

APPIA ENERGY CORP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the three months ended December 31, 2019

APPRIA ENERGY CORP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis – December 31, 2019 As of February 12, 2020

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Appria Energy Corp. ("Appria" or the "Company") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the three months ended December 31, 2019. The MD&A was prepared as of February 12, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended December 31, 2019, the ("Financial Statements") and the audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2019, including the notes thereto. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed herein are denominated in Canadian dollars. These Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as described in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Executive Summary

Appria is a Canadian mineral exploration company listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the trading symbol "API", and in the USA the shares trade on the OTCQB platform as OTCQB: APAAF. In Germany the shares trade under the symbols A0I.F, A0I.MU and A0I.BE. Appria is focused on the Rare Earth Element deposits ("REE") at Alces Lake, particularly high priced "critical REE's", and on exploring high-grade, near-surface Uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin area.

In the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company raised a net \$1.8 million through the issue of flow-through share units and working capital units, as well as the exercise of some outstanding warrants, funding the 2019 exploration program. On December 2, 2019 the Company announced a non-brokered private placement of up to 7.5 million flow-through units priced at \$0.16, comprising one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase a common share at a price of \$0.25 for one common share warrant. Also offered are 7.5 million working capital units priced at \$0.15 comprising one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase a common share at a price of \$0.25 for one common share warrant. In both cases the warrants can be exercised within 12 months from closing.

On December 16, 2019, the Company closed a first tranche of non-brokered private placement with the sale of 5,087,500 flow-through units ("FT Units") at \$0.16 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$814,000 and 43,500 working capital units ("WC Units") at \$0.15 per WC Unit for proceeds of \$6,525, for an aggregate \$820,525.

Each FT Unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for one full warrant at a price of \$0.25 for twelve months from Closing. Each WC Unit comprises one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.25 for twelve months from Closing.

The Company paid cash finder's fees of \$8,050, issued 322,467 common shares and issued 251,876 FT broker warrants. Each FT broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.16 for twelve months from Closing. An insider of the Company subscribed for 50,000 FT Units.

On December 31, 2019, the Company closed a final tranche of non-brokered private placement with the sale of 2,991,500 FT Units for gross proceeds of \$478,640.

Eligible finders were paid cash fees totalling \$22,655 and issued 101,138 FT broker warrants. An insider of the Company subscribed directly and indirectly for 468,750 FT Units.

The gross proceeds on the sale of 8,079,000 FT Units and 43,500 WC Units was \$1,299,165 and is expected to be used for exploration of the Company's Alces Lake rare earth element property and other properties in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin area.

In September 2018 the Company acquired additional contiguous claims at Alces Lake, expanding the project size to 14,334 hectares (35,420 acres), of which only a very small area has been tested to date.

Assays from the 2018 black heavy mineral sand layers from the Alces Lake shoreline were found to have high concentrations of rare earth elements (“REEs”), comparable with the major heavy mineral sand producers around the world.

In March 2019 a total of 1,063 metres was drilled in eight holes on the Loranger uranium property. A combination of radioactivity, alteration, structural styles, and characteristic mineral assemblages share visual similarities with nearby basement-hosted Athabasca high-grade uranium deposits. Highlights of the winter drilling include 3.15 m of 0.032 wt% U₃O₈ at 96.75 m drill hole depth in hole LOR-19-03 and 0.7 m grading 0.066 wt% U₃O₈ at 105.5 m drill hole depth in hole LOR-19-02. The program has identified a new 900 metre-long uranium mineralization trend which is open along strike and at depth.

The Company commenced the 2019 exploration program on the Alces Lake property in June and completed a ground gravity survey over 60,000 m² by month-end. The drill program involved 44 short drill holes for a total of 2042 metres. Forty drill holes intersected the REE mineralization system and 19 of those intersected high-grade semi-massive to massive monazite mineralization with variable widths of up to 15.55 m. The best intersection of the program returned 16.06 wt% TREO* over 15.55 m, which includes 49.17 wt% TREO over 3.7 m in drill hole IV-19-012 (Ivan zone). Assay results of all drill hole intersections are included in Appendix - Table 2 (page 18) to this report, including the TREO per hole as well as the Critical Rare Earth Elements per hole.

“High-grade” REO is defined here as >1.897 wt% TREO** which represents >75th percentile for global REO deposits of advanced stage projects, Alces Lake is proving to be very high-grade, particularly in the “critical” REES in short supply and in high demand for use in permanent magnets for electric motors and modern electronic applications.

On November 5, 2019 Appia announced the discovery of a new high-grade sub-surface zone, (“Richard”). The Richard zone returned 7.58 wt% TREO* over 8.9 m starting within 10 m of the surface. The Richard zone discovery was targeted based on small surface showings and a working geological model.

On November 20, 2019 Appia announced the discovery of eight new surface outcrop zones and showings in the prospecting program carried out during the summer. The new discoveries have expanded known surface REE mineralization within an area of 500m by 500m and the new Biotite Lake discovery expanded the 2,500 m² footprint to over 1.8 km west of the Wilson zone, the most distal high-grade REO occurrence discovered on the property by Appia to date. A grab sample from the Biotite Lake zone returned 2.57 wt% TREO*. Assay results of all 2019 sampled surface discoveries are included in Appendix - Table 3 (page 19) to this report.

The REE mineralization system within the Alces Lake area appears to be far more widespread than previously thought, with more discoveries of surface mineralization beneath the overburden. The Company is confident that next summer’s prospecting program will discover (and uncover) many more high-grade TREO surface zones.

The Company will be initiating academic studies with universities in Europe and North America, to help better understand the origin(s) and source of the REE mineralization system, in particular the high-grade mineralization, and to help focus next summer’s drilling towards a high-grade root zone of the REE minerals system.

The Company maintains a 100% interest in 12,545 hectares (31,000 acres), including rare earth element and uranium deposits over five mineralized zones in the Elliot Lake Camp, Ontario, which historically produced over 300 million pounds of U₃O₈ and is the only Canadian camp that has had significant rare earth element (yttrium) production. The deposits are largely unconstrained along strike and down dip.

Saskatchewan Properties

Alces Lake

The Company commenced this year's accelerated exploration program on the Alces Lake property in June 2019, consisting of a ground gravity survey, 44 short drill holes totalling 2,042 metres of diamond drilling, geological mapping and radiometric prospecting on part of the 14,334 hectares (35,420 acres) project area.

Early years

Exploration between 2011 and 2016 at Alces Lake confirmed high-grade REE mineralization in multiple outcrops and boulders. A helicopter-borne geophysical and radiometric survey outlined extensive radioactive anomalous areas similar to those with known areas of surface REE mineralization.

2017

On October 31, 2017 the Company reported exceptional geochemical assay results from the ground prospecting program on Alces Lake property. Rare Earth Oxides ("REO") from surface samples grading as high as 49.64 wt % Total REO* were reported from the Ivan zone on the property.

Mineralization in five zones were reported to have uniformly high concentrations of critical REEs which are in scarce supply and high demand. Neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr) account for 20% and 5% of the Total REEs respectively, with prices for these REEs escalating since 2016.

Based on the average grades of the samples, which are rich in the critical REEs, neodymium, praseodymium and dysprosium (Dy), makes Alces Lake a high-value prospect. Monazite is the sole mineral host to the REEs at Alces Lake, and economic recovery of REEs from monazite on a global scale has proven to be quite successful since the 1950s.

2018

The 2018 summer program commenced with the construction of a semi-permanent work camp, a detailed ground radiometric survey covering 300 m by 150 m of the known REE occurrences, overburden stripping and channel sampling of the exposed outcrops, and the first-ever diamond drill program on the zones. An excavator was brought to the site to expedite surface stripping.

The 2018 exploration program;

- 1) exposed 7 REE showings at surface (6 of which host high-grade REOs; Bell, Charles, Dante, Dylan, Ivan and Wilson) within an area measuring 150 m x 100 m and open in all directions,
- 2) diamond saw-cut a total 437 m from 96 outcrop channels with 844 individual samples removed for analysis, and
- 3) completed 15 diamond drill holes into 3 zones (Charles, Wilson and Ivan). The diamond drill program confirmed depth extensions of all surface zones drilled, but more importantly, identified 3 new sub-surface zones (the high-grade REO Charles Lower zone, and the Ivan Middle and Ivan Lower zones).

Seven high-grade REO zones, enriched with critical REEs such as Nd, Pr, and Dy, were identified at and just below the surface. The zones are open in all directions. After applying a 4.0 wt% TREO sample cut-off, the zones have average grades which range from 8.868 wt% TREO* (Charles Lower) to 31.827 wt% TREO* (Dylan).

Six samples of black, heavy mineral sand surface layers along a 500 m shoreline of Alces Lake, 2.3 km north of the current work on outcrops were collected and sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council laboratory to analyze for REE and mineral concentrations. Each sample was processed by means of magnetic separation followed by grain size sorting to create 4 distinct sub-sample combinations; ferromagnetic and non-magnetic with grain size <0.25 (0.01 mm to 0.25 mm) or grain size >0.25 (0.25 mm to 1.0 mm).

Three REE-bearing minerals were identified in the non-magnetic sub-samples; monazite (average 0.80% concentration), xenotime (average 0.24% concentration), and zircon (average 3.14% concentration). The Study

showed that first-pass magnetic separation concentrates both monazite and zircon into the non-magnetic sub-sample, whereas xenotime remains equally concentrated regardless of magnetic separation or grain size distribution.

The non-magnetic sub-samples are approximately 10 times more concentrated with respect to Total REO (average 0.386 wt% Total REO*) than the ferromagnetic samples (average 0.041 wt% Total REO*). The ratio of the individual REOs to Total REO in all four sub-samples are roughly the same.

Assays also revealed the presence of scandium (0.011 wt% Sc₂O₃) concentrated within the non-magnetic samples, and the sand samples are significantly enriched with heavy REEs ("HREEs") with respect to the high-grade monazite outcrops (i.e. 14.4% HREEs in the sands vs. 3.1% HREEs in the outcrops). Scandium is believed to be sourced from zircon, whereas the HREEs are believed to be sourced from xenotime, a well-known HREE host mineral. The remaining light REEs are interpreted to be sourced from monazite.

In September 2018 the Company staked 15 contiguous mineral claims, expanding the project area to 14,334 hectares (35,420 acres). These claims, at Forget Lake and on the Oldman River, host monazite occurrences in the form of outcrops, similar to those worked in the summer exploration program, approximately 8 km to the south and south-east respectively. The Oldman River monazite was historically never assayed for REEs but did return a partial analysis of 5.4 wt% Thorium ("Th") and 0.263 wt% U. As a proxy for REE concentration, the highest Th concentration from samples at Alces Lake returned 5.78 wt% Th*** and had 53.01 wt% TREO*.

2019

The field exploration crew mobilized to Alces Lake on June 6, 2019, and by June 26 completed a ground gravity geophysical survey over an area measuring 200 m x 300 m centred on the high-grade REE zones identified in 2018. These zones correlate very closely with recently identified gravity highs, suggesting monazite mineralization can be detected below the surface.

To test the gravity survey results, the first drill hole assayed, IV-19-03, intersected 11.65 m of semi-massive to massive monazite mineralization, indicating that gravity-high readings might be detecting clusters of monazite beneath the surface. Assays for the 11.65 m intersection reported 16.10 wt% TREO*, starting 10.25 m down hole, located 5 metres from the 2018 IV-18-01 drill hole which assayed 15.56 wt% TREO* over 1.2 m. The best intersection of the program returned 16.06 wt% TREO* over 15.55 m, including 49.17 wt% TREO over 3.7 m in drill hole IV-19-012 (Ivan zone). Drill hole IV-19-012 is on strike with IV-19-03 and this extremely high-grade corridor remains open along strike.

On November 5, 2019 the Company announced the assay results from all 44 short drill holes, with 40 intersecting the REE minerals system and 19 intersecting high-grade Total Rare Earth Oxides. REE mineralization greater than 1.897 wt% TREO are considered high-grade, as this represents the 75th percentile for global REO deposit grades of advanced stage projects, excluding the three largest projects in production. See Appendix - Table 2 (page 18), attached, for individual assays of intersections for each 2019 drill hole.

In addition to those results, Appia announced the discovery of a new high-grade sub-surface zone, ("Richard"). The Richard zone returned 7.58 wt% TREO* over 8.9 m starting within 10 m of the surface. The Richard zone discovery was targeted based on small surface showings and a working geological model.

On November 20, 2019 Appia announced the discovery of eight new surface outcrop zones and showings in the prospecting program carried out during the summer. The new discoveries have expanded known surface REE mineralization within an area of 500m by 500m with the new Biotite Lake discovery expanding the 2,500 m² footprint to over 1.8 km west of the Wilson zone, the most distal high-grade REO occurrence discovered on the property by Appia to date. A grab sample from the Biotite Lake zone returned 2.57 wt% TREO*. Assays of the channel samples and grab samples taken from the different zones and showings are included in Appendix - Table 3 (page 19) attached to this report.

* see Appendix – Table 1 (page 17) for individual REO grades supporting reported TREO results

*** see comment below Appendix – Table 3 (page 19) regarding Th value

The REE mineralization system within the Alces Lake area appears to be far more widespread than previously thought, with more discoveries of surface mineralization beneath the overburden. The Company is hopeful that the 2020 summer's program will discover (and uncover) many more high-grade TREO surface zones.

High concentrates of gallium oxide were identified in the 2017 prospecting litho-geochemical results. Ten samples with a variety of TREO grades from the 2018 Alces Lake exploration program were sent in 2019 to ACT Labs in Ancaster, Ontario, for inter-lab quality assurance element grade checks. ACT Labs confirmed high concentrations of gallium, but the ACT Labs results returned much higher values than those from the 2017 samples simply due to the different analytical digestion techniques used.

The ACT Labs gallium results were as expected, with a range of 21.51 ppm to 1,150.64 ppm Ga_2O_3 and showing a positive linear correlation with TREO (see Appendix - Table 4, page 20). Five samples with greater than 4.0 wt% TREO produced an average value of 599.78 ppm (0.060 wt%) Ga_2O_3 . Gallium is one of the few elements that exhibits a similar positive linear correlation with TREO, suggesting that gallium is part of the mineralization system and could be directly related to monazite.

Gallium is one of several elements deemed "critical" by the United States Government, and is used in numerous modern technological applications, in wireless communications such as 5G, cell phones, laser diodes, semiconductors, solar energy, magnetic materials, and military defense. Gallium is scarce and expensive. Appia will continue its gallium studies in the coming months, starting with re-analysing its high-grade TREO samples for the presence of gallium.

The Company has initiated academic studies with universities in Europe and North America, to help better understand the origin(s) and source of the Alces Lake mineralization system, in particular the high-grade mineralization, and to help focus next season's drilling towards a high-grade root zone of the REE minerals system. Concurrently, the Company will also continue geological modelling of the characteristics of the system and geophysical modelling of the airborne magnetic and ground gravity data sets in order to further define additional targets for the 2020 exploration drill season.

Athabasca Basin

Loranger

The Loranger group of mineral claims in the Athabasca Basin was acquired by staking in March 2016, and shares similar geological and geophysical signatures to known high-grade, high-tonnage uranium deposits in the Basin such as NexGen Energy's Arrow deposits, Cameco's Rabbit Lake/Collins Bay/Eagle point deposits which have produced over 300 M lbs U_3O_8 , and others.

In April 2017 the Company reported the completion of the first seven holes of the diamond drilling program on the Loranger property with the geochemical assay results reported in a news release on May 24, 2017. Six of the seven holes intersected U_3O_8 for up to 70+metres. In June 2017 a 117 km ground prospecting and a radiometric survey was completed, identifying far more radioactive occurrences than reported in historical records.

In March 2019 a total of 1,063 metres was drilled in eight holes on the Loranger property. A combination of radioactivity, alteration, structural styles, and characteristic mineral assemblages share visual similarities with nearby basement-hosted Athabasca high-grade uranium deposits. Highlights of the winter drilling include 3.15 m of 0.032 wt% U_3O_8 at 96.75 m drill hole depth in hole LOR-19-03 and 0.7 m grading 0.066 wt% U_3O_8 at 105.5 m drill hole depth in hole LOR-19-02. The program has identified a new 900 metre-long uranium mineralization trend which is open along strike and at depth.

Together with the 2017 drill program, only 5 of the 22 gravity low targets on Loranger have now been tested with 15 drill holes totalling 2,524 metres. Only 2.3 km of the total 94 km of conductive strike length has so far been tested.

A follow-up drill program targeting results from drill holes LOR-19-07A and LOR-19-08, as well as testing additional gravity low targets coincident with conductive perturbances is being planned for the Loranger property.

North Wollaston & Eastside

In December 2017 the North Wollaston property was acquired by staking. Historic ground exploration discovered four uranium bearing zones at surface in outcrops and boulders returning up to 0.495 wt % U₃O₈, and three of seven regional exploration drill holes intersected elevated uranium values (> 100 ppm uranium) and/or radioactivity (> 200 cps).

The Eastside property was acquired by staking in June 2017. Historic prospecting identified three outcrop samples along a 1.7 km geological strike which returned 2,538 ppm, 6,650 ppm and 7,575 ppm uranium. Five boulders of similar lithological provenance to the outcrops, and located down-ice from the outcrops, returned greater than 1,000 ppm uranium. A detailed airborne radiometric, magnetic and VLF-EM survey of 1,178 line-kilometres was flown over the property in September 2017 and identified new radiometric anomalies that were not identified in historic prospecting reports.

Follow-up ground prospecting on the Eastside property will prioritize exploration on trend with high-uranium content outcrops and continue to explore the up-ice directions of uraniferous boulders in the search for other surface uranium showings.

Ontario Properties

Appia holds over 13,008 hectares (32,143 acres) encompassing five mineralized zones in the Elliot Lake area of northern Ontario. The zones are called Teasdale, Banana Lake, Canuc, Bouck Lake and Buckles Lake. The Elliot Lake area produced some 360 M lbs. of U₃O₈ from 13 underground mines between 1955 and 1996 and is the only mining camp in Canada that had significant historical commercial REE production.

No work was been carried out in recent years, as the current market price for uranium oxide and REEs does not warrant additional work at this time

Teasdale Lake Zone

The following two tables set out the resources reported in the NI 43-101 report entitled "Update Report on the Appia Energy Corp. Uranium-Rare Earth Property, Elliot Lake District, North-Central Ontario, Canada," by Watts Griffis and McOuatt ("WGM") dated July 30, 2013 which has been filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). It should be noted that the contents for the rare earth components are for rare earth metals, whereas it has become more common to report the contents as equivalent rare earth oxides.

Table 1
Summary of Teasdale Zone Uranium and Rare Earth Mineral Resource Estimate

Zone	Tonnes ('000)	Tons ('000)	TREE (lbs/ton)	U ₃ O ₈ (lbs/ton)	Average Thickness (m)	Contained TREE ('000 lbs)	Contained U ₃ O ₈ ('000 lbs)
INDICATED RESOURCES							
UR	6,733	7,422	4.20	0.484	4.61	31,199	3,593
IQ	3,006	3,314	1.98	0.259	2.27	6,578	0.857
LR	3,355	3,699	2.68	0.958	2.60	9,912	3,544
Total	13,095	14,435	3.30	0.554	9.48	47,689	7,995
INFERRED RESOURCES							
UR	18,326	20,201	3.87	0.421	4.33	78,080	8,498
IQ	10,209	11,254	1.64	0.184	2.78	18,464	2,070
LR	9,972	10,992	3.33	0.869	2.71	36,631	9,564
Total	38,507	42,447	3.14	0.474	9.82	133,175	20,115

- Note:
1. Mineral Resources effective July 30, 2013
 2. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off value of \$100 per tonne, using a uranium price of US\$70/lb U₃O₈, a TREE price of \$78/kg, and a C\$:US\$ exchange rate of 1:0.9. TREE includes all the REE elements from lanthanum to lutetium plus yttrium.
 3. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There are no known specific problems at this date.
 4. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.
 5. The Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005.
 6. Specific Gravity of 2.85 tonnes/m³ (or 3.14 tons/m³) was used.
 7. Indicated amounts may not precisely sum due to rounding.

Table 2
Individual REE Resource Grade Composition Summary

Zone	Light REE (grams/tonne)						Heavy REE (grams/tonne)									
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Y
INDICATED RESOURCES																
UR	540	951	93.9	313	51.7	1.9	32.8	3.9	17.2	2.7	7.0	0.9	5.5	0.8	6.8	72.9
IQ	256	452	44.9	148	24.4	1.0	14.7	1.8	7.7	1.2	3.1	0.4	2.5	0.4	3.6	30.6
LR	332	596	59.4	201	35.1	1.7	23.2	3.0	14.2	2.3	5.9	0.8	4.5	0.6	3.3	58.1
Average	422	745	73.8	247	41.1	1.7	26.2	3.2	14.3	2.3	5.8	0.8	4.6	0.7	5.2	59.4
INFERRED RESOURCES																
UR	498	876	85.9	285	47.2	1.8	29.3	3.5	15.9	2.5	6.5	0.9	5.3	0.8	6.8	67.9
IQ	213	374	37.0	122	20.0	0.8	12.3	1.4	6.4	1.0	2.6	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.3	26.5
LR	417	747	73.9	249	43.4	1.9	28.5	3.6	16.4	2.6	6.6	0.9	5.2	0.7	4.5	66.4
Average	401	709	69.9	232	39.0	1.6	24.6	3.0	13.5	2.1	5.5	0.7	4.4	0.6	5.3	56.5

Historical Estimates

Table 3

1979 Historical U₃O₈ Estimates on Appia's Elliot Lake Properties

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (tons)	<u>Grade</u> (lbs U ₃ O ₈ /ton)	<u>Contained U₃O₈</u> (lbs)
Teasdale Lake Zone	17,458,200	1.206	20,787,200
Buckles Zone (Gemico Block #3)	42,800,000	0.38	16,264,000
Bouck Zone (Gemico Block #10)	20,700,000	0.75	15,525,000
Banana Lake Zone	175,800,000	0.76	133,608,000
Canuc Zone	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>1.86</u>	<u>13,020,000</u>
Total	263,758,200	0.76	199,204,200

The foregoing historical resources were not estimated in accordance with definitions and practices established for the estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. As such, the historical resources are not compliant with Canada's security rule NI 43-101 and are unreliable for investment decisions. Neither Appia nor its Qualified Persons have done sufficient work to classify the historical resources as mineral resources under current mineral resource terminology and are not treating the historical resources as current mineral resources. Nevertheless, most of the historical resources were estimated by mining companies active in the Elliot Lake camp using assumptions, methods and practices that were accepted at the time, and based on corroborative mining experience.

Banana Lake Zone

Based on drilling by Appia during 2007, a subsequent Mineral Resource estimate for the Banana Lake Zone was prepared in 2011 by WGM in accordance with the provisions of NI 43-101. Some of Appia's drilling included holes that were wedged from historical drill holes that Appia re-entered. This resource, first reported in Workman and Breede (2011), is summarized in Table 4. A single hole drilled in 2012 to 1,647 metres did not encounter the typical geological formation with assays returning no significant values of U₃O₈, thorium or REEs. WGM, however, is of the belief that this hole did not materially impact the potential for additional resources in the Banana Lake Zone.

Table 4
Summary of Banana Lake Zone Mineral Resource Estimate

Category	Tons (^{'000})	Specific Gravity (tons/m ³)	lbs. U ₃ O ₈ /ton	Total lbs U ₃ O ₈ (^{'000})
Inferred Resources	30,315	3.14	0.912	27,638

- :
1. Effective, April 1, 2011
 2. Mineral Resources, which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
 3. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Resources as an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.
 4. The Mineral Resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005.
 5. A cut-off grade of 0.6 lb. U₃O₈ was used
 6. Specific Gravity of 2.85 tonnes/m³ (or 3.14 tons/m³) was used.
 7. Indicated amounts may not precisely sum due to rounding.

Summary:

The Company is considering the next stage of the Teasdale exploration and evaluation. The longer-term outlook for uranium prices is positive and the successful recovery of the REEs, particularly the critical elements of the total rare earths encountered, is very encouraging. Factors favourable for the project include the following:

- new mine infrastructure development would be in brownfield areas already disturbed by industrial and mining activity;
- water, electrical, transportation and communications infrastructure are in place or close at hand;
- the recovery of uranium from Elliot Lake ore is well known. Based on Teasdale Lake test results, the recovery of REEs appears to face no significant technical uncertainties;
- Appia is not responsible in any manner for potential future environmental impacts arising out of historical mining operations or waste disposal; and,
- The Cameco uranium refinery is located approximately 60 km away, near Blind River.

The National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) report on the Elliot Lake properties completed in 2013 incorporated a new concept of simultaneously mining a nine-metre high underground zone, including the Upper Reef, the Rare Earth Elements in the Intermediate Quartzite Zone and the Lower Reef. With the REE content by weight being over six times the uranium content, the economic value of the mineralized zone has been greatly enhanced. A significant portion of the previously categorized Inferred Resources was upgraded to Indicated Resources, and additional resources were defined.

Appia holds over 13,008 hectares (32,143 acres) encompassing five mineralized zones in the Elliot Lake area of northern Ontario. The zones are called Teasdale, Banana Lake, Canuc, Bouck Lake and Buckles Lake. The Elliot Lake area produced some 360 M lbs. of U₃O₈ from 13 underground mines between 1955 and 1996 and is the only mining camp in Canada that had significant historical commercial REE production (yttrium).

More work to expand the Resources at Teasdale and the preparation of a Preliminary Economic Analysis of the project will be contingent on an improved price for uranium and a clearer picture of supply and demand for REEs.

Overall Outlook

The progress at Alces Lake in the summer of 2018 and this year has been very exciting, with the current drill core assays confirming the 2018 TREO grades of the channel sampling and initial drill holes, ranking among the highest REO grades ever discovered in the world. Drilling and prospecting in 2019 greatly expanded the known REE mineralization foot-print at depth, along strike, but also kilometres outside of the current 500 m x 500 m area of investigation.

More importantly, new surface targets have been identified due to the successful intersection of the high-grade REO Richard zone discovery. The Richard zone was drilled based on the current geological model. The surface geological characteristics that lead to the Richard zone discovery exists in far greater numbers on the Property than any of the currently exposed surface zones. The importance of these new subtle surface characteristics was not fully realized until the Richard zone discovery but have now further increased the prospects of the Property.

A number of historic REE showings outside the 500 m x 500 m area of investigation have yet to be visited by the Company, such as the Oldman River occurrences. These showings, much like Biotite Lake, represent whole new areas of investigation that require detailed follow-up via prospecting and potentially diamond drilling.

Academic studies, geological and geophysical modelling are ongoing to better understand the REE mineralization system and produce new high-grade REE drill targets for the 2020 exploration season. Results are expected to be received intermittently between now and May 2020.

The drill program on the Loranger property in March 2019 succeeded in providing additional insight to guide further exploration for near-surface high-grade uranium. Only 5 of 22 identified geophysical targets have been drilled to date. The last drill holes (LOR-19-07A and LOR-19-08) of the 2019 exploration season intersected structural conduits with large amounts of hydrothermal fluid alteration, as well as the “depletion” of uranium but also numerous positive geochemical pathfinder indications that hydrothermal fluids have carried mobile uranium away from the target area and redeposited it elsewhere. A drill program is being planned to investigate the possibility of re-deposition of mobile uranium within the -07A and -08 target area, as well as targeting additional coincident gravity and EM geophysical anomalies.

The 2012 drilling at the Teasdale Zone of Elliot Lake and the change in the proposed mine plan resulted in very significant quantities of REEs being reported, with a large increase in the Indicated category and an overall increase in the Indicated and Inferred Resources. The preliminary metallurgical test recovery of 90% for uranium and 80% to 90% for most REEs is very encouraging. There have been significant developments in the separation of individual REEs from the composite ore which suggests that these test results can be improved upon.

More work to expand the Resources at Teasdale and the preparation of a Preliminary Economic Analysis of the project will be contingent on an improved price for uranium and a clearer picture of supply and demand for REEs. Critical REEs, such as Nd, Pr, and Dy are currently experiencing strong price increases.

The tsunami in Japan resulted in the shut-down of all of its 54 nuclear reactors, resulting in a severe drop in uranium prices. Thirty-six reactors in all are expected to be restarted. Nine reactors are currently operating, with an additional six having received approval to restart. Projections indicate that perhaps 20 will be operating in 2020.

There are currently 64 reactors reported to be under construction around the world. A reactor start-up requires twice as much uranium in its first year of operation, and normal industry practice is to build up a stockpile to ensure a seven year supply, but with the current low spot price of uranium, operators have adopted a wait-and-see attitude on pricing, are not rebuilding their stockpiles to “normal” levels, and are not actively seeking to sign long-term delivery contracts.

The United States has about 100 operating reactors and has announced the intent to extend their lives from 60 to 80 years, in recognition of the clean energy aspect of nuclear power. The USA does not have the capability of economically supplying more than a fraction of its required uranium oxide domestically at current prices.

China has 42 operating nuclear reactors, 16 reactors under construction and a further 43 planned as part of the plan to reduce the use of coal for generating electricity. Low sulphur thermal coal in Asia is currently selling around US\$80 per tonne, an added incentive to move to nuclear power. The production of REEs requires a lot of electric power.

Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan’s largest uranium producer (25% of global output), cut production by 7% in 2018.

Cameco has indefinitely shut down the McArthur River mine, is using up its inventory of mined uranium and is expected to be purchasing up to 30 million pounds annually on the spot market in order to satisfy its contractual delivery requirements. As it would likely take an estimated 12 to 18 months to restart the McArthur River mine, Cameco will need to continue to purchase up to 30 million pounds annually until a restart proceeds. This is expected to have an effect on spot prices, which in 2018 rose by almost 20% but is currently still only about US\$25 per pound.

The uranium demand forecast shows an increase from China, and by 2021 known supply sources are projected to be unable to match demand. Industry opinion is that a contract price of US\$60 per pound is needed before any new mining project advances. The World Nuclear Association recently projected an annual production shortfall of 50 million pounds in the near future.

The US Government Accountability Office released a report in 2016 indicating that the Department of Defense has not addressed defining which of the REEs are critical regarding supply, although at various times 15 REEs were identified as critical for weapon-related applications by the military. The Department of Defense has agreed to work toward securing its critical REE supply chain from sources other than China, and is planning to award US\$40 million

in matching funds to companies that can separate and process from 500 to 5,000 tonnes of REEs annually in North America. Canadian companies are eligible to apply for money under the program

China has controlled most of the world supply of REEs but is now reported to be unable to supply its own requirements. Known current mine production is less than consumption. Demand is expected to increase by 58% in 2020, with known supply sources not able to meet this demand.

The political stability of countries supplying the US with uranium and REEs has caused concern in the United States, as it relies on imports of uranium for reactors and for the supply of REEs required by the defence industry, for electronics and high strength magnets needed in the electric vehicle and wind farm applications.

Results of Operations

Exploration expenses incurred for the three months ended December 31, 2019 were \$66,641 (2018 - \$122,847) with \$36,878 spent on the Alces Lake Project (2018 - \$87,927).

Total general and administrative expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2019 were \$114,043 compared to \$98,295 in 2018. The increase in management fees and salaries to \$35,842 (2018 - \$27,100) reflects an increase in activity as well as fund raising.

The Company's net loss and comprehensive loss (exploration and administration costs) for the three months was \$197,055, compared to \$238,222 in 2018.

Selected Quarterly Information

2019	Dec 31, 2019	Sep 30, 2019	Jun 30, 2019	Mar 31, 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(197,055)	(1,015,464)	(530,961)	(520,534)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total assets	2,597,860	1,648,952	2,692,429	2,753,935
2018	Dec 31, 2018	Sep 30, 2018	Jun 30, 2018	Mar 31, 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(238,222)	(722,974)	(270,178)	(167,679)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total assets	2,690,479	2,018,637	1,730,441	1,866,897

Capital Resources and Liquidity

At December 31, 2019, the Company had working capital of \$799,752 (after providing \$746,293 owing to related parties) compared to working capital deficiency of \$280,039 as at September 30, 2019 and had working capital of \$712,209 at February 12, 2020 (after providing for \$722,730 owing to related parties).

On December 31, 2018 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,189,500 FT Units for gross proceeds of \$602,112 and the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of up to 4,000,000 WC Units with the sale of 1,425,000 WC Units for gross proceeds of \$342,000.

Each FT Unit was priced at \$0.275 and consists of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.40 per FT Warrant Share for 12 months from closing. Broker warrants exercisable at \$0.275 for 12 months from closing for 175,160 common shares were issued to finders.

Each WC Unit was priced at \$0.24 and consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each WC Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.35 per WC Warrant Share for 24 months from closing.

On January 16, 2019 the Company closed the final tranche of the non-brokered private placement of 1,884,121 WC Units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$482,159.

All securities issued pursuant to the above referenced private placements were subject to a statutory four month hold period.

On April 5, 2019 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,000,000 flow-through shares for gross proceeds of \$400,000. Each flow-through share was priced at \$0.40. Proceeds from the Offering are expected to be used for drilling and exploration on the Company's Alces Lake Property as well as other properties in Saskatchewan. An eligible finder was paid a cash fee of \$24,000 and issued 60,000 FT broker warrants. Each FT broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.40 for twelve months from closing. All securities issued are subject to a statutory four month hold period expiring on August 9, 2019.

On December 16, 2019, the Company closed a first tranche of non-brokered private placement with the sale of 5,087,500 flow-through units ("FT Units") at \$0.16 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$814,000 and 43,500 working capital units ("WC Units") at \$0.15 per WC Unit for proceeds of \$6,525, for an aggregate \$820,525.

Each FT Unit consists of one common share and one half of a share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for one full warrant at a price of \$0.25 for twelve months from Closing. Each WC Unit comprises one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.25 for twelve months from Closing.

The Company paid cash finder's fees of \$8,050, issued 322,467 common shares and issued 251,876 FT broker warrants. Each FT broker warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.16 for twelve months from Closing. An insider of the Company subscribed for 50,000 FT Units.

On December 31, 2019, the Company closed a final tranche of non-brokered private placement with the sale of 2,991,500 FT Units for gross proceeds of \$478,640.

Eligible finders were paid cash fees totalling \$22,655 and issued 101,138 FT broker warrants. An insider of the Company subscribed directly and indirectly for 468,750 FT Units.

The Company raised total gross proceeds of \$1,299,165 in the two private placements.

The Company has no operating revenue and has historically funded its operations with equity based private placements. The Company's future exploration plans are contingent on raising capital but has financial resources to fund its planned exploration program and administration costs for the next twelve months.

The Company's ability to meet its obligations and continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability to identify and complete future financings. While the Company has been successful in raising financings, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

Common Share Data

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of no-par value common shares. The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common shares.

	Number #	Amount \$
Balance, September 30, 2018	58,402,007	10,508,355
Flow-through units private placement December 31, 2018	2,189,500	602,112
Working capital units private placement December 31, 2018	1,425,000	342,000
Working capital units private placement January 16, 2019	1,884,121	452,189

Flow-through units private placement April 5, 2019	1,000,000	400,000
Less: Value associated with warrants issued	-	(107,862)
Warrants exercised	411,840	142,304
Share issue costs	-	(132,777)
Balance, September 30, 2019	65,312,468	12,206,321
Working capital units private placement December 16, 2019	43,500	6,525
Flow-through units private placement December 16, 2019	5,087,500	814,000
Finder's fee shares issued December 16, 2019	322,467	48,370
Flow-through units private placement December 31, 2019	2,991,500	478,640
Less: Value associated with warrants issued	-	(292,294)
Share issue costs	-	(95,174)
Balance, December 31, 2019	73,757,435	13,166,388

Common share purchase stock options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") for the benefit of directors, officers and consultants. The total number of shares which may be reserved and set aside for issuance to eligible persons may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

As at December 31, 2019, 4,050,000 common shares were reserved for the exercise of stock options granted under the Plan.

The following table provides the details of changes in the number of issued common share purchase options during the period:

	Options	Weighted-average exercise price \$
Outstanding at September 30, 2018	3,750,000	0.28
Granted	300,000	0.40
Outstanding at September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019	4,050,000	0.29
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	3,850,000	0.28

On May 15, 2019 the Company granted 300,000 options to purchase common shares exercisable at \$0.40 per share for three years to one consultant.

A summary of the outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Number of stock options	Number exercisable	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
500,000	500,000	15.5 months	\$0.10	April 14, 2021
100,000	100,000	19.7 months	\$0.30	August 22, 2021
2,950,000	2,950,000	25 months	\$0.30	February 1, 2022
300,000	100,000	28.5 months	\$0.40	May 15, 2022
200,000	200,000	43 months	\$0.30	August 1, 2023
4,050,000	3,850,000			

Warrants

On certain issuances of common shares, the units include warrants entitling the holder to acquire additional common shares of the Company, and the Company also grants warrants as consideration for services associated with the private placement of such issues.

The following table provides the details of changes in the number of outstanding common share purchase warrants:

	Number of shares	Value \$
Balance September 30, 2018	14,345,009	601,390
Expired, unexercised	(2,963,169)	(230,951)
Warrants exercised	(411,840)	(30,494)
Private placement warrants issued	4,772,364	107,862
Balance September 30, 2019	15,742,364	447,807
Expired, unexercised	(1,269,910)	(12,673)
Private placement warrants issued	4,436,014	292,294
Balance December 31, 2019	18,908,468	727,428
Expired, unexercised	(7,632,454)	(191,179)
Balance February 12, 2019	11,276,014	536,249

A summary of the outstanding warrants is as follows:

	Number of shares	Remaining contractual life	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
Warrants	60,000	3.2 months	\$0.40	April 5, 2020
Warrants	43,500	11.5 months	\$0.25	December 15, 2020
Warrants	2,543,750	11.5 months	\$0.25	December 15, 2020
Warrants	251,876	11.5 months	\$0.16	December 15, 2020
Warrants	1,425,000	12 months	\$0.35	December 31, 2020
Warrants	1,495,750	12 months	\$0.25	December 31, 2020
Warrants	101,138	12 months	\$0.16	December 31, 2020
Warrants	4,950,000	24.7 months	\$0.30	January 20, 2022
Warrants	405,000	25 months	\$0.30	January 30, 2022
Balance, February 12, 2020	11,276,014			

The number of common shares outstanding on February 12, 2020 was 73,757,435. Taking into account outstanding share purchase options and warrants, the fully diluted number of common shares that could have been outstanding on February 12, 2020 was 89,083,449.

Related Party Transactions

During the three months ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred related party expenses totaling \$59,316 (2018 – \$48,204). These expenses relate to management fees paid or payable to key management personnel; Tom Drivas, Chief Executive Officer, Frank van de Water, Chief Financial Officer, James Sykes, Vice-President, Exploration and Development, and office administration services paid to Romios Gold Resources Inc., a company with a number of common directors and officers. The amount charged for office administration services is included under office and general expenses. At December 31, 2019, \$611,730 (2018 - \$611,730) of accumulated related party expenditures was payable to Tom Drivas and \$15,371 (2018 - \$11,947) was payable to the other officers.

Two insiders subscribed for 50,000 and 468,750 FT units in the December 2019 private placements.

Share-based compensation to key management and directors for the three months ended December 31, 2019 was \$nil (2018 - \$nil).

Key management personnel were not paid post-retirement benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

During the three months ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred expenses of \$4,000 (2018 – \$4,000) for independent directors' fees. At December 31, 2019, \$101,000 (2018 - \$84,500) of accrued directors' fees was outstanding.

During the period ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred expenses of \$22,061 (2018 - \$12,417) for legal fees to a law firm related to a director of the Company, William R. Johnstone. At December 31, 2019 \$18,192 (2018 – \$14,030) was payable to this related party.

As disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the Elliot Lake exploration properties were acquired from a related party that holds a 1% Uranium Production Payment Royalty and a 1% NSR Royalty on any precious or base metals payable provided that the price of uranium is greater than US\$130 per pound.

Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company regularly reviews the carrying value of its properties to determine whether the cost of these assets will be recoverable from future cash flows or from the proceeds of their disposal. Assumptions underlying the cash flow estimates would include the forecasted prices for uranium and rare earth elements, planned production levels, and operating, capital, exploration and reclamation costs, which are all subject to risks and uncertainties. Management has determined that there is no impairment of the carrying value of its exploration properties.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company is required to disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the balance sheet dates, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The Company's financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet consist of cash and cash equivalents, HST/GST receivable and current liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short maturity or current market rate associated with these instruments.

Risk Factors

There are a number of risks that could affect Appia's business prospects. They include the speculative nature and the ability to finance the exploration and development of the Company's mineral properties, operating hazards, environmental and other government regulations, competition in the marketplace, markets for the Company's securities and the demand for uranium and rare earth elements. The Company's viability will depend on defining recoverable and economic resources and establishing positive comprehensive feasibility studies leading to production decisions. After completion of positive feasibility studies, the Company's success is dependent on maintaining the title and beneficial interest in the properties, obtaining the necessary governmental approvals and the successful financing, construction and operation of a facility to profitably extract the contained metals.

Financial Capability and Additional Financing

The Company had a cash position of \$1,323,493 and working capital of \$712,209 at February 12, 2020, (after providing for \$722,730 owing to related parties), has no source of operating income and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects. Although the Company has been successful in the past in financing its activities through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain sufficient financing in the future to continue as a going concern.

Land access

Under the modified Mining Act (Ontario), the Company is required to obtain permits to conduct exploration and evaluation activities on its Ontario properties. The Ontario Government is required to consult with the First Nations in order to reach agreement to permit activity in areas considered to have been historically inhabited. The impact of any possible delays on the Company's intended activity is unknown.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this MD&A may constitute "forward-looking" statements which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results to differ materially from the statements made. When used in this report, the words "estimate", "believe", "anticipate", "intend", "expect", "plan", "may", "should", and "will", are intended to identify forward-looking statements, and reflect the current expectations of the management of the Company with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties, such as reduced funding and general economic and market factors. New risk factors may arise from time to time and it is not possible for management of the Company to predict all of those risk factors or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. The Company does not undertake or assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

Additional Information

Additional information may be found on the Company's website at www.appiaenergy.ca and on SEDAR. The technical information included in this MD&A regarding Saskatchewan was reviewed and approved by Thomas Skimming, P.Eng, a Director of Appia, a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, and the technical information regarding the Elliot Lake properties has been reviewed and approved by Al Workman, P.Geo. Senior Geologist, Watts, Griffis and McQuat Ltd., a Qualified Person in accordance with the Canadian regulatory requirements as set out in NI 43-101.

Four tables are attached for individual REO grades supporting reported TREO grades in the text, as well as lithogeochemical results for all 2019 diamond drill holes and all new surface discoveries. Table 4 reports recent lithogeochemical results on 2017 and 2018 select samples tested for gallium as well as TREO.

Appendix – Table 1: Individual REO grades supporting reported TREO grades directly in the text

Program Year	Sample Source	La ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	CeO ₂ (wt%)	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ (wt%)	Nd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sm ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Eu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Gd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Tb ₄ O ₇ (wt%)	Dy ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Ho ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Er ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Yb ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Lu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	ThO ₂ (wt%)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt%)	TREO (wt%)	CREO (wt%)
Reference - pages 2 and 4																			
2019	IV-19-012	3.653	7.798	0.889	2.946	0.413	0.005	0.205	0.014	0.036	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.089	2.081	0.054	16.059	3.890
2019	includes	11.233	23.833	2.753	8.996	1.258	0.016	0.626	0.042	0.110	0.011	0.019	0.002	0.001	0.266	6.365	0.164	49.165	11.918
2019	RI-19-001	1.701	3.667	0.408	1.405	0.198	0.003	0.091	0.008	0.022	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.065	1.012	0.028	7.575	1.845
2019	Biotite Lake	0.562	1.241	0.137	0.462	0.074	0.002	0.042	0.003	0.011	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.032	0.403	0.019	2.568	0.614
Reference - page 3																			
2017	Outcrop (cut)	10.731	23.708	3.008	9.506	1.426	0.016	0.662	0.056	0.124	0.011	0.091	0.003	0.001	0.292	5.505	0.199	49.638	12.711
2018	Charles Lower	2.149	4.255	0.488	1.529	0.214	0.003	0.121	0.006	0.022	0.003	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.069	1.109	0.034	8.868	2.049
2018	Dylan	7.407	15.841	1.719	5.444	0.708	0.010	0.407	0.020	0.066	0.008	0.021	0.001	0.000	0.174	3.842	0.100	31.827	7.259
Reference - page 4																			
2018	sand - NM	0.082	0.169	0.019	0.055	0.009	0.001	0.006	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.032	0.038	0.003	0.386	0.081
2018	sand - FM	0.006	0.018	0.002	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.001	0.041	0.011
2018	Ivan-L4**	12.343	26.186	2.875	9.260	1.171	0.016	0.663	0.033	0.110	0.013	0.035	0.002	0.000	0.302	6.179	0.143	53.007	12.293
2019	IV-19-003	3.550	7.820	0.860	3.080	0.410	0.000	0.220	0.020	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.090	2.070	0.050	16.100	4.000
2018	IV-19-001	3.730	7.550	0.870	2.680	0.360	0.000	0.200	0.010	0.030	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.100	1.800	0.060	15.560	3.610

Appendix – Table 2: Lithochemical results for all Summer 2019 drill holes

Zone	DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	La ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	CeO ₂ (wt%)	Pr ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Nd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sm ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Eu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Gd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Tb ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Dy ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Ho ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Er ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Yb ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Lu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	ThO ₂ (wt%)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt%)	TREO (wt%)	CREO (wt%)	
Charles	CH-19-009																						
Charles	CH-19-010	7.60	9.80	2.20	1.809	3.954	0.434	1.500	0.212	0.003	0.095	0.007	0.018	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.047	1.009	0.029	8.085	1.963	
Charles	CH-19-011	7.80	8.80	1.00	0.833	1.865	0.208	0.715	0.101	0.001	0.046	0.004	0.010	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.027	0.507	0.013	3.813	0.938	
Charles	CH-19-012	9.70	10.10	0.40	0.312	0.654	0.078	0.272	0.036	0.001	0.016	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.025	0.217	0.005	1.405	0.357	
Charles	CH-19-013																						
Charles	CH-19-014	0.00	1.30	1.30	2.692	5.844	0.648	2.223	0.310	0.004	0.137	0.011	0.028	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.072	1.502	0.042	11.978	2.913	
Charles	CH-19-015	0.00	0.70	0.70	1.747	3.710	0.408	1.423	0.203	0.003	0.095	0.008	0.023	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.065	0.915	0.027	7.692	1.864	
Charles	CH-19-016	0.00	1.10	1.10	1.010	2.155	0.239	0.824	0.116	0.002	0.052	0.004	0.011	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.031	0.556	0.016	4.449	1.080	
Dante	DT-19-001																						
Dante	DT-19-002																						
Dante	DT-19-003																						
Dante	DT-19-004	16.90	17.70	0.80	3.086	6.713	0.714	2.577	0.357	0.004	0.176	0.013	0.031	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.080	1.826	0.047	13.758	3.338	
Dante	DT-19-004A																						
Dante	DT-19-004B	15.90	17.50	1.60	4.122	9.092	0.962	3.472	0.487	0.006	0.236	0.017	0.040	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.104	2.444	0.061	18.550	4.498	
Dante	DT-19-005																						
Dante	DT-19-006																						
Ivan	IV-19-002																						
Ivan	IV-19-003	10.25	21.90	11.65	3.55	7.82	0.86	3.08	0.41	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	2.07	0.05	16.10	4.00	
	includes	13.30	16.00	2.70	6.792	15.050	1.673	5.990	0.797	0.009	0.430	0.034	0.071	0.007	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.178	3.900	0.107	31.044	7.777	
Ivan	IV-19-004																						
Ivan	IV-19-005																						
Ivan	IV-19-006																						
Ivan	IV-19-007																						
Ivan	IV-19-008	12.80	13.50	0.70	3.518	7.690	0.859	2.962	0.418	0.005	0.203	0.014	0.038	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.095	1.980	0.066	15.813	3.877	
Ivan	IV-19-009	12.60	13.80	1.20	5.340	11.583	1.278	4.361	0.618	0.008	0.304	0.021	0.055	0.006	0.010	0.002	0.000	0.137	2.992	0.083	23.722	5.723	
Ivan	IV-19-010																						
Ivan	IV-19-011	9.85	10.90	1.05	8.525	18.210	2.017	6.997	0.977	0.012	0.491	0.033	0.085	0.008	0.014	0.002	0.000	0.205	4.746	0.136	37.576	9.144	
Ivan	IV-19-012*	8.70	24.25	15.55	3.653	7.798	0.889	2.946	0.413	0.005	0.205	0.014	0.036	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.089	2.081	0.054	16.059	3.890	
	includes	9.70	17.60	7.90	7.130	15.219	1.735	5.748	0.805	0.010	0.400	0.027	0.071	0.007	0.012	0.002	0.000	0.173	4.058	0.105	31.339	7.591	
	includes	9.70	13.40	3.70	11.233	23.833	2.753	8.996	1.258	0.016	0.626	0.042	0.110	0.011	0.019	0.002	0.001	0.266	6.365	0.164	49.165	11.918	
Ivan	IV-19-013	9.90	11.95	2.05	2.753	6.121	0.685	2.360	0.338	0.004	0.169	0.011	0.031	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.075	1.653	0.042	12.556	3.091	
	and	22.60	24.40	1.80	5.031	10.985	1.203	4.148	0.579	0.007	0.290	0.020	0.051	0.005	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.127	2.886	0.073	22.457	5.430	
Ivan	IV-19-014																						
Ivan	IV-19-015																						
Ivan	IV-19-016																						
Ivan	IV-19-017																						
Ivan	IV-19-018																						
Ivan	IV-19-019	5.50	5.80	0.30	4.070	8.623	0.939	3.241	0.455	0.006	0.211	0.016	0.042	0.004	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.104	2.253	0.103	17.719	4.244	
Ivan	IV-19-020	24.10	25.05	0.95	8.007	16.667	1.803	6.257	0.858	0.011	0.388	0.030	0.078	0.008	0.013	0.002	0.001	0.197	4.387	0.108	34.318	8.178	
Ivan	IV-19-021	14.80	15.10	0.30	2.264	5.245	0.581	2.017	0.281	0.004	0.125	0.010	0.027	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.065	1.309	0.033	10.625	2.639	
Ivan	IV-19-022	15.20	17.80	2.60	1.468	3.147	0.337	1.191	0.165	0.002	0.075	0.006	0.016	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.042	0.801	0.021	6.453	1.552	
Ivan	IV-19-023	15.75	17.45	1.70	4.140	8.857	0.958	3.309	0.465	0.006	0.201	0.016	0.041	0.004	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.104	2.172	0.062	18.109	4.330	
Mikaela	MK-19-001																						
Mikaela	MK-19-002																						
Richard	RI-19-001	9.80	18.70	8.90	1.701	3.667	0.408	1.405	0.198	0.003	0.091	0.008	0.022	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.065	1.012	0.028	7.575	1.845	
Richard	RI-19-002																						
Regional	AL-19-003																						
Regional	AL-19-004																						

Appendix – Table 3: Lithogeochemical results for new surface discoveries

Zone	Sample Type (Grab, Channel)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	La ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	CeO ₂ (wt%)	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ (wt%)	Nd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sm ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Eu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Gd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Tb ₄ O ₇ (wt%)	Dy ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Ho ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Er ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Yb ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Lu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	ThO ₂ (wt%)	U ₃ O ₈ (wt%)	TREO (wt%)	CREO (wt%)
Thomas	CS 1	0.50	1.70	1.20	0.109	0.225	0.026	0.094	0.015	0.000	0.008	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.067	0.002	0.487	0.123
Quartzite	CS 1	0.45	2.06	1.61	0.116	0.233	0.026	0.090	0.011	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.071	0.001	0.485	0.118
Quartzite	CS 2	0.35	2.06	1.71	0.111	0.221	0.025	0.085	0.011	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.071	0.001	0.460	0.112
Quartzite	CS 3	0.00	1.92	1.92	0.109	0.224	0.025	0.087	0.011	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.074	0.001	0.464	0.114
Biotite Lake	Grab 1				0.562	1.241	0.137	0.462	0.074	0.002	0.042	0.003	0.011	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.032	0.403	0.019	2.568	0.614
Biotite Lake	Grab 2				0.538	1.107	0.128	0.441	0.068	0.001	0.039	0.003	0.010	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.028	0.382	0.016	2.367	0.583
Biotite Lake	Grab 3				0.305	0.623	0.073	0.250	0.038	0.001	0.021	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.017	0.214	0.010	1.336	0.330
Biotite Lake	Grab Avg				0.468	0.990	0.112	0.384	0.060	0.001	0.034	0.003	0.009	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.026	0.333	0.015	2.090	0.509

The REEs Thulium (Tm) and Promethium (Pm) are not reported because they are both extremely scarce in nature, and Pm forms as a product of spontaneous fission of U-238

TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxide = sum of La₂O₃+CeO₂+Pr₆O₁₁+Nd₂O₃+Sm₂O₃+Eu₂O₃+Gd₂O₃+Tb₄O₇+Dy₂O₃+Ho₂O₃+Er₂O₃+Yb₂O₃+Lu₂O₃+Y₂O₃

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Oxide = sum of Pr₆O₁₁+Nd₂O₃+Eu₂O₃+Tb₄O₇+Dy₂O₃

- Highlighting Nd grades associated with high-grade TREO
- Highlighting Pr grades associated with high-grade TREO
- Highlighting "high-grade" TREO and CREO (i.e. >1.897 wt% TREO)
- Indicates light rare earth elements (LREEs; La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm)
- Indicates heavy rare earth elements (HREEs; Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Yb, Lu, Y)
- Indicates radioactive elements (not a rare earth element)

Conditions Used for Reporting Composite Results (Appendix – Table 1)

- a cut-off grade of 4.0 wt% TREO was applied to all individual samples used in composite grade calculations
- maximum internal dilution along channel lines and/or drill holes does not exceed 2.0 m
- Sand - Magnetic Separation Results: "NM" = non-magnetic, "FM" - ferro-magnetic
- ***NOTE on Th: the Th value mentioned on page 4 is calculated using the ThO₂ value associated with Ivan-L4 (6.179 wt% ThO₂) divided by the conversion factor (1.0690) noted in the last row of the table

Conditions Used for Reporting Composite Results (Appendix – Table 2)

- all intervals are reported with cutoff grade = 1.0 wt% TREO, with exception of IV-19-012* reported with cutoff grade = 0.1 wt% TREO
- maximum internal dilution along drill holes does not exceed 2.0 m consecutively
- drill hole "intervals" are reported as down-hole; true thickness has not been determined

Conditions Used for Reporting Composite Results (Appendix – Table 3)

- all intervals are reported with cutoff grade = 0.1 wt% TREO
- maximum internal dilution along channel lines does not exceed 2.0 m consecutively
- true thicknesses have not been determined

[Note: >1.897 wt% TREO represents >75th percentile for global REO deposit grades of advanced stage-projects \(excluding Gakara, Steenkampskraal and Mount Weld CLD deposits\). The global REO deposit information was derived from publicly available information as of January 31, 2018, from individual company websites, SEDAR technical report filings, and the Technology Metals Research Advanced Rare Earth Projects Index \(<http://www.techmetalsresearch.com/metrics-indices/tmr-advanced-rare-earth-projects-index/>\)](#)




Appendix – Table 4: Gallium (Ga₂O₃) and Total Rare Earth Oxide lithochemical results from select samples 2017 and 2018



Sample	Zone	Year	Ga ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	La ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	CeO ₂ (wt%)	Pr ₆ O ₁₁ (wt%)	Nd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sm ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Eu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Gd ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Tb ₄ O ₇ (wt%)	Dy ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Ho ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Er ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Yb ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Lu ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Y ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	TREO (wt%)	CREO (wt%)
102020	Hinge	2017	0.004	0.971	2.211	0.211	0.875	0.109	0.001	0.063	0.006	0.014	0.001	0.010	0.001	0.034	4.508	1.107	
102021	Hinge	2017	0.011	1.888	4.263	0.454	1.679	0.225	0.001	0.111	0.009	0.024	0.001	0.017	0.001	0.055	8.729	2.168	
102034	NW Wilson	2017	0.009	0.997	2.309	0.256	0.922	0.131	0.001	0.069	0.007	0.017	0.001	0.011	0.001	0.047	4.771	1.204	
102035	NW Wilson	2017	0.008	1.082	2.432	0.324	0.960	0.146	0.001	0.075	0.007	0.016	0.001	0.011	0.001	0.038	5.095	1.308	
102036	Wilson	2017	0.013	2.568	5.921	0.714	2.379	0.361	0.003	0.175	0.015	0.038	0.002	0.025	0.001	0.090	12.293	3.149	
102037	Danny	2017	0.010	1.935	4.471	0.476	1.842	0.275	0.002	0.145	0.015	0.049	0.001	0.026	0.005	0.156	9.400	2.385	
102038	Danny	2017	0.011	2.639	6.007	0.672	2.437	0.348	0.003	0.176	0.018	0.048	0.001	0.030	0.003	0.150	12.532	3.178	
102039	Danny	2017	0.005	2.850	6.511	0.761	2.635	0.385	0.003	0.196	0.020	0.054	0.001	0.034	0.003	0.171	13.626	3.474	
102041	Danny	2017	0.012	2.111	4.778	0.509	1.901	0.266	0.001	0.125	0.012	0.026	0.001	0.019	0.001	0.065	9.815	2.449	
102042	Danny	2017	0.014	2.533	5.823	0.674	2.297	0.327	0.002	0.150	0.013	0.032	0.002	0.023	0.001	0.074	11.951	3.019	
102044	Wilson	2017	0.019	5.266	11.977	1.402	4.746	0.705	0.006	0.325	0.028	0.062	0.006	0.047	0.001	0.146	24.716	6.243	
102045	Wilson	2017	0.011	5.653	12.775	1.571	5.084	0.778	0.007	0.364	0.032	0.070	0.007	0.051	0.002	0.169	26.564	6.763	
102046	Wilson	2017	0.013	2.451	5.565	0.668	2.215	0.331	0.003	0.158	0.014	0.032	0.002	0.023	0.001	0.074	11.538	2.933	
102050	Wilson	2017	0.017	3.905	8.820	1.063	3.475	0.517	0.005	0.242	0.021	0.045	0.005	0.034	0.001	0.107	18.240	4.608	
102051	Wilson	2017	0.015	6.556	14.864	1.788	5.865	0.882	0.008	0.413	0.035	0.085	0.007	0.058	0.002	0.193	30.756	7.781	
102063	Wilson	2017	0.008	1.278	2.899	0.348	1.160	0.171	0.001	0.085	0.007	0.016	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.038	6.019	1.532	
102064	Wilson	2017	0.015	3.213	7.297	0.865	2.903	0.434	0.003	0.206	0.019	0.042	0.003	0.030	0.001	0.095	15.113	3.833	
102065	Wilson	2017	0.012	4.246	9.655	1.122	3.848	0.558	0.005	0.266	0.024	0.052	0.005	0.039	0.001	0.126	19.945	5.050	
102066	Wilson	2017	0.012	6.075	13.881	1.607	5.492	0.815	0.007	0.382	0.034	0.075	0.007	0.056	0.002	0.179	28.612	7.214	
102067	Wilson	2017	0.015	4.633	10.478	1.232	4.139	0.621	0.006	0.294	0.026	0.056	0.005	0.041	0.001	0.137	21.669	5.460	
102068	Ivan	2017	0.031	10.731	23.708	3.008	9.503	1.427	0.016	0.662	0.056	0.124	0.011	0.091	0.003	0.292	49.634	12.708	
102069	Ivan	2017	0.035	11.235	25.182	3.129	9.899	1.496	0.017	0.685	0.059	0.130	0.013	0.097	0.003	0.314	52.260	13.234	
102070	Ivan	2017	0.020	7.283	16.461	2.030	6.518	1.009	0.010	0.466	0.040	0.087	0.009	0.062	0.002	0.208	34.185	8.685	
102075	Richard	2018	0.002	0.113	0.237	0.026	0.083	0.011	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.485	0.112	
102077	Charles	2018	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.029	0.006
102179	Charles	2018	0.014	0.917	1.953	0.209	0.646	0.085	0.001	0.051	0.003	0.009	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.034	3.915	0.868
102196	Charles	2018	0.029	2.369	4.963	0.529	1.644	0.220	0.003	0.136	0.007	0.021	0.002	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.062	9.964	2.204
102465	Wilson	2018	0.013	0.941	2.015	0.210	0.663	0.097	0.001	0.056	0.003	0.012	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.032	4.037	0.890
102672	Wilson	2018	0.008	0.477	1.004	0.110	0.351	0.049	0.001	0.027	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.013	2.040	0.468
102712	Ivan	2018	0.115	12.784	26.779	2.972	9.491	1.206	0.016	0.680	0.034	0.116	0.014	0.036	0.002	0.001	0.319	54.450	12.629
102749	Ivan	2018	0.049	4.574	9.803	1.070	3.463	0.441	0.006	0.249	0.012	0.041	0.005	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.110	19.788	4.593
102830	Dylan	2018	0.085	9.218	20.391	2.271	7.101	0.916	0.012	0.521	0.025	0.085	0.010	0.028	0.001	0.001	0.207	40.789	9.495
102833	Dante	2018	0.022	2.299	5.061	0.505	1.632	0.234	0.003	0.137	0.008	0.026	0.003	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.071	9.989	2.174

The REEs Thulium (Tm) and Promethium (Pm) are not reported because they are both extremely scarce in nature, and Pm forms as a product of spontaneous fission of U-238

TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxide = sum of La₂O₃+CeO₂+Pr₆O₁₁+Nd₂O₃+Sm₂O₃+Eu₂O₃+Gd₂O₃+Tb₄O₇+Dy₂O₃+Ho₂O₃+Er₂O₃+Yb₂O₃+Lu₂O₃+Y₂O₃

CREO = Critical Rare Earth Oxide = sum of Pr₆O₁₁+Nd₂O₃+Eu₂O₃+Tb₄O₇+Dy₂O₃

 Highlighting Nd grades associated with high-grade TREO
 Highlighting Pr grades associated with high-grade TREO
 Highlighting "high-grade" TREO and CREO (i.e. >1.897* wt% TREO)

 Indicates light rare earth elements
 Indicates heavy rare earth elements

*Note: >1.897 wt% TREO represents >75th percentile for global REO deposit grades of advanced stage-projects (excluding Gakara, Steenkampskraal and Mount Weld CLD deposits). The global REO deposit information was derived from publicly available information as of January 31, 2018, from individual company websites, SEDAR technical report filings, and the Technology Metals Research Advanced Rare Earth Projects Index (<http://www.techmetalsresearch.com/metrics-indices/tmr-advanced-rare-earth-projects-index/>)