
Loss for the year	\$ (7,192,433)	\$ (7,048,421)	\$ (1,360,840)	\$ (3,399,914)

## SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table shows selected financial information related to the Company for the last eight fiscal quarters. The information contained in this table should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements.

### Fiscal Year 2019

Quarter ended:	September 30	June 30	March 31	December 31
Net revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before other items	(1,360)	(1,785)	(1,604)	(2,443)
Other items	(152)	(85)	194	(55)
Comprehensive loss	(1,512)	(1,870)	(1,410)	(2,498)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03

### Fiscal Year 2018

Quarter ended:	September 30	June 30	March 31	December 31
Net revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before other items	(3,400)	(1,416)	(1,211)	(1,021)
Other items	(547)	(7)	148	95
Comprehensive loss	(3,948)	(1,423)	(1,062)	(927)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02

## OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Plateau Energy Metals has all of the currently published lithium and uranium resources in Peru at each of the Falchani Lithium Project and the Macusani Uranium Project. The Company believes that the district offers exceptional exploration prospects with many untested target areas remaining on the vast land holdings.

The timing and completion of future planned work is dependent on positive lithium and/or uranium market signals and the Company's future financing capability.

## Project Expenditures

The following table reflects the investment in projects during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Macusani – East	\$ 1,395,424	\$ 1,713,467
Macusani – West	202,812	167,691
Corachapi	173,616	150,267
Khitian	12,760	29,263
Minergia	-	9,872
Quelcava	408,094	30,318
Chacaconiza	2,134,805	1,653,811
	<u>\$ 4,327,511</u>	<u>\$ 3,754,689</u>

Exploration is focused mainly on the Chacaconiza property of the Falchani Lithium Project, more fully described below.

## Falchani Lithium Project Highlights

### Overview

On March 4, 2019, the Company announced the results of an updated mineral resource estimate, disclosed in compliance with NI 43-101, on its stand alone, 100% controlled Falchani Lithium Project. Following the initial discovery in November 2017, the Company accelerated exploration efforts that led to the maiden mineral resource estimates announced on July 24, 2018. The Falchani Lithium Project resource is

comprised of three zones, namely the upper breccia unit, lithium-rich tuff unit and lower breccia unit, in order of stratigraphy.

#### High-Grade Tuff Unit

The overall contained lithium carbonate equivalent (“LCE”) mineral resources in the high-grade tuff unit increased by 43% from the maiden mineral resources published in July 2018.

The updated mineral resource estimate has increased the mineralized material (tonnes) in the tuff sequence by 47%. The initial estimate reported Indicated Mineral Resources of 34.82Mt at 3,409ppm Li (0.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 0.63Mt LCE. Indicated Mineral Resources in the tuff sequence has increased to 42.53Mt at 3,491 ppm Li (0.75% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 0.79Mt LCE. The initial estimate reported Inferred Mineral Resources in the tuff unit of 77.80Mt at 3,410ppm Li (0.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 1.41Mt LCE has now increased to 123.55Mt at 3,243 ppm Li (0.70% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 2.13Mt LCE.

#### All Lithium Mineralized Units

The overall contained LCE Mineral Resources in all lithium mineralized units has increased by 93% since the initial resource estimates were reported in September 2018.

The initial estimate reported indicated mineral resources of 40.58Mt at 3,104ppm Li (0.67% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 0.67Mt LCE. Indicated mineral resources increased to 60.92Mt at 2,954 ppm Li (0.64% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 0.96Mt LCE. The initial estimate reported inferred mineral resources from all units of 121.70Mt at 2,724ppm Li (0.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 1.76Mt LCE, which increased to 260.07Mt at 2,706ppm Li (0.58 Li<sub>2</sub>O eq) containing 3.75Mt LCE.

At Falchani West, the lower breccia intersected is significantly higher grade and may be thicker than at Falchani East, achieving thicknesses of over 200m in the west. The average grade of the lower breccia unit increased by 50% from 1,486 ppm Li from the inferred mineral resources category in the original mineral resource estimate to 2,275 ppm Li in the inferred mineral resources category.

Additional information can be found in the Company’s technical report, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101, dated April 18, 2019, under the Company’s profile on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)).

#### Mineral Resource Estimates

The mineral resource estimates for the Falchani Lithium Project, effective March 1, 2019, are as follows:

	Stratum	Tonnes (Mt)	Density	Li (ppm)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (Mt)	LCE (%)	LCE (Mt)
Indicated	UBX	6.23	2.4	1510	0.33	0.02	0.80	0.05
	LRT1	7.47	2.4	3709	0.80	0.06	1.97	0.15
	LRT2	22.03	2.4	3300	0.71	0.16	1.76	0.39
	LRT3	13.03	2.4	3690	0.79	0.10	1.96	0.26
	LBX	12.16	2.4	1816	0.39	0.05	0.97	0.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.92</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2954</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Inferred	Stratum	Tonnes (Mt)	Density	Li (ppm)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (Mt)	Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (%)	Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (Mt)
	UBX	13.77	2.4	1730	0.37	0.05	0.92	0.13
	LRT1	24.01	2.4	3346	0.72	0.17	1.78	0.43
	LRT2	62.30	2.4	3155	0.68	0.42	1.68	1.05
	LRT3	37.24	2.4	3324	0.72	0.27	1.77	0.66
	LBX	122.75	2.4	2275	0.49	0.60	1.21	1.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>260.07</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2706</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.75</b>

Minor discrepancies due to rounding may occur. Cut-off 1,000 ppm Li. Tonnes are Metric.

Li Conversion Factors as follows: Li:Li<sub>2</sub>O=2.153; Li:Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>=5.323; Li<sub>2</sub>O:Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>=2.473

Geological losses of 5% or 10% have been applied, based on geological structure and data density. The average geological loss is 6%.

The mineral resource estimates are based on the previous 29 drillholes and 20 additional drillholes. Sampling was carried out at sampling intervals of between 0.5m and 1.0m. Samples used throughout the estimation process were composited to a downhole length of 2.5m.

Metallurgy

On July 18, 2019 the Company announced the completion of the Phase II metallurgical test work program for its Falchani Lithium Project at ANSTO laboratories. Working alongside ANSTO were DRA, the lead for the upcoming Falchani PEA and M.Plan , owner’s team advisor for Falchani.

Following extensive test work on multiple up-front process steps, two preferred routes – tank leaching and sulfation baking – have been selected to focus on the extraction of lithium from the Falchani mineralized material. Specific flowsheets have been developed and tested for both process routes and have shown that a high purity Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> can be produced from each.

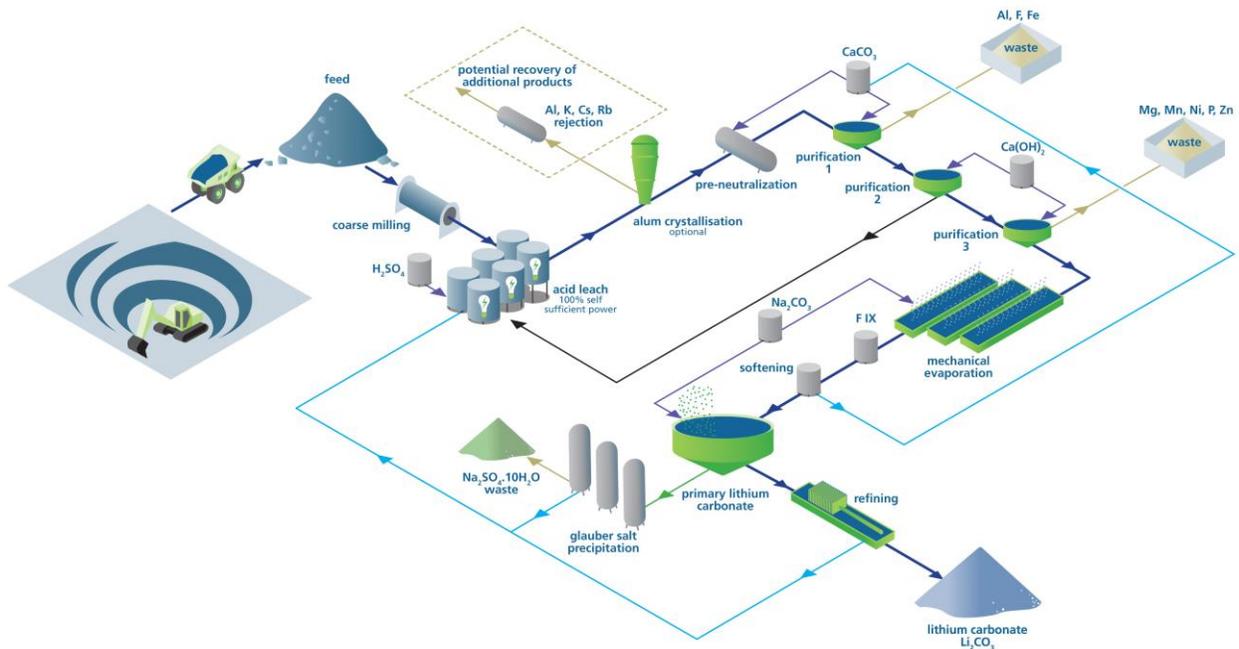
Highlights

- All tested processes produced strong overall recoveries (mineralized material to lithium carbonate) with reasonable reagent addition figures:
  - **Tank Leach** (95 °C): 77% - 81% overall recovery via a 24-hour up-front acid leach with total sulfuric acid addition of 370 kg per tonne of mineralized material, followed by conventional purification and precipitation of a high purity (99.74%) Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.
  - **Sulfation Baking** (200 °C): 72% - 82% overall recovery via a six (6) hour baking and acid recovery step with net sulfuric acid addition (after acid recycling) of 330 kg per tonne of mineralized material, followed by conventional purification and precipitation of a high purity (99.82%) Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.
- Up-front roasting with sulfate and chloride reagents at 900 °C was examined, and although the resultant leach solutions contained very low levels of impurities, the extraction of lithium was limited to about 80%. Further test work following the Falchani PEA would be required to improve the extraction of lithium and provide an alternative to the two preferred process options examined as part of the trade-off study.
- Lithium carbonate produced using both up-front tank leaching and sulfation baking process steps are of high purity battery grade (>99.5%).
- Conventional downstream process steps to yield a Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> product are employed for both tank leaching and sulfation baking routes.
- Both processing routes are being optimized by DRA with input from ANSTO and M.Plan. Further optimization of these processing routes to be pursued following the Falchani PEA.

Metallurgical Work Program Results:

	Tank Leach	Sulfation Bake
High Purity, Battery Grade (>99.50%)	99.74%	99.82%
Overall Recoveries Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	77 to 81%	72 to 82%
Sulfuric Acid Addition	370 kg/t	330 kg/t

## Tank Leach Process Flowsheet



### Future Optimization Potential

ANSTO and DRA Global have identified several areas for future optimization of the work program results, including:

- Potential for a further increase in  $Li_2CO_3$  purity with additional refining on site.
- Potential for inclusion of process steps aimed at value-added by-products and test work following the PEA will be conducted to evaluate the potential product streams.
- Potential for reduction in the residence time of the up-front sulfation baking/volatilisation step may result in the use of different process plant equipment sizing.

ANSTO utilized a 220 kg bulk sample of mineralized material representative of the lithium-rich tuff from the Falchani project area to conduct the metallurgical programs. Further information about the metallurgical work programs conducted on the Falchani Lithium Project is available in the Company's [July 18, 2019](#), news release.

### Trade-off Study

The trade-off study is complete and utilized iterative results of the metallurgical test work over the past couple of months. Following receipt of the final results, the trade-off study focused on both the tank leach and sulfation bake up-front process steps. The downstream purification and precipitation steps employed with each of the up-front process options are similar. It was determined that, at present, the tank leach option will be the focus of the base case for the pending PEA. However, future optimization work will continue to examine the tank leach, sulfation bake and roasting process routes, as well as other potential by-product streams.

### Exploration

Exploration activities during the year focused on small scale surface exploration continuing around Falchani. A total of 51 boreholes were drilled at the Falchani Lithium Project at the end of January 2019 covering a total of 14,816 metres. While waiting for the results of the Falchani PEA, small prospecting

activities took place in the area of Quelcaya Village and Quelcaya Mountain where two major outcrops of Li-rich rocks were discovered.

### Environmental

A baseline environmental study (the “Baseline Study”) undertaken by ACOMISA, a Lima-based environmental consulting company, and continued in collaboration with Anddes is ongoing. The Baseline Study was expanded to include each of the Falchani Lithium Project and Macusani Uranium Project areas and now covers the affected areas belonging to the communities of Isivilla, Tantamaco, Corani, Chimboya and Paquaje, and Chacaconiza. This expanded Baseline Study was accepted by the Peruvian Government Agency SENACE (Servicio Nacional de Certificación Ambiental) and built on previous environmental monitoring that was started by the Company in 2010 during the exploration phase of work. The Baseline Study has recently progressed into an EIA that includes community relations and impacts of future development, as well as flora, fauna, water, air and noise sampling and comprehensive archaeological studies. The EIA has been initiated through SENACE, with the support and approvals of the local affected communities.

The Falchani Lithium Project lies outside of the Corani-Macusani Area of Cultural and Archaeological Significance (“Archaeological Area of Interest”). Archaeological studies completed as part of our exploration program permitting and recent EIA study work have shown that to date, there are no sites of cultural or archaeological significance affecting the Falchani Lithium Project. The local landscape, landforms, higher elevation and rock weathering style at the project was not conducive for hosting, or preservation of, sites of archaeological significance.

## **Macusani Uranium Project Highlights**

### Overview

Plateau Energy Metals controls 100% of one of the largest undeveloped uranium projects in the world containing significant measured, indicated and inferred uranium resources.

### Preliminary Economic Assessment

The Company completed and filed on SEDAR on February 10, 2016, an updated PEA based on the combined resource estimate.

Key Highlights of the Macusani Uranium Project PEA:

- Cash Operating Costs<sup>2</sup>: **US\$17.28/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>** average life of mine (“LOM”)
- Initial Capital Expenditures: US\$249.7 M plus US\$50.1 M contingencies
- Total Sustaining Capital Costs<sup>2</sup>: US\$43.9 M
- Net Present Value<sup>2</sup>: (8% discount rate; US\$50/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> selling price): US\$852.7 M pre-tax / **US\$603.1 M post-tax**
- Internal Rate of Return<sup>2</sup> (US\$50/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>): 47.6% pre-tax / **40.6% post-tax**
- Payback Period<sup>1</sup> (US\$50/lb U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>): 1.69 years pre-tax / **1.76 years post-tax**
- Production Profile: **6.09 Mlbs/yr** average LOM
- Operating Profile: near surface open pit mining of five deposits along with a small high-grade underground mine operation, heap leach process plant
- Mining Rate: 109.0 Mt/yr at 289 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for 10 years at an average strip ratio of 2:1 (waste:mineralized material)
- Processing Throughput: 10.9 M tonne per annum (“tpa”)

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<sup>2</sup> Financial metrics which are not measures recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Alternative performance measures are common in the mining industry and are furnished to provide additional information. These performance measures should not be considered in isolation as a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with IFRS.

- High-grade scenarios were also considered with both heap leach and tank leach processing options and the Company continues to evaluate optimization scenarios

Processing work tailored towards tank leach processing was planned for 2019 as well as exploring the opportunity for upgrading through comminution/concentration studies on the uranium mineralization. The test work programs were deferred as the Company awaits the New Uranium Regulations in country and improved sentiment for uranium. Pending the successful outcome of optimization results, the Company plans to complete an updated PEA for the Macusani Uranium Project with any additional resources, and processing route options.

*Readers are cautioned that the PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty the results of the PEA will be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Additional work is required to upgrade the mineral resources to mineral reserves. In addition, the mineral resource estimates could be materially affected by environmental, geotechnical, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant factors.*

#### Environmental

The Company has initiated an EIA covering the project building on the Environmental Baseline Study.

Within the Macusani Uranium Project area lies an Archaeological Area of Interest which includes sites of cultural interest. The area boundaries are very clearly defined and are well-known to people working in the region. The Company continues working with highly respected and experienced environmental and archaeological consultants, local communities and Peruvian authorities to develop a plan to protect any sites located in proximity to the proposed future project operations. The Macusani Uranium Project and proposed future infrastructure for operations currently does not directly affect any such sites.

With the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Peru, the Company has spent the past three years conducting a professional archaeological study in the project area. This is a full archaeological research project that the Company's team initiated and is still on-going. The archeologist is targeting to complete the field work in Q1 2020 and complete the archaeological study for presentation to the Ministry of Culture by the end of calendar H1 2020.

The Company remains fully informed of the progress of this archeological study and is confident based on the findings to date, that together with the very qualified investigating team, will work towards an outcome that respects, salvages and preserves cultural heritage where it exists. In addition, all of the recently validated artefacts are currently exposed to natural erosion and decay from the weather conditions that characterize the Macusani plateau, therefore a logical, preserving solution should be found. It is positive to see the government pro-actively working towards an actionable outcome on both accounts, and it is indicative of the level of support across the board for the Company's projects.

The Company, and its predecessor companies, have been exploring continuously in the Macusani area since their initial land acquisition in 2005. All exploration activities are completed under fully approved social, community agreements and exploration/mining permits.

## **FINANCING**

On November 1, 2018, the Company completed a brokered and concurrent non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$5,008,500 through the issuance of 5,272,106 units at a price of \$0.95 per unit. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for a period of 18 months at an exercise price of \$1.25 per common share. In addition, the Company issued 185,574 broker warrants with a fair value of \$59,355 and incurred fees of \$366,924.

On September 17, 2019, the Company raised \$1,500,000 through the issuance of 6,000,000 units pursuant to a non-brokered private placement at a price of \$0.25 per unit. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for 24 months at an exercise price of \$0.50 per common share. In connection with the private placement, the Company issued 157,320 finder warrants with a fair value of \$11,765 and incurred fees of \$61,878.

In addition, proceeds of \$982,283 have been received during the year ended September 30, 2019 arising from the exercise of 1,904,413 warrants.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The Company had working capital of \$415,154 as at September 30, 2019, compared to a working capital deficit of \$637,280 at September 30, 2018.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$1,167,651 versus \$690,033 as at September 30, 2018.

The Company has limited cash resources and long-term financial success requires that the Company develop operational cash flow, which is dependent upon an economically viable ore resource as well as the funding to bring such a resource into production. The Company has annual obligations payable to the Peruvian government with respect to the title of the properties.

The Company is dependent on obtaining financing for working capital and the exploration and development of its mineral properties and for any new projects. Total proceeds of \$7.5 million have been raised through private placements which closed in November 2018 and September 2019, and the exercise of warrants during the year ended September 30, 2019. There can be no assurance that further financing will be available when required, or under favourable terms. The recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. Should the Company be unsuccessful in doing so, there could be significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and the financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company ever reach the stage of being unable to continue in business.

### **Share Capital**

The Company consolidated its share capital on the basis of one (1) new common share for every eight (8) existing common shares and commenced trading the new common shares on May 1, 2015 under the symbol "PLU" on the TSX-V.

On November 1, 2018, the Company issued 5,272,106 units pursuant to a concurrent brokered and non-brokered private placement at a price of \$0.95 per unit. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable for a period of 18 months at an exercise price of \$1.25 per common share. In addition, the Company issued 185,574 broker warrants with a fair value of \$59,355 and incurred fees of \$366,924.

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The Company's share position as of September 30, 2019 and January 24, 2020 consists of:

	September 30, 2019	January 24, 2020
Shares outstanding	85,542,385	85,542,385
Options outstanding	7,788,750	6,913,750
Warrants outstanding	8,126,495	8,126,495
Fully diluted	<u>101,457,630</u>	<u>100,582,630</u>

As at September 30, 2019, if the Company were to issue 15.9 million common shares upon conversion of all its outstanding options and warrants it would raise \$11.9 million.

## COURSE OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

### Transactions with Related Parties

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company carried out the following transactions, paid or accrued, with related parties:

	2019	2018
Directors' fees paid	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000
Consulting and management fees paid to directors and officers	437,424	420,035
Rent paid to a company in which an officer of the Company is an officer	16,500	30,000
Storage rental paid to a company controlled by a director	22,140	22,008

### Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the Company's management make critical judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made and where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

### Title to Mineral Properties

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. If the Company does not have title to its mineral properties, there will be adverse consequences to the Company and its business prospects. See "Concessions: Administrative and Judicial Procedures in Peru" on pages 5 and 6 of this MD&A for additional information regarding 32 of the Company's mineral concessions.

## Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The Company charges all exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources to operations as incurred. Determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability require the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions which may differ under varying conditions.

## Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies are identified in Note 3 of the audited consolidated annual financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 and have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

## Fair Values

The carrying amounts for the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

### Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at September 30, 2019. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with a highly rated banking group in Canada.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2019, the Company had current assets of \$1,500,383 and current liabilities of \$1,085,29. All of the Company's current financial liabilities and receivables have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at September 30, 2019 the Company had a working capital balance of \$415,154.

### Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalents balances and does not have any interest-bearing debt and is not subject to significant interest rate risk.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries incur significant purchases denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency, the Canadian dollar, and are subject to foreign currency risk on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. As at September 30, 2019, the Company had cash of US \$111,095 and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of US \$53,510. As at September 30, 2019, the Company had cash of 4,460 Peruvian New Sols and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of 1,326,904 Peruvian New Sols. As at September 30, 2019, the Company also had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of 14,194 British pound sterling, 177,003 Australian dollars and 146,853 South African rand. The Company does not hedge the foreign currency balances.

### **Future Accounting Changes**

IFRS 16 – *Leases* is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and replaces IAS 17 – *Leases*. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. If the lease was classified as a finance lease, a lease liability was included on the statement of financial position. IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability reflecting future lease payments for virtually all lease contracts. The right of use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly. The lease liability accrues interest. The IASB has included an optional exemption for lessees for certain short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use.

The Company has not yet completed its evaluations of the effect of adopting the new leasing standard; however, management does not believe the new standard will have a significant impact on the financial position and results of the Company.

### **RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and as such is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties common to other companies in the same business. All references to “the Company” in this section entitled “Risks and Uncertainties” include the Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures and strategic alliances, except where the context otherwise requires. There are a number of risks, including those listed below, that may have a material and adverse impact on the future operating results and financial performance of the Company and could cause actual events to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements related to the Company. Before making an investment decision, prospective investors should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described herein, as well as the other information contained in the Company's public filings on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) and should seek independent financial advice.

#### **Title to Mineral Concessions: Administrative and Judicial Proceedings**

As outlined on pages 5 and 6 of this MD&A, 32 of the Company's concessions are in administrative and judicial procedures to determine the validity of Macusani's title to the concessions as a result of MINEM's decision to dismiss the appeal to dismiss INGEMMET's resolution recommending the cancellation of the validity of the 32 concessions by reason of late receipt of annual validity rights payments. If the Company

is not successful through the administrative and judicial processes, Macusani's title to these 32 concessions could be cancelled which would have a material adverse effect on the Company, its business and its prospects.

### **Ability to Raise Financing**

The Company has limited financial resources, has no operating cash flow and has no assurance that sufficient funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties. The Company will require additional financing if ongoing exploration of its properties is warranted.

If the credit and capital markets deteriorate, or if any sudden or rapid destabilization of global economic conditions occur, it could have an adverse effect on the Company's liquidity and/or its ability to raise debt or equity financing for the purposes of mineral exploration and development, and, if obtained, on terms favourable to the Company and/or without excessively diluting our current shareholders. These economic trends may limit the Company's ability to develop and/or further explore the mineral properties in which we have an interest.

### **Inability to Enforce the Company's Legal Rights in Certain Circumstances**

In the event of a dispute arising in respect of the Company's foreign operations, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada or elsewhere. The Company may also be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a government entity or instrumentality because of, among other things, the doctrine of sovereign immunity. Any adverse or arbitrary decision of a court, arbitrator or other governmental or regulatory body may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, assets, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's inability to enforce its contractual rights could have a material adverse effect on its future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition, as well as its business, assets and prospects.

Current volatility in the international and domestic capital markets have led to reduced liquidity and increased credit risk premiums for certain market participants and have resulted in a reduction of available financing. The Company may be subject to these disruptions and reductions in the availability of credit or increases in financing costs, which could result in experiencing financial difficulty.

### **Foreign Operations**

The Company is exposed to risks of political instability and changes in government policies, laws and regulations in Peru. The Company holds mineral interests in the Republic of Peru that may be adversely affected in varying degrees by political instability, government regulations relating to the mining industry and foreign investment therein, and the policies of other nations in respect of Peru. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business. New laws, regulations and requirements may be retroactive in their effect and implementation. The Company's operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations, including those with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, employment, land use, water use, environmental legislation and mine safety. The Company's operations may also be adversely affected in varying degrees by government regulations, including those with respect to restrictions on foreign ownership, state-ownership of strategic resources, production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, employment, land use, water use, environmental legislation and mine safety. There is no assurance that permits can be obtained,

or that delays will not occur in obtaining all necessary permits or renewals of such permits for existing properties or additional permits required in connection with future exploration and development programs. In the event of a dispute arising at the Company's foreign operations, the Company may be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of foreign courts or may not be successful in subjecting foreign persons to the jurisdiction of courts in Canada. The Company may also be hindered or prevented from enforcing its rights with respect to a government entity or instrumentality because of the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

Government authorities in emerging market countries often have a high degree of discretion and at times may appear to act selectively or arbitrarily, and sometimes in a manner that may not be in full accordance with the rule of law or that may be influenced by political or commercial considerations. Unlawful, selective or arbitrary governmental actions could include denial or withdrawal of licenses, sudden and unexpected tax audits, and civil actions. Although unlawful, selective or arbitrary government action may be challenged in court, such action, if directed at the Company or its shareholders, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

### **Nature of Exploration and Development**

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation.

Furthermore, resources and reserves are estimates based upon drilling results, past experience with mining properties, experience of the person making the resource/reserve estimates and many other factors. Resource/reserve estimation is an interpretative process based upon available data. The actual quality and characteristics of ore deposits and metallurgical recovery rates cannot be known until mining takes place, and will almost certainly differ from the assumptions used to develop reserves. Further, mineral reserves are valued based on current costs and current prices and consequently may be reduced with declines in, or sustained low, metal prices.

### **Estimates of Mineral Resources May Prove to Be Inaccurate**

Calculations of mineral reserves, mineral resources and metal recovery are only estimates, and there can be no assurance about the quantity and grade of minerals until reserves or resources are actually mined. Until reserves or resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of reserves or resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of reserves or resources may vary depending on commodity prices. Any material change in the quantity of resources, grade or stripping ratio or recovery rates may adversely affect the economic viability of the Properties and the Company's financial condition and prospects.

### **Limited Operating History and Losses**

The Company to date has limited experience in mining or processing of metals. The Company has experienced losses in all years of its operations. All activities have been of an exploration and development nature. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate profits in the future.

### **No History of Mineral Production**

The Company has never had an interest in a producing property. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of minerals will be discovered on any of the properties of the Company or any future properties, nor is there any assurance that the exploration programs of the Company thereon will yield any positive results. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where minerals can profitably be produced thereon. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce from its properties include, but are not limited

to, the price of the minerals which are currently being explored for, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

### **No Known Mineral Reserves**

Despite exploration work on the Company's mineral property interests, to date no mineral reserves have been established thereon. In addition, the Company is still engaged in exploration on all of its material properties in order to determine if any economic deposits exist thereon. The Company may expend substantial funds in exploring some of its properties only to abandon them and lose its entire expenditure on the properties if no commercial or economic quantities of minerals are found. Even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, the exploration properties might not be brought into a state of commercial production. Finding mineral deposits is dependent on a number of factors, including the technical skill of exploration personnel involved.

The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as content of the deposit including harmful substances, size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices and the availability of power and water in sufficient supply to permit development. Most of these factors are beyond the control of the entity conducting such mineral exploration.

The Company is an exploration and development stage company with no history of pre-tax profit and no income from its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company's operations will be profitable in the future. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration and development of its properties will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quantities. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of mineral reserves will in fact be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) mineral deposit which can be legally and economically exploited. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production. If the Company is unsuccessful in its exploration and development efforts, it may be forced to acquire additional projects or cease operations.

### **Environmental Matters**

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests which are presently unknown to the Company and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties or by illegal mining activities.

### **Land Title**

Although the nature and extent of the interests of the Company in the properties in which it holds an interest has been reviewed by or on behalf of the Company and title opinions have been obtained by the Company with regard to such properties, there may still be undetected title defects affecting such properties. Title insurance generally is not available, and the ability of the Company to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Furthermore, in certain cases, the Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. Accordingly, the properties in which the Company holds an interest may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. A successful challenge to the Company's title to a property or to the precise area and location of a property could cause delays or stoppages to the

Company's exploration and development activities without reimbursement to the Company. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

### **Surface Rights**

Peruvian law does not vest surface rights with mineral rights and any proposed development requires the developer to purchase the surface rights or negotiate an appropriate agreement with the surface rights owners to have access to the property. It is necessary to negotiate surface access or to purchase the surface rights if long-term access is required. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the right at law to access the surface and carry on mining activities, the Company will be able to negotiate satisfactory agreements with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access or purchase of such surface rights, and therefore it may be unable to carry out planned mining activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in the applicable jurisdiction, the outcomes of which cannot be predicted with any certainty. Plateau has working agreements with a number of communities within the project working areas.

### **Mining Concessions**

Under the laws of the jurisdiction where the Company's exploration and development projects and prospects are located, Mineral Resources belong to the state and governmental concessions are required to explore for, and exploit, Mineral Reserves. The Company holds exploration and other related concessions in the jurisdiction where it is carrying on exploration and development projects and prospects. The concessions held by the Company in respect of its exploration and development projects and prospects may be terminated under certain circumstances, including where Minimum Annual Production/Investment Targets ("MAPT") are not achieved by the Company (or a corresponding MAPT penalty is not paid), if certain fees are not paid or if environmental and safety standards are not met. MAPT parameters are set out in the General Mining Laws of Peru and were amended in 2017 under Legislative Decree No. 1320, which went into effect January 1, 2019. Termination of any of the Company's concessions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial condition.

### **Fluctuations in Commodity Prices**

The price of the Common Shares, and the consolidated financial results and exploration, development and mining activities of the Company may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the price of uranium and lithium. The price of uranium and lithium fluctuates widely and is affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, the political and economic conditions and production costs of major mineral-producing countries throughout the world, and the cost of substitutes, inventory levels and carrying charges. Future serious price declines in the market value of uranium and/or lithium could cause continued development of and commercial production from the properties in which the Company holds an interest to be impracticable. Depending on the price of uranium and lithium, cash flow from any mining operations may not be sufficient and the Company could be forced to discontinue production and may lose its interest in, or may be forced to sell, some of its properties. Any future production from the Company's mining properties is dependent upon the prices of uranium, lithium and other minerals being adequate to make these properties economically viable. In addition to adversely affecting the resource estimates of the Company and its financial condition, declining commodity prices can impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of a particular project. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under financing arrangements related to a particular project. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

## **Market Price of Shares**

Securities of small-cap resource companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the Common Shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in lithium and/or uranium prices, the Peruvian sol, the United States dollar, the Canadian dollar, the political environment in Peru, or in the Company's financial condition or the results of operations as reflected in its quarterly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to the performance of the Company that may have an effect on the price of the Common Shares include the following: the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the business of the Company may be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities; lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of Common Shares; the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities; and a substantial decline in the price of the Common Shares that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities to be delisted from any exchange upon which they trade, further reducing market liquidity. If an active market for the Common Shares cannot be sustained, the liquidity of an investor's investment may be limited and investors may lose their entire investment in Common Shares. As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the Common Shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of the Company. Securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

## **Additional Capital and Potential Dilution to Common Shares**

The Company's articles of incorporation allow the Company to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as shall be established by our Board, in many cases, without the approval of the shareholders.

There are currently 85,542,385 Common Shares issued and outstanding. The increase in the number of Common Shares issued and outstanding through further issuances may have a depressive effect on the price of the Common Shares and will dilute the voting power of the Company's existing shareholders and the potential value of each of the Company's Common Shares.

The exploration and development of the Company's properties will require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of the Company's properties or even a loss of property interest. The primary source of funding available to the Company consists of equity financing. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be on terms that are favourable to the Company.

In addition, the Company has issued potentially dilutive securities in the form of incentive stock options to purchase Common Shares ("Options") pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan"). As the date of this MD&A, there were 6,913,750 Common Shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding Options at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.65 per Common Share. The Company also has 8,126,495 Common Share Purchase Warrants outstanding at an exercise price range of between \$0.50 - \$1.25 per share expiring between May 1, 2020 and September 17, 2021. The Common Share Purchase Warrants expiring May 25, 2021, are subject to an early acceleration provision.

The Company may issue additional Common Shares in future offerings (including through the sale of securities convertible into or exchangeable for Common Shares) and on the exercise of Options. The Company may also issue Common Shares to finance future acquisitions and other projects.

Issuances of a substantial number of additional Common Shares, or the perception that such issuances could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Common Shares.

### **Key Executives**

The Company is dependent upon the services of key executives, including the directors of the Company and a small number of highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel. Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the loss of these persons or the inability of the Company to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations.

### **Reliance on Third-party Expertise**

The Company relies on consultants and other third-party experts for mineral exploration, technical and scientific work and for ordinary course corporate purposes. The Company believes these consultants are competent and that they have carried out their work in accordance with industry approved regulations and best practices. However, if the work conducted by the consultants is ultimately found to be incorrect or inadequate, in any material respect, the Company may experience delays or increased costs in developing its projects.

### **Reputational Damage or Loss**

Reputation damage or loss may potentially arise from any association, action or inaction which could be perceived by stakeholders to be inappropriate, unethical or inconsistent with the Company's values and beliefs. Additionally, reliance on consultants or an affiliation with a supplier or vendor could also potentially lead to damage of the Company's reputation, which is beyond its direct control.

The usage, influence and reach that social media and other web-based information, communication and publishing applications has in today's global market may result in the potential for negative publicity and have an adverse impact on the reputation of the Company, its directors and senior management, whether or not such publicity is verified, truthful or correct. The Company endeavours to maintain a positive perception and reputation in the markets in which it operates, however, it does not have the ability to control how it is perceived by others. Reputation damage or loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining stakeholder relations and could become an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, thereby having a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, and prospects. Other potential impacts of negative publicity or reputation loss may include legal or regulatory actions or challenges, blockades, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support for, delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licenses and increased costs and/or cost overruns.

### **Rights or Claims of Indigenous Groups**

The Company's properties may be located in areas presently or previously inhabited or used by indigenous peoples and may be affected by evolving regulations regarding the rights of indigenous peoples. The Company's operations are subject to national and international laws, codes, resolutions, conventions, guidelines and other similar rules respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, including the provisions of ILO Convention 169. ILO Convention 169 mandates, among other things, that governments consult with indigenous peoples who may be impacted by mining projects prior to granting rights, permits or approvals in respect of such projects. The Company's current or future operations are subject to a risk that one or more groups of indigenous people may oppose continued operation, further development, or new development on those projects or operations on which the Company holds an interest. Such opposition may be directed through legal or administrative proceedings or protests, roadblocks or other forms of public expression against the Company or the owner/operators' activities and may require the modification of, or preclude operation or development of projects, or may require the entering into of agreements with indigenous people.

## **Litigation Risk**

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, it may become party to new litigation or other proceedings in local or international jurisdictions in respect of any aspect of its business, whether under criminal law, contract or otherwise. The causes of potential litigation cannot be known and may arise from, among other things, business activities, employment matters, including compensation issues, environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, tax matters, volatility in the Company's stock price, failure to comply with disclosure obligations or labour disruptions at its project sites. Regulatory and government agencies may initiate investigations relating to the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations and the Company may incur expenses in defending them and be subject to fines or penalties in case of any violation and could face damage to its reputation. The Company may attempt to resolve disputes involving foreign contractors/suppliers through arbitration in another county and such arbitration proceedings may be costly and protracted, which may have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. Litigation may be costly and time-consuming and can divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's operations and, if adjudged adversely to the Company, may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and, consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving the Company should be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. In addition, each of the directors is required to declare and refrain from voting on any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and other applicable laws.

## **Internal Controls**

Internal controls over financial reporting are procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. Any failure in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting may have a material adverse impact on the Company, its financial condition or its results of operations.

## **The Impact of Hedging Activities on Profitability**

Although Plateau has no present intention to do so, if appropriate in the future, it may hedge a portion of any future uranium and/or lithium production in an effort to protect against low metals prices and/or to satisfy any covenants that may be required to obtain project financings. Although hedging activities may protect a company against low metals prices, they may also limit the price that can be realized on uranium and/or lithium that is subject to forward sales and call options where the market price exceeds the uranium or lithium price in a forward sale or call option contract.

## **Competition**

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, uranium. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. As a result of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the revenues, operations and financial condition of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

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. Lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydroelectricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrate and uranium conversion services. Furthermore, the growth of the uranium and nuclear power industry beyond its current level will depend upon continued and increased acceptance of nuclear technology as a means of generating electricity, among other things. Because of unique political, technological, regulatory and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, the industry is subject to public opinion and regulatory risks which could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business, assets and prospects.

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, and amounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

### **Climate Change Risks**

The Company acknowledges climate change as an international and community concern and it supports and endorses various initiatives for voluntary actions consistent with international initiatives on climate change. However, in addition to voluntary actions, governments are moving to introduce climate change legislation and treaties at the international, national, state/provincial and local levels. Where legislation already exists, regulation relating to emission levels and energy efficiency is becoming more stringent. Some of the costs associated with reducing emissions can be offset by increased energy efficiency and technological innovation. However, if the current regulatory trend continues, the Company expects that this could result in increased costs at its operations in the future.

### **Costs of Land Reclamation**

It is difficult to determine the exact amounts which will be required to complete all land reclamation activities in connection with the properties in which the Company holds an interest. Reclamation bonds and other forms of financial assurance represent only a portion of the total amount of money that will be spent on reclamation activities over the life of a mine. Accordingly, it may be necessary to revise planned expenditures and operating plans in order to fund reclamation activities. Such costs may have a material adverse impact upon the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

### **Corruption and Bribery Laws**

The Company's operations are governed by, and involve interactions with, many levels of government in other countries. The Company is required to comply with anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the Criminal Code, and the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* (Canada), as well as similar laws in the countries in which the Company conducts its business. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny and punishment to companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. Measures that the Company has adopted to mitigate these risks are not always effective in ensuring that the Company, its employees or third-party agents will comply strictly with such laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations by not only its employees, but also by its contractors and third-party agents. If the Company finds itself subject to an enforcement action or is found to be in violation of such laws, this may result in significant penalties, fines and/or sanctions imposed on the Company resulting in a material adverse effect on the Company's reputation and results of its operations.

## DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

### Controls and Procedures

Management has established processes to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that the financial statements (i) do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, and (ii) fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flow of the Company, in each case as of the date of and for the periods presented by such statements.

In contrast to the certificate required for non-venture issuers under National Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate filed by the CEO and CFO of the Company does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as such terms are defined in NI 52-109. In particular, the certifying officers filing such certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- (i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- (ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in such certificate.

Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement, on a cost effective basis, DC&P and ICFR may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of annual and annual filings and other reports required to be provided under securities legislation.

## QUALIFIED PERSONS

Scientific and technical data included in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Ted O'Connor, P.Geol., a Director, and Technical Advisor of the Company, and a Qualified Person pursuant to NI 43-101.

Scientific and technical information in this MD&A is based on, and further information about, the Falchani Lithium and the Macusani Uranium projects is available from the NI 43-101 Technical Reports filed on SEDAR: "Mineral Resource Estimates for the Falchani Lithium Project in the Puno District of Peru" was prepared by Mr. Stewart Nupen, of The Mineral Corporation, effective March 1, 2019 and "Macusani Project, Macusani, Peru, NI 43-101 Report – Preliminary Economic Assessment" prepared by Mr. Michael Short and Mr. Thomas Apelt, of GBM Minerals Engineering Consultants Limited; Mr. David Young, of The Mineral Corporation; and Mr. Mark Mounde, of Wardell Armstrong International Limited dated January 12, 2016, respectively.

## CAUTIONARY NOTE AND FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. All information other than matters of historical fact may be forward-looking information. In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "seek", "expect", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "estimate", "continue", "forecast", "intend", "believe", "understand", "predict", "potential", "target", "may", "could", "would", "might", "will", "ongoing", "outlook", "pending" and similar words or phrases (including negative variations) suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook.

Forward-looking information is not, and cannot be, a guarantee of future results or events. All forward-looking information is inherently uncertain and subject to a variety of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to certainty of title to our properties, and the outcome of the administrative process, the judicial process, and any and all future remedies pursued by Plateau and its subsidiary Macusani to resolve the title for 32 of its concessions; the anticipated New Uranium Regulations discussed herein; the OEFA notice discussed herein; the cyclical nature of the industry in which we operate; the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits; the possibility that any future exploration, development or mining results will not be consistent with our expectations; mining and development risks, including risks related to accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes (including work stoppages and strikes) or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in exploration and development; the potential for delays in exploration or development activities; risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations; risks related to foreign operations or the ongoing ability to work cooperatively with stakeholders, including but not limited to local communities and all levels of government; risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals; risks related to environmental regulation and liability; political and regulatory risks associated with mining and exploration; risks related to the uncertain global economic environment; and other risks and uncertainties related to our prospects, properties and business strategy, as described in more detail in the section in this MD&A entitled “Risks and Uncertainties” and Plateau’s recent securities filings available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Forward-looking statements are based on the current opinions and expectations of management. Although the Company believes that the opinions and expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable based on information available at the time, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements since the Company can provide no assurance that such opinions and expectations will prove to be correct. Actual events or results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements and the Company cautions against placing undue reliance thereon. Except as required by applicable securities laws, neither Plateau nor its management and Directors assume any obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements.

### **Cautionary Note Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates**

Information regarding mineral resource estimates has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian securities laws, which differ from the requirements of United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Industry Guide 7. In October 2018, the SEC approved final rules requiring comprehensive and detailed disclosure requirements for issuers with material mining operations. The provisions in Industry Guide 7 and Item 102 of Regulation S-K, have been replaced with a new subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the United States Securities Act (the “New Rules”) and will become mandatory for SEC registrants after January 1, 2021. The changes adopted are intended to align the SEC’s disclosure requirements more closely with global standards as embodied by the Committee for Mineral Reserves International Reporting Standards (CRIRSCO), including Canada’s NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards. Under the New Rules, SEC registrants will be permitted to disclose “mineral resources” even though they reflect a lower level of certainty than mineral reserves. Additionally, under the New Rules, mineral resources must be classified as “measured”, “indicated”, or “inferred”, terms which are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101 for Canadian issuers and are not recognized under SEC Industry Guide 7. Under Canadian NI 43-101 rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an “Inferred Mineral Resource” exists or is economically or legally mineable. Accordingly, mineral resource estimates and related information may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, including SEC Industry Guide 7.