



POWERTECH URANIUM CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(August 12, 2013)

GENERAL

The following discussion of performance, financial condition and future prospects should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Powertech Uranium Corp. (the "Company" or "Powertech") and notes thereto for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013.

Additional information about the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. All dollar amounts are stated in United States' dollars unless noted. References to "C\$" refer to Canadian currency and "\$" to United States currency.

DISCLAIMER FOR FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements in this MD&A are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements consist of statements that are not purely historical, including any statements regarding beliefs, plans, expectations or intentions regarding the future. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative and grammatical variations) of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefits the Company will obtain from them. These forward-looking statements reflect management's current views, and are based on certain assumptions, and speak only as of August 12, 2013. These assumptions, which include, management's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about certain projects and the markets the Company operates in, the global economic environment, interest rates, exchange rates and the Company's ability to manage its assets and operating costs, may prove to be incorrect. A number of risks and uncertainties could cause its actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward looking statements, including, but not limited to: (1) that events in Japan in early 2011 may continue to affect public acceptance of nuclear energy and the Company's permitting timelines; (2) a decrease in the market price of uranium; (3) a decrease in the demand for uranium and uranium related products; (4) discrepancies between actual and estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves; (5) changes to the cost of commencing production and the time when production commences, and actual ongoing costs; (6) the occurrence of risks associated with the development and commencement of mining operations; (7) unforeseen or changed regulatory restrictions, requirements and limitations, including environmental regulatory restrictions and liability and permitting restrictions; (8) the failure to obtain governmental approvals and fulfill contractual commitments, and the need to obtain new or amended licenses and permits; (9) unforeseen changes in the costs of material inputs, including fuel, steel and other construction materials; (10) the loss of key employees; (11) the loss of, or defective title to, exploration and mining claims, rights, leases or licenses; (12) the number of competitors; (13) political and economic conditions in uranium producing and consuming countries; (14) failure to obtain additional capital in sufficient amounts or on commercially reasonable terms; (15) other factors beyond the Company's control; and (16) those factors described in the section entitled "Risk Factors and Uncertainties" in the this MD&A.

Undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are in many cases beyond the Company's control. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the Company's actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which it operates, may differ materially from statements made or incorporated by reference in this MD&A. The Company undertakes no obligation to

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update forward-looking statements if management's beliefs, estimates and opinions or the Company's circumstances as at the date hereof should change. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether, as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Nature of Business

The Company is a mineral exploration/development company which, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Powertech (USA), Inc. ("Powertech USA") is focused on the exploration and development of uranium properties in the United States. Powertech's principal assets are comprised of mineral properties in Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The properties have been acquired through purchase agreements, lease agreements or staking claims. Powertech's common shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") (symbol "PWE") and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Industry Trends

The earthquake and tsunami in Japan in March 2011, with the resultant damaging effect on that country's nuclear reactors, negatively affected and continues to negatively affect public opinion regarding nuclear energy as a safe and viable source of power. Since the occurrence of these events, the Company and other companies engaged in uranium exploration and development have experienced a reduction in the trading prices of their shares on applicable stock exchanges. Further, a number of heads of government and their legislative bodies announced reviews and/or delays of plans to develop new nuclear power facilities. However, in recent months, certain governments have publicly announced intentions to proceed with nuclear projects. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the "NRC") recently approved the licensing of new nuclear reactors in the United States for the first time in 34 years, although the Chairman of the NRC has publicly stated that a more stringent review of design risks will be undertaken for both existing facilities and future applications for new nuclear power facilities. Government officials in India have recently announced that the Indian nuclear program has the potential to provide long-term energy security for that country and are planning a 14-fold expansion in nuclear power generation in the next twenty years from 4,800 MW to 63,000 MW. In Canada, Ontario Power Generation recently stated that it intends to proceed with the refurbishing and expansion of the Darlington, Ontario nuclear station, while incorporating lessons learned from Fukushima in the plans for such refurbishment and expansion. The newly elected government in Japan has announced a review of the previous government's nuclear phase-out and states that nuclear reactors would be restarted if they passed safety tests. The new government also refused to rule out the construction of new nuclear reactors. While the Company perceives these developments as favourable to the uranium industry, other relevant regulatory bodies may still react to the events in Japan, resulting in additional delays or barriers in permitting and licensing new uranium production operations. The Company has not yet determined the long-term impact such events will have on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and permitting plans, particularly as pertains to the Company's Dewey-Burdock Project, which is at an advanced stage in the permitting process.

Resource Property Interests

South Dakota, USA

Dewey-Burdock Project – Custer and Fall River Counties

The Company's Dewey-Burdock Project is located in the Edgemont Uranium District. The Project is comprised of approximately 50 mining leases and approximately 370 mining claims covering approximately 14,500 surface acres and 17,800 net mineral acres.

Preliminary Economic Assessment

On April 19, 2012, the Company announced that it had received the results of a revised Preliminary Economic Assessment dated effective April 17, 2012 (the "April 2012 PEA") for its Dewey-Burdock Project. The PEA was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 by SRK Consulting (U.S.), Inc. ("SRK") and Lyntek Incorporated ("Lyntek").

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SRK and Lyntek are based in Lakewood, Colorado and are well known as providers of a full range of engineering and construction services for the global uranium sector.

The purpose of the revised PEA was to provide an updated analysis of the economic viability of the Dewey-Burdock Project based on significant development work performed by the Company's engineers and consultants over the past two years. Most significantly, the Company's team and consultants have modified the mine planning sequence for the project and redesigned the well fields based on further detailed hydrologic studies. The Company has also obtained revised and much more favourable property tax incentives from the applicable tax authorities. As a result of this development work, the Company believes that the project demonstrates significantly more favourable economics.

The following table identifies the updated economic parameters as reported in the April 2012 PEA and compares these parameters to the results of the original Preliminary Economic Assessment for the project filed in July 2010 (the "July 2010 PEA"):

July 2010 PEA	April 2012 PEA
NPV = US\$55.4 million @ 8% DCF; US\$65 U3O8	NPV = US\$109.1 million @ 8% DCF; US\$65 U3O8
IRR = 27%	IRR = 48%
Cash Operating Cost = US\$34.90/lb. - U3O8	Cash Operating Cost = US\$33.31/lb. - U3O8
Capital Cost (Phase I) = US\$65 million	Capital Cost (Phase I) = US\$54.3 million
Life of Mine 9 years, Producing 8.4 million lbs	Life of Mine 9 years, Producing 8.4 million lbs
Payback = 1st Quarter Production Year 4	Payback = 4th Quarter Production Year 2

The April 2012 PEA is available at http://www.powertechuranium.com/i/pdf/2012-04-17_NI_43-101.pdf and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Regulatory Agency Review

The Company's business objectives are currently focused on obtaining the necessary permits and licenses for the Dewey-Burdock Project. In order to obtain such permits and licenses, the Company must:

- continue to interface with the NRC regarding its license application, which was submitted in August 2009 and deemed complete in October 2009;
- continue to interface with the Bureau of Land Management (the "BLM") regarding its Plan of Operations which was submitted in October 2009 and considered administratively complete in March 2010;
- continue to interface with and respond to comments from the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (the "DENR") regarding 1) the in situ recovery ("ISR") large-scale mine permit application submitted to the DENR September 28, 2012, 2) the Groundwater Discharge permit application submitted to DENR March 9, 2012 and deemed complete May 1, 2012, and 3) the Water Rights applications submitted in June 2012 and recommended by DENR for approval in November 2012;
- continue to interface with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") regarding its underground injection control ("UIC") Class III and Class V permit applications, of which the Class III application was submitted in December 2008 and deemed complete in February 2009, and the Class V application was submitted in March 2010 and deemed complete in April 2010; and
- respond to any requests for additional information from the NRC and all other agencies necessary to obtain the licenses and permits.

Recent submissions made by the Company with respect to the Dewey-Burdock Project include the following:

- a groundwater model was submitted to the NRC in February 2012;
- a groundwater discharge permit application was submitted to the DENR in March 2012;

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- a cultural and historical evaluation report on 20 additional archeological sites was submitted to the NRC in April 2012;
- two water rights permit applications were submitted to the DENR in June 2012;
- ISR large-scale mine permit application was submitted to the DENR in September 2012; and
- the Final Air Modeling Report and Protocol was submitted to the NRC in July 2013.

The NRC issued the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (“SEIS”) for the Dewey-Burdock Project November 26, 2012. The public comment period has expired. The NRC will respond to any comments it received from other federal government agencies and the public, and then provide a final SEIS, which is now expected in October 2013. The NRC also has prepared a Safety Evaluation Report (“SER”), which was published in March 2013.

The NRC provided its initial draft license to the Company for review and comment July 31, 2012 with several versions following. On March 19, 2013, the Company provided its concurrence to the NRC license conditions, which will become effective when the SEIS is completed and the license is issued 30-days after the Final SEIS is published. This and the other major permits from EPA and DENR allowing full operation of the mine are expected to be approved in 2013.

In its April 1, 2013 update to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel the NRC Staff noted that their current best estimate of completing the Dewey-Burdock licensing process as shown below:

<u>Report type</u>	<u>Estimated completion date</u>
Final SER	Mid-March 2013 (received)
Final SEIS	October 2013

During January 2012, Powertech responded to the EPA on questions presented with respect to the Underground Injection Control Class V permit application for deep disposal injection. It is expected that the responses are sufficient to proceed to draft permit pending public comment. Powertech continued to work with the EPA on the UIC Class III permit application, which included updating the application, which was originally submitted in January 2008.

The South Dakota applications are for the groundwater discharge permit, the water rights permits and the ISR large -scale mine permit. The applications were submitted to the DENR in 2012. All permit applications have been deemed complete. The surface discharge permit and water rights permit have been finalized subject to a hearing with the South Dakota Water Management Board. The hearing date for the surface discharge permit and water rights permit has been set for the October 7, 2013 meeting of the Water Management Board. The hearing date for the surface discharge permit and water rights permit has been set with the Water Management Board for the week of October 7, 2013 and also the week of October 28, 2013 if needed. The large-scale mine plan permit application is also deemed complete and a pre-hearing conference was held on May 23, 2013 at which time the permit hearing was scheduled for the week of September 23, 2013. The application was reviewed by the DENR and formal permit recommendation was published April 15, 2013.

Details of the expenditures incurred on the Dewey-Burdock Project can be found under the heading entitled “Resource Property Interests – Capitalized Costs”.

Colorado, USA

Centennial Project – Weld County, Colorado

The Company’s Centennial Project is located in western Weld County in northeastern Colorado. Through property purchase and/or lease agreements, the Centennial Project is comprised of approximately 3,600 acres of surface rights and approximately 7,100 acres of mineral rights.

Powertech has completed a significant amount of work focused primarily on preparing the Centennial Project for ISR leach permitting and feasibility. This work has included drilling, recovery tests, water well tests and environmental studies. At the request of the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (the “CDRMS”), the Company prepared and submitted an updated Site Characterization Plan in April 2009. All the required environmental surveys and studies have been completed and the draft reports have been received. Powertech completed its application to the EPA for a Class I UIC

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Permit in November 2010. In December 2010, the EPA informed the Company that the application was deemed complete. The Company has decided to forego additional permitting activities on Centennial until the completion of the permitting and licensing of the Dewey-Burdock Project in order to conserve cash and focus activities on its most advanced project.

See Financing, Liquidity and Capital Resources for discussion on the sale of interest in the Centennial Project.

Details of the expenditures incurred on the Centennial Project can be found under the heading entitled “Resource Property Interests – Capitalized Costs”.

Wyoming, USA

Aladdin Project – Crook County, Wyoming

On June 25, 2012, the Company announced that it had completed its National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report for the Aladdin Project, located in Crook County, Wyoming entitled “Technical Report on the Aladdin Uranium Project, Crook County, Wyoming” and dated effective June 21, 2012 (the “Aladdin Report”). The Company controls approximately 14,500 acres of mineral rights on this project which is located along the Wyoming/South Dakota border on the northwestern flank of the Black Hills Uplift, within sandstones of the Lower Cretaceous-age Inyan Kara Group. The Aladdin Report was authored by Jerry D. Bush, P.G., an independent professional geologist with uranium exploration experience in the Black Hills region. The purpose of the Aladdin Report was to classify total project uranium resources through the strict application of CIM Definition Standards for mineral resources and mineral reserves, as well as to estimate the overall uranium resource potential of the project area.

The Aladdin Report describes the results of the Company's confirmation drilling program and continued evaluation of historic exploration drilling data from Teton Exploration Company. The resource classification effort was based on detailed GT (Grade of mineralized intercept (%) x Thickness (ft)) contour mapping within six sandstone units of the Fall River Formation and seven individual mineralized units within the Chilson Member of the Lakota Formation. Using a 0.20 GT cut-off, Powertech has identified 1,038,023 pounds of Indicated Resources, contained in 466,232 tons averaging 0.111% U₃O₈. At the same cut-off, an additional 101,255 pounds of Inferred Resources were identified, contained in 42,611 tons averaging 0.119% U₃O₈.

The above-described classified resources are located in areas of close-spaced historic drilling. However, in over 80% of the project area, the density of exploration drilling is light. In these lightly explored areas, there is sufficient drill hole control for subsurface geochemical mapping, but drill hole density is inadequate for the delineation of classified resources. In the Aladdin Report, a range of (i) mineralized trend lengths, (ii) widths of mineralization and (iii) grades of mineralization were used to obtain an estimate of additional potential pounds of uranium within the project for 13 identified mineralized trends. At a GT cut-off of 0.20, a range of this potential was determined to be 5.0 to 11.0 million pounds of uranium, averaging 0.11% - 0.12% U₃O₈. The grade and quantity of this potential is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration within the portions of the Aladdin Project that contain this potential to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration in the areas of this potential will result in the delineation of mineral resources.

The Aladdin property is 90 miles northwest of the Dewey-Burdock Project. Uranium resources at the Aladdin Project have been developed within the same host rocks that contain the Dewey Burdock deposit.

The Aladdin Report is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.powertechuranium.com.

Details of the expenditures incurred on the Aladdin Project can be found under the heading entitled “Resource Property Interests – Capitalized Costs”.

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Resource Property Interests – Capitalized Costs

Costs reflected in resource property interests for the year ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013 are detailed below:

	<u>South Dakota</u>	<u>Wyoming</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 27,057,807	\$3,461,164	\$15,143,826	\$ 45,662,797
Land services	8,633	8,633	8,933	26,199
Legal fees	150,757	464	–	151,221
Claims fees	51,800	106,960	–	158,760
Land/lease payments	154,589	97,964	16,887	269,440
Drilling/ Engineering	67,642	–	2,987	70,629
Permitting	2,079,138	10,000	408	2,089,546
Impairment	(12,320)	(52,425)	–	(64,745)
Sale of land	–	–	(333,659)	(333,659)
Wages/Consulting	<u>839,495</u>	<u>99,635</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>939,130</u>
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 30,397,541	\$3,732,395	\$14,839,382	\$ 48,969,318
Legal fees	174,785	–	–	174,785
Land/lease payments	31,421	17,715	5,486	54,622
Drilling/ Engineering	674	–	–	674
Permitting	732,920	–	–	732,920
Wages/Consulting	<u>345,000</u>	<u>40,500</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>385,500</u>
Balance, June 30, 2013	<u>\$ 31,682,341</u>	<u>\$3,790,610</u>	<u>\$14,844,868</u>	<u>\$ 50,317,819</u>

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See Financing, Liquidity and Capital Resources below for the sale of interest in the Company's Centennial Project located in Colorado.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables provide selected financial information for the most recent eight quarters, stated in United States dollars in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"):

	<u>June</u> <u>30, 2013</u>	<u>March</u> <u>31, 2013</u>	<u>December</u> <u>31, 2012</u>	<u>September</u> <u>30, 2012</u>
Income Statement				
Interest income	\$ 1,681	\$ 2,027	\$ 190	\$ 8,618
Impairment charges	-	-	(64,745)	-
Gain on re-measurement of warrant liability	291,459	35,638	-	-
Gain/ (loss) on re-measurement of financial and derivative liability	-	-	345,701	(140,403)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	-	-	169,354	-
Loss on sale of property	-	-	(117,635)	-
G&A and other expenses	(516,309)	(562,719)	(525,642)	(509,448)
Deferred tax recovery/ (expense)	-	-	212,116	77,789
Net income/(loss)	(223,169)	(525,024)	19,339	(563,444)
Net income/(loss) per share, basic	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	(0.01)
Balance Sheet				
Cash and cash equivalents	101,581	951,115	649,828	613,554
Total assets	50,783,052	50,959,350	50,041,875	49,726,807
Working capital/(deficit)	983,281	240,893	42,698	(1,860,314)

	<u>June</u> <u>30, 2012</u>	<u>March</u> <u>31, 2012</u>	<u>December</u> <u>31, 2011</u>	<u>September</u> <u>30, 2011</u>
Income Statement				
Interest income	\$ 893	\$ 42,290	\$ 5,627	\$ 8,823
Impairment charges	-	-	(195,725)	-
Gain on re-measurement of warrant liability	-	-	2,264,362	-
Gain/(loss) on re-measurement of financial and derivative liability	583,486)	(788,784)	(170,119)	926,986
Gain on sale of property	-	214,527	-	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	240,454
G&A and other expenses	(679,764)	(531,565)	(658,976)	(739,592)
Deferred tax recovery/ (expense)	(147,774)	227,817	223,505	(149,990)
Net income/ (loss)	(243,159)	(835,715)	1,468,674	286,681
Net income/ (loss) per share, basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	0.01	0.00
Balance sheet				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,909,097	3,213,895	4,057,505	5,015,196
Total assets	50,016,122	50,119,288	50,311,069	51,895,175
Working capital/(deficit)	(245,777)	2,967,980	3,844,279	4,905,337

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Three- and Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to Three- and Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2012

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company continued to focus on development of its mineral property interests. Net loss during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$223,169 and \$748,223, respectively, compared to net loss of \$243,159 and \$1,078,874 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, as discussed below.

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$489,112 and \$1,025,354 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, from \$654,009 and \$1,160,469 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, primarily due to the Company's efforts to lower costs.

Gain (loss) on re-measurement of liability associated with debt and equity obligations resulted in a gain of \$291,459 and \$327,097 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to a gain of \$583,486 for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and a loss for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The Company's outstanding warrants are denominated in a currency different from the functional currency of the Company, and as such, meet the definition of a financial liability and are fair valued at each reporting period using the Black-Scholes model. The change in the fair value from period-to-period will result in a gain/(loss) in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss). During November 2012, the Company's debt obligation associated with the derivative liability was settled for shares. See discussion in Note 7 to the Company's annual financial statements, which were filed on March 1, 2013 and are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Gain on sale of equipment was \$214,527 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 due to the Company's sale of logging equipment. There were no such transactions for the comparable period in 2013.

Deferred income tax benefit/(expense) was \$147,774 and \$(80,043) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$nil for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. As the Company had the option to settle its convertible promissory note through the issuance of shares rather than paying cash, this created a significant possible gain on the extinguishment of debt for the Company. As a result of the possible gain (loss), the Company recorded the potential tax impact on that transaction. During November 2012, the Company settled the convertible promissory note and determined that there will be no tax liability associated with this settlement.

FINANCING, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$101,581 and negative working capital of \$983,281.

Cash outflows from operations were \$201,772 and \$789,215 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease is primarily attributable to decrease in non-cash adjustments partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash outflows from investing activities was \$1,672,501 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$1,337,114 for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Permitting activities at Dewey-Burdock have increased as many of the Company's permit applications have been completed and submitted, and are under review. For further discussion of the Dewey-Burdock Project, see Resource Property Interests, above. The Company sold certain equipment for proceeds of \$243,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2012. There were no such transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Cash flows from financing activities such as share and debt issuances/repayments and accrued interest on said debt, (utilized)/provided cash of \$1,340,048 and \$(40,000) for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. During February 2013, the Company completed a private placement offering, see Share Capital section below. There was no such transaction during the six months ended June 30, 2012.

On August 1, 2013, the Company announced that Azarga Resources Limited ("Azarga") has agreed to make a strategic investment in the Company and to form certain strategic alliances with the Company. The Company issued a debenture to Azarga in the principal amount of C\$514,350 (the "Debenture") pursuant to the terms and conditions of a private placement agreement dated July 31, 2013 (the "Private Placement Agreement") between the Company and Azarga. The Debenture

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does not bear interest and is unsecured. The Debenture matures on July 31, 2015 (the “Maturity Date”), and may be prepaid by the Company, in whole or in part, during the first 12 months for an amount equal to 115% of the principal sum being repaid, and during the second 12 months, but on or before the Maturity Date, for an amount equal to 130% of the principal sum being repaid.

The Company, at its option and any time on or before the Maturity Date, may convert all or a portion of the principal amount of the Debenture into common shares of the Company (each, a “Share”) at a price of C\$0.07 per Share, subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of the Debenture (the “Conversion Price”). The amount of shares to be issued if the conversion is in the first 12 months after issuance will be equal to the number of Shares as determined by dividing the amount which is 115% of the principal amount being converted by the Conversion Price, and if the conversion is in the second 12 months after issuance, will be equal to the number of Shares as determined by dividing the amount which is 130% of the principal amount being converted by the Conversion Price. The Debenture may be converted by Azarga, at its option, at any time after the Board recommends or approves a change of control of the Company or after the occurrence of an event of default under the terms of the Debenture which is not cured within any applicable grace periods. If the Debenture is converted, Azarga would hold approximately 22% of the issued and outstanding Shares on an undiluted basis. Conversion of the Debenture is subject to, among other things, disinterested approval of the shareholders of the Company and of the TSX.

The Company and Azarga have also agreed to form certain strategic alliances pursuant to the Private Placement Agreement. In particular, the parties have agreed to share data and expertise, Azarga has agreed to provide certain advisory services to the Company and to use its best efforts to support any equity financings undertaken by the Company and the Company has agreed to appoint a representative of Azarga to the board of directors of the Company and to the Company's audit committee for so long as Azarga and/or its affiliates own in the aggregate at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Shares.

In addition, Azarga has agreed to purchase (the “Property Purchase Transaction”) a 60% interest in the Company's Centennial Project located in Weld County, Colorado for a total purchase price (the “Purchase Price”) of \$1,500,000 to be paid over two years pursuant to a letter agreement between Azarga and the Company dated July 31, 2013 (the “Letter Agreement”). The Company will retain a 40% interest in the Centennial Project.

Azarga has agreed to pay the Purchase Price by delivering \$250,000 to the Company on execution of the Letter Agreement (completed), \$750,000 within 30 days of the execution of the Letter Agreement and \$500,000 on or before the closing date payable by way of a promissory note issued by Azarga to the Company with \$250,000 payable on or before the date that is 12 months after the closing date and \$250,000 payable on or before the date that is 24 months after the closing date. If the Property Purchase Transaction is not approved by disinterested shareholders of the Company, the aggregate payments in the amount of \$1,000,000 that are to be made towards the purchase price prior to closing will become subject to another debenture which the parties have agreed will be on substantially the same terms as the Debenture. The Letter Agreement also provides for a put option whereby the Company can sell its remaining 40% interest in the Property to Azarga at any time on or after January 1, 2017 for \$250,000, and for a call option whereby Azarga can purchase the Company's remaining 40% interest in the Property either: (i) at any time on or after January 1, 2017 for \$7,000,000, or (ii) within ten days of the occurrence of a change of control of the Company for \$1,000,000.

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy on mineral properties, discussed below, this transaction, once approved by the Company's shareholders, will trigger management's assessment of the Centennial Project for impairment, which has a carrying value of \$14,844,868 as of June 30, 2013. Management's initial assessment, although subject to change, estimates an impairment charge ranging between \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. A final assessment will be made in our third quarter.

Although the Company is in the permitting stage on two of its projects, Dewey-Burdock and Centennial, it is currently focusing its efforts on obtaining the necessary permits and licenses for its Dewey-Burdock Project, as discussed in the “Resource Property Interests” section above. In order to meet its on-going obligations, the Company successfully completed private placement transactions during February 2013 and July 2013 and the sale of interest in the Centennial Project in July 2013. The February 2013 private placement is discussed below in the Share Capital section. The terms of the July 2013 private placement and the sale of interest in the Centennial Project are discussed above.

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Going concern: The Company will require further financing in addition to the recently completely private placements and sale of assets in order to fund its operational and administrative plans for the next 12 months. The Company will incur future losses, which cast doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is dependent upon its ability to raise the necessary funds and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its debt obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due.

The Company is continually evaluating additional financing opportunities to meet its operational needs. Notwithstanding previous success in acquiring financing on acceptable terms, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to obtain funding or on what terms any such capital may be available to the Company.

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Long-term Debt Obligations

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's significant financial liabilities and capital commitments, including contractual obligations as of June 30, 2013:

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 to 3 years</u>	<u>4 to 5 years</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	
Lease obligations	\$ 247,423	\$ 1,197,252	\$ 602,396	\$ 653,458	\$ 2,700,529
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,090,100	-	-	-	1,090,100
Agreements payable ⁽¹⁾	<u>45,000</u>	<u>1,295,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,370,000</u>
	<u>\$ 1,382,523</u>	<u>\$ 2,492,252</u>	<u>\$ 632,396</u>	<u>\$ 653,458</u>	<u>\$ 5,160,629</u>

- ⁽¹⁾ The agreements have additional liabilities upon receipt of certain permits on the respectively projects as follows: a) \$750,000 in increments of \$187,500 annually for four years, b) \$1,300,000 in increments of \$325,000 annually for four years, and c) \$2,000,000 due immediately. These contingent payments are similar to monthly rental payments which future unpaid rents are not considered off balance sheet liabilities.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

LEGAL MATTERS

The Company is subject from time to time to legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, that arise in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company's management does not believe that the outcome of any of these legal matters will have a material adverse affect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company entered into certain transactions with related parties, which primarily related to the payment of salaries and consulting fees. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel, directors and other related parties, were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions with non-related parties on an arm's length basis. The following table sets out information about the related party transactions that the Company was party to during the six months ended June 30, 2013:

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Name	Relationship to the Company	Business Purpose of Transaction	Amount
Richard F. Clement	President, CEO and Director	Salary	\$120,000
		Benefits	\$6,050
		Deferred compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$30,000
Thomas A. Doyle	Chief Financial Officer, VP – Finance and Director	Consulting Fees ⁽²⁾	\$88,623 ⁽³⁾
		Deferred compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$22,156 ⁽³⁾
Greg C. Burnett	Secretary, VP – Administration and Director	Consulting Fees ⁽²⁾	\$70,899 ⁽⁴⁾
		Deferred compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$17,725 ⁽⁴⁾
John Mays	VP - Engineering	Salary	\$75,000
		Benefits	\$7,014
Jim Bonner	VP – Exploration	Salary ⁽¹⁾	\$75,000
		Benefits	\$5,131
		Deferred compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$15,000
Richard Blubaugh	VP – Health, Safety and Environmental Resources	Salary ⁽¹⁾	\$75,000
		Benefits	\$11,581
		Deferred compensation ⁽¹⁾	\$15,000
Malcolm Clay	Director	Director Fees	\$8,862 ⁽⁵⁾
John Dustan	Director	Director Fees	\$8,862 ⁽⁵⁾
Douglas Eacrett	Director	Director Fees	\$8,862 ⁽⁵⁾

- (1) Deferred compensation is salary/consulting fees earned but not paid per the respective deferred compensation agreements.
- (2) Consulting fees were paid to a holding company, the shares of which the related party exercises control and direction over.
- (3) Thomas A. Doyle earned C\$90,000 (deferred C\$22,500) for the six months ended June 30, 2013, which was converted to US dollars for the purposes of this table at an average exchange rate of \$0.98.
- (4) Greg C. Burnett earned C\$72,000 (deferred C\$18,000) for the six months ended June 30, 2013, which was converted to US dollars for the purposes of this table at an average exchange rate of \$0.98.
- (5) For the six months ended June 30, 2013, each director was paid C\$9,000 which was converted into US dollars for the purposes of this table at an average exchange rate of \$0.98.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value that are issuable in a series.

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Common Shares Issued:

	<u>Number</u>
Balance, December 31, 2012	125,801,362
Share issuance ^(a)	15,000,000
Balance, June 30, 2013 and August 12, 2013	140,801,362

^(a) On February 27, 2013, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement (“2013 Private Placement”) of 15,000,000 units (the “Units”) at a price of \$0.09 (C\$0.10) per Unit to raise gross proceeds of \$1,463,400 (C\$1,500,000). Each unit comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant. One warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share at a price of C\$0.20 per share for a period of three years from the closing of the 2013 Private Placement. In addition, the Company paid an aggregate \$83,000 and issued 849,800 warrants to the finders in connection with the 2013 Private Placement. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of C\$0.115 per common share for a period of three years from the closing of the 2013 Private Placement.

^(b) Contributed surplus is comprised of the fair value of stock-based compensation and the fair value of agent’s warrants.

Share Purchase Warrants:

Changes in share purchase warrants for the six months ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Expiration Date	Exercise Price (CAD)	Outstanding at December 31, 2012	Issued during the period	Expired during the period	Outstanding at June 30, 2013
March 15, 2013	\$0.60	23,936,170	–	23,936,170	–
March 15, 2013	\$0.47	3,111,702	–	3,111,702	–
November 6, 2013	\$0.20	5,000,000	–	–	5,000,000
February 27, 2016 ^(a)	\$0.20	–	15,000,000	–	15,000,000
February 27, 2016 ^(a)	<u>\$0.115</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>849,800</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>849,800</u>
Totals		<u>32,047,872</u>	<u>15,849,800</u>	<u>27,047,872</u>	<u>20,849,800</u>

There have no changes to share purchase warrants as of August 12, 2013.

^(a) As part of the 2013 Private Placement discussed above, 15,849,800 whole share purchase warrants were issued. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share as follows: 15,000,000 warrants at an exercise price of C\$0.20 and 849,800 warrants at an exercise price of C\$0.115 for three years following the closing of the offering under certain circumstances.

Stock Option Plan:

Under its 2011 Stock Option Plan (the “2011 Plan”), the Company is authorized to grant share purchase options to directors, employees, contractors or consultants of the Company. The Company is permitted to grant options under the Plan equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company until the 10th anniversary of the effective date of the 2011 Plan. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan may not be less than the fair market value of the Company’s common shares at the date such options are granted. The Company’s Board of Directors specifies a vesting period and expiry on a grant-by-grant basis.

At June 30, 2013 and August 12, 2013, there were 5,050,000 options outstanding entitling the holders thereof to purchase one common share for each option held. Share options outstanding were as follows:

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<u>Grant Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>	<u>Exercise (CAD)</u>	<u>Outstanding at December 31, 2012</u>	<u>Granted during period</u>	<u>Expired/ Forfeited during period</u>	<u>Outstanding at June 30, 2013</u>	<u>Vested and exercisable</u>
January 14, 2008	January 14, 2013	\$1.50	200,000	–	(200,000)	–	–
February 7, 2008	February 7, 2013	\$1.00	400,000	–	(400,000)	–	–
June 18, 2008	June 18, 2013	\$1.50	1,200,000	–	(1,200,000)	–	–
May 15, 2012	May 15, 2017	\$0.20	5,050,000	–	–	5,050,000	5,050,000
Totals			<u>6,850,000</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(1,800,000)</u>	<u>5,050,000</u>	<u>5,050,000</u>
Weighted average exercise price (CAD)			\$0.51			\$0.20	\$0.20
Weighted average life remaining (years)			3.31			3.88	3.88

As of August 12, 2013, the weighted average life of the stock options outstanding was 3.76 years with a weighted average exercise price of C\$0.20.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in such consolidated financial statements.

Significant accounting judgments that the Company has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the interim condensed financial statements are the same judgments disclosed in Note 4 of the Company's December 31, 2012 audited consolidated financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Powertech (USA) Inc., a South Dakota corporation. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and guaranteed investment certificates. These investments are easily convertible to known amounts of cash, are subject to insignificant risk of change in value, and have maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of deposits held for collateral pursuant to bonds provided to State authorities in connection with mineral property activities.

Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances which are caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value for the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

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Building and Equipment

On initial recognition, building and equipment (“B&E”) are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability, as anticipated, is recognized within provisions.

B&E is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of B&E have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of B&E.

The cost of replacing part of an item of B&E is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of B&E are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is provided using the double declining balance method at 40% per annum over a five year useful life for computer, field and office equipment and vehicles. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over a 40 year useful life for buildings. Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted as appropriate.

Mineral Properties

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized in the period in which they occur once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired. This includes any acquisition costs associated with such property. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, contractor payments, land payments, claims maintenance and certain employee costs. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general and administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may, at its discretion, enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Any such impairment charges will be written off to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the resource has been determined, the property will be considered a mine under development and will be classified as “mines under construction.” Exploration and evaluation assets will also be tested for impairment at this point prior to transferring the assets to development properties.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets and intangibles held and used by the Company are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of

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an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company considers each project and/or prospect to be a cash-generating unit separate from the other projects and/or prospects.

Impairment charges are recorded in statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which the evaluation was completed.

Income Taxes

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for certain temporary differences. Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Annually, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Share-based payments

When equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in net income (loss) and financial position over the vesting period, described as the period during which all vesting conditions are to be satisfied. The compensation charge directly attributable to the development and progression of the mineral properties are capitalized.

When equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in statement of comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of common shares.

Amounts related to the issuance of common shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods and services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted based on management's best estimate, for the effects of transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, common shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where the grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to calculate the fair value of share purchase options at the date of grant. Option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate. See Note 6 of the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements for discussion of the Company's stock option plan.

Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income (loss) per common share reflect the potential dilution that

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could occur if potentially dilutive securities, such as convertible debt obligations, warrants, and stock options outstanding, were exercised or converted to common stock, only to the extent that they are not antidilutive.

Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial asset or financial liability. The Company's common shares, and share warrants that have no derivative elements are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new share or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

The Company's functional currency is the U.S dollar and it has issued and outstanding warrants that have an exercise price denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has determined that such warrants with an exercise price denominated in a currency that is different from the entity's functional currency are classified as a derivative liability based on the evaluation of the warrant's settlement provisions, and carried at their fair value. Any changes in the fair value from period to period are recorded as a gain or loss in the consolidated income (loss).

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the US dollar. At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense dominated in a foreign currency is translated to US dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. Monetary items are translated at a rate in effect at period end. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into US dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into US dollars by using the exchange rate at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income/(loss).

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as fair value through profit and loss, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are carried at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in statement of comprehensive income/(loss). Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss). Investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are carried at cost. The Company does not currently have any available-for-sale financial assets or investments in equity instruments.

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are carried at fair value with any changes in the fair values of derivative instruments being recognized in profit and loss with the exception of derivatives designated as effective cash flow hedges. The Company has no such designated hedges.

Financial instruments carried at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

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- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, deposits and restricted cash are classified as loans and receivables and are carried at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt, agreements payable, and convertible debt with conversion features be presented as equity are classified as other financial liabilities and are carried at amortized cost. Convertible promissory notes with conversion features presented as liabilities, warrants that have an exercise price different than the functional currency are presented as liabilities and other embedded derivatives are classified as fair value through profit or loss and measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company may issue compound financial instruments with embedded derivatives. An embedded derivative is separated from its host contract and accounted for as a derivative only when three criteria are satisfied:

- when the economic risks and characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- the entire instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The difference between the fair value of the total compound instrument and the fair value of the embedded derivative is assigned to the host contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, the host contract liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocates interest income or accretion expense over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability on initial recognition.

The embedded derivative is fair valued each reporting period using an appropriate fair value valuation model with changes in the fair value being recognized immediately in net loss and comprehensive loss.

Future accounting changes

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2013 or later periods. None of these pronouncements are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements, other than what is stated below.

- IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”: IFRS 9 is part of the IASB’s wider project to replace IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.” IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity’s business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard on its financial position.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements: IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of

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control where this is difficult to assess. The adoption of the standard for the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2013 is expected to have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: IFRS 11 describes the accounting for arrangements in which there is joint control; proportionate consolidation is not permitted for joint ventures (as newly defined). IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. The adoption of the standard for the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2013 is expected to have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: IFRS 12 includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. The adoption of the standard for the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2013 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement: IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs or US GAAP. The adoption of the standard for the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2013 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation: The amendments to IAS 32 pertained to the application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities, focused on four main areas: the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off', the application of simultaneous realization and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard may have on its financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015

- IFRS 7, Financial Instruments Disclosures: Amended standard IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures outlines the disclosures required when initially applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: The standard is the first step in the process to replace IAS 39, Financial instruments: recognition and measurement. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities and carries over from the requirements of IAS 39, Financial instruments: recognition and measurement, derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. This standard is not applicable until January 1, 2015 but is available for early adoption. The Company is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of IFRS 9 may have on its financial statements

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Statement of Compliance

The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC.

The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited condensed consolidated annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 12, 2013.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments. The current bank accounts and accounts payable are non-interest bearing. The majority of cash is held in short-term investments bearing interest of less than 2%. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company to date has not used any formal currency hedging contracts to manage currency risk.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared by the Company's management in accordance with international financial reporting standards. The Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements include certain amounts based on the use of estimates and assumptions. Management has established these amounts in a reasonable manner, in order to ensure that the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period beginning on April 1, 2013, and ended on June 30, 2013, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's operations and financial performance are subject to the normal risks of mining and are subject to various factors which are beyond the control of the Company. Certain of these risk factors are described below. The risks described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that it currently considers immaterial, may also adversely impact the Company's business, operations, financial results or prospects, should any such other events occur.

Events In Japan May Affect Public Acceptance of Nuclear Energy and the Company's Permitting Timelines

Because of unique political, technological and environmental factors that affect the nuclear industry, the industry is subject to public opinion risks that could have an adverse impact on the demand for nuclear power and increase the regulation of the nuclear power industry. In recent years, the nuclear industry had seen increased capacity at existing nuclear plants, extensions of plant licenses and new plant planning and construction. Public opinion in many countries had moved in favor of nuclear power, and recent increases in oil prices had made nuclear energy the lowest cost energy option in some countries. The recent natural disaster in Japan, with the resultant effect of same on certain of the country's nuclear reactors, has caused concern internationally as to the safety of nuclear energy as a viable source of power.

Further, a number of heads of government and their legislative bodies have announced reviews and/or delays of plans to develop new nuclear power facilities. In the United States, the Chairman of the NRC has publicly stated that a more stringent review of design risks will be undertaken for both existing facilities and future applications for new nuclear power facilities. The additional scrutiny by the NRC could affect all parts of the organization including the licensing of new uranium production facilities. The newly elected government in Japan has announced a review of the previous government's nuclear phase-out and states that nuclear reactors would be restarted if they passed safety tests. The new government also refused to rule out the construction of new nuclear reactors. Other relevant regulatory bodies could also react to these recent events, resulting in additional delays or barriers in permitting and licensing new uranium production operations. It is too soon for the Company to determine the long-term impact such events will have on the Company's

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financial condition, results of operations and permitting plans, particularly as pertains to the Company's Dewey-Burdock Project, which is at an advanced stage in the permitting process.

The Company's Financial Condition and Results of Operations May Be Adversely Affected by Changes in the Market Price of Uranium

Substantially all of the Company's potential revenues are anticipated to be derived from the sale of uranium products. The Company's financial condition, results of operations, earnings and operating cash flow will be closely related and sensitive to fluctuations in the long- and short-term market price of uranium. Historically, these prices have fluctuated widely. Between 1970 and 2011, the spot price of uranium has fluctuated between approximately \$7 per pound and approximately \$138 per pound. The current spot price of uranium is approximately \$52 per pound and the most recently reported long-term contract price is approximately \$61 per pound. The price of uranium has been and will continue to be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. Such factors include, among others: demand for nuclear power; political and economic conditions in uranium producing and consuming countries; reprocessing of used reactor fuel and the re-enrichment of depleted uranium tails; sales of excess civilian and military inventories (including from the dismantling of nuclear weapons) by governments and industry participants; and production levels and costs of production. Recent events in Japan have resulted in downward pressure on the spot price of uranium and many uranium exploration and development companies have experienced a corresponding reduction in the trading value of their shares. It is too early to evaluate the long term effects of the events in Japan on the Company and the uranium industry generally.

If, after the commencement of uranium production, the price of uranium falls below the cost of production at the Company's planned mines, it may not be economically feasible to continue production at such sites. This would materially and adversely affect production, profitability and the Company's financial position. A continued decline in the market price of uranium may also require a write-down of the Company's mineral reserves and resources which would have a material and adverse affect on its financial condition, results of operations and profitability. Should any significant write-down in reserves and resources be required, material write-downs of the Company's investment in the affected mining properties and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges may be required.

Nuclear Energy Competes With Other Viable Energy Sources

Nuclear energy competes with other sources of energy, including oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity. These other sources are to some extent interchangeable with nuclear energy, particularly over the longer term. Sustained lower prices of oil, natural gas, coal and hydro-electricity may result in lower demand for uranium concentrates and uranium conversion services, which in turn may result in lower market prices for uranium, which would materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company Will Require Significant Amounts of Additional Capital in the Future

The Company has limited financial resources. The Company will continue to make substantial capital expenditures related to exploration, development and production. In particular the Company will have further capital requirements as it expands its present exploration activities at its uranium projects or if it takes advantage of opportunities for acquisitions, joint ventures or other business opportunities that may be presented to it.

Volatile demand for uranium and the volatile price of uranium or the incurrence of unanticipated major liabilities or expenses may make it difficult or impossible for the Company to obtain debt financing or equity financing on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its uranium projects with the possible loss of the rights to such properties. If the exploration or development of any mine is delayed, such delay would have a material and adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

The Company Faces Competition from Other Mining Companies for the Acquisition of New Properties

There is a limited supply of desirable mineral lands available for acquisition, claim staking or leasing in the areas where the Company is currently active. Many participants are engaged in the mining business, including large, established mining

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companies with substantial technical and financial capabilities and long earnings records and which have access to more capital, in some cases have state support, have access to more efficient technology, and have access to reserves of uranium that are cheaper to extract and process. The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring mining properties as many of its competitors have greater financial resources and larger technical staffs. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with its industry competitors.

Sale of Uranium is Restricted by International Trade Regulations

The supply of uranium is, to some extent, impeded by a number of international trade agreements and policies. These agreements and any similar future agreements, governmental policies or trade restrictions are beyond the control of the Company and may affect the supply of uranium available in the United States and Europe, which are the largest markets for uranium in the world. If the Company is unable to supply uranium to important markets in the United States or Europe, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Deregulation of the Electrical Utility Industry May Affect the Demand for Uranium

The Company's future prospects are tied directly to the electrical utility industry worldwide. Deregulation of the utility industry, particularly in the United States and Europe, is expected to impact the market for nuclear and other fuels for years to come, and may result in the premature shutdown of some nuclear reactors. Experience to date with deregulation indicates that utilities are improving the performance of their reactors, achieving record capacity factors. There can be no assurance that this trend will continue.

Possible Loss of Interests in Exploration Properties

If the Company fails to make any property payments or expenditures required to maintain its properties in good standing in a timely fashion, the Company may lose some or all of its interest in those properties. This is particularly significant with respect to its two key projects, Dewey-Burdock and Centennial. A loss of an interest in either of these properties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reported indicated and inferred resources.

The Company's Operations are Subject to Operational Risks and Hazards Inherent in the Mining Industry

The Company's business is subject to a number of inherent risks and hazards, including environmental pollution, accidents or spills; industrial and transportation accidents, which may involve radioactive or hazardous materials; labor disputes; power disruptions, catastrophic accidents; failure of plant and equipment to function correctly, the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment, fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, earthquakes, pit wall failures, ground movements, tailings, pipeline and dam failures and cave-ins; and encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions and technical failure of mining methods. The Company may also contract for the transport of its uranium and uranium products to refining, conversion and enrichment facilities in North America, which will expose the Company to risks inherent in transportation including loss or damage of transportation equipment and spills of cargo.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the Company's uranium properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in the Company's exploration or development activities, costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Mineral Resource Estimates are Only Estimates and May Not Reflect the Actual Deposits or the Economic Viability of Uranium Extraction

Resource figures included for uranium are estimates only and no assurances can be given that the estimated levels of uranium will actually be produced or that the Company will receive the uranium price assumed in determining its resources. Such estimates are expressions of judgment based on knowledge, mining experience, analysis of drilling and exploration results and industry practices. Estimates made at any given time may significantly change when new information becomes

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available or when parameters that were used for such estimates change. While the Company believes that the resource estimates included herein and in its technical reports are well established and reflect management's best estimates, by their nature resource estimates are imprecise and depend, to a certain extent, upon statistical inferences which may ultimately prove unreliable. Furthermore, market price fluctuations in uranium, as well as increased capital or production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render ore resources containing lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of resources. The extent to which resources may ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves is dependent upon the demonstration of their profitable recovery. The evaluation of resources is always influenced by economic and technological factors, which may change over time.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risk

The exploration for and development of uranium properties involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical, drilling and other related costs which appear to be rising; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Currency

Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the costs that the Company incurs in its exploration activities. Uranium is generally sold in United States dollars. Since the Company principally raises funds in Canadian dollars, but the Company's costs are primarily incurred in United States dollars, the appreciation/depreciation of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar can impact the Company's operating costs and debt obligations.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the general handling, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. 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 which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Reclamation costs are uncertain and planned expenditures estimated by management may differ from the actual expenditures required.

The Company's Activities are Subject to Extensive Legislation in respect of Environment, Health and Safety

The Company's activities are subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. In addition, the uranium industry is subject not only to the worker health and safety and environmental risks associated with all mining businesses, but also to additional risks uniquely associated with uranium mining and milling. The Company is required to obtain governmental permits and provide associated financial assurance to carry on certain activities. The Company is also subject to various reclamation and other bonding requirements under federal, provincial, state or local air, water quality and mine reclamation rules and permits. Although the Company makes provision for reclamation costs, where appropriate, there is no assurance that these provisions will be adequate to discharge its obligations for these costs. Environmental and employee health and safety laws and regulations have tended to become more stringent over time. Any changes in such laws or in the environmental

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conditions at the Company's properties could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flow or results of operations.

Failure to comply with applicable environmental and health and safety laws may result in injunctions, damages, suspension or revocation of licenses or permits and the imposition of penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws, regulations and permits, or that the costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws and permits will not adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

Government Regulation

The Company's mineral exploration and planned development activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people and other matters. Although the Company believes its exploration and development activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development.

Many of the mineral rights and interests of the Company are subject to government approvals, licenses and permits. Such approvals, licenses and permits are subject to various federal, state and local statutory requirements. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining or maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licenses and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions hereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations or applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws and regulation governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in the development of new mining properties.

Specific to the Company's Centennial Project, originating from opposition to the Project by numerous interested parties in Colorado, a new bill was signed (House Bill 1161) creating a specialized regulatory regime for in-situ uranium recovery in the State of Colorado. This new law could, upon implementation, establish standards for in-situ recovery mining and restoration that may ultimately affect the profitability of the Centennial Project.

Public Involvement in the Permitting Process

The process of obtaining radioactive materials licenses ("RML") from the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and those required in the states that the Company is operating in allow for public participation. If a third party chooses to object to the issuance of any RML or permit required by the Company, significant delays may occur before the Company is able to secure an RML or permit. Generally, the public objections can be overcome with the passage of time and through the procedures set forth in the applicable permitting legislation. However, the regulatory agencies must also allow and fully consider public comment according to such procedures and there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining any RML or permit.

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Native American Involvement in the Permitting Process

None of the Company's properties are located within the boundaries of "Indian Country." This term means several types of property interests that are controlled or owned by Native Americans under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Federal Government. However, under Federal legislation, "historic cultural properties of religious significance that can be identified are to be avoided or activities are to be mitigated such that the essential nature of the properties is not lost to a culture. Throughout the western United States, Indian tribes have had historical relationship with properties that are now owned by private parties, the Federal Government or State Government. In any Federal permitting action on these properties, the agency involved is required to make an effort to communicate with Native American Tribes to determine any areas of "Traditional Cultural Significance." Because this process involves "Government to Government" discussions with potentially affected tribes, some delays in review of these issues can occur and in the event that "Traditional Cultural Properties" are determined to exist within a project area, the company and agency must determine the best manner of development with minimum disturbance or determine how to mitigate that disturbance. This process could affect the timing for final licensing of the Company's Dewey-Burdock Project.

Political Risk

The Company's future prospects may be affected by political decisions about the uranium market. There can be no assurance that the United States or other government or quasi-governmental authority will not enact legislation or other rules restricting uranium extraction and processing activities, or restricting to whom the Company can sell uranium. In addition the price of uranium may be affected by decisions of national governments to decommission nuclear weapons, thereby increasing the supply of uranium.

The Company has no History of Mineral Production or Mining Operations

The Company has never had uranium producing properties. There is no assurance that commercial quantities of uranium will be discovered at its properties or other future properties nor is there any assurance that the Company's exploration program thereon will yield positive results. Even if commercial quantities of uranium are discovered, there can be no assurance that any property of the Company will ever be brought to a stage where uranium resources can profitably be produced therefrom. Factors which may limit the ability of the Company to produce uranium resources from its properties include, but are not limited to, the spot price of uranium, availability of additional capital and financing and the nature of any mineral deposits.

The Company does not have a history of mining operations and there is no assurance that it will produce revenue, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

Future Sales of Common Shares by Existing Shareholders

Sales of a large number of the Company's common shares in the public markets, or the potential for such sales, could decrease the trading price of the Company's common shares and could impair the Company's ability to raise capital through future sales of the Company's common shares. Substantially all of the Company's common shares can be resold without material restriction in Canada.

No Assurance of Titles or Borders

The acquisition of the right to exploit mineral properties is a very detailed and time consuming process. There can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to acquire title to surface and mineral rights in the future. Titles to the Company's current and/or future surface or mineral properties may be challenged or impugned and title insurance is generally not available. The Company's surface or mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. Such third party claims could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its properties.

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Availability of Qualified Personnel

The mining industry generally is experiencing a significant shortage of qualified personnel particularly in the availability of professionals such as mining engineers, metallurgists and geologists. There is also a shortage of staff and skilled workers and, as a result, training to fill the positions may be necessary in order to achieve the Company's planned production activities. The uranium industry is further impacted based on the need for professionals and skilled workers because the downturn of the uranium market in the 1980's resulted in a loss of skills and considerably fewer people entering the market in this area of mineral industry. The current demand for people has also resulted in a significant escalation of salaries and wages.

Need for Additional Mineral Reserves and Delineation of Mineral Reserves

Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable mineral reserves, the Company will be required to continually replace and expand its mineral reserves if, and when its mines produce uranium. The Company's ability to maintain or increase its annual production of uranium in the future will be dependent in significant part on its ability to bring new mines into production and to expand mineral reserves at existing mines.

The Company may be unable to acquire rights to explore additional attractive mining properties on acceptable terms due to competition for mineral acquisition opportunities with larger, better established mining companies with greater financial and technical resources. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to bring any of its properties into production or achieve mineral reserves on its properties.

The Company's Insurance Coverage Does Not Cover All of its Potential Losses, Liabilities and Damage Related to its Business, and Certain Risks are Uninsured or Uninsurable

While the Company may obtain insurance against certain risks, the nature of these risks is such that liability could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which the Company cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs which could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance, or in excess of insurance coverage, or compliance with applicable laws and regulations may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting the future earnings and competitive position of the Company and potentially its financial condition and results of operations.

No assurance can be given that the Company's insurance will be available at economically feasible premiums or at all, or that it will provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks and hazards.

Proposed Amendments to the United States General Mining Law of 1872 May Have an Adverse Effect on the Company's Business

Some of the Company's mineral properties comprise unpatented mining claims in the United States. There is a risk that a portion of the Company's unpatented mining claims could be determined to be invalid, in which case the Company could lose the right to mine mineral reserves contained within those mining claims. Unpatented mining claims are created and maintained in accordance with the General Mining Law of 1872. Unpatented mining claims are unique to United States property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests due to the validity of unpatented mining claims often being uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations under the General Mining Law of 1872. Unpatented mining claims are always subject to possible challenges of third parties or contests by the federal government. The validity of an unpatented mining claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of federal and state statutory and decisional law.

In recent years, the United States Congress has considered a number of proposed amendments to the General Mining Law of 1872. If adopted, such legislation, among other things, could impose royalties on mineral production from unpatented mining claims located on United States federal lands, result in the denial of permits to mine after the expenditure of significant funds for exploration and development, reduce estimates of mineral reserves and reduce the amount of future

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exploration and development activity on United States federal lands, all of which could have a material and adverse affect on the Company's cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

Shareholders' Interest in the Company May Be Diluted in the Future

The Company may require additional funds to fund the Company's exploration and development Programs and potential acquisitions. If the Company raises additional funding by issuing additional equity securities, such financing may substantially dilute the interests of shareholders.

The Company May Issue Additional Common Shares in the Future to Raise Capital or on the Exercise of Outstanding Stock Options and Warrants

Sales of substantial amounts of common shares of the Company, or the availability of such common shares for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the Company's common shares. A decline in the market prices of the Company's common shares could impair its ability to raise additional capital through the sale of new common shares should the Company desire to do so.

The Market Price for Common Shares Cannot be Assured

Securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies has experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders have instituted class action securities litigation against those companies. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and resources, which could significantly harm the Company's profitability and reputation.

The Company has Never Paid Dividends and May Not do so in the Foreseeable Future

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its common shares. Currently, the Company intends to retain its future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of its business, and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common shares in the near future. As a result, shareholders of the Company will have to rely on capital appreciation, if any, to earn a return on their investment in common shares of the Company for the foreseeable future. The Company's dividend policy will be reviewed from time to time by the Board.

OTHER INFORMATION

This MD&A of the financial position and results of operations of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2013, and as of August 12, 2013, should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013. Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, can be accessed at the Company's website at www.powertechuranium.com or through the Company's public filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

This MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Richard F. Clement, Jr., President and CEO of Powertech, under whose direction the Company's operations are being carried out. Mr. Clement, P.G., MSc. is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.